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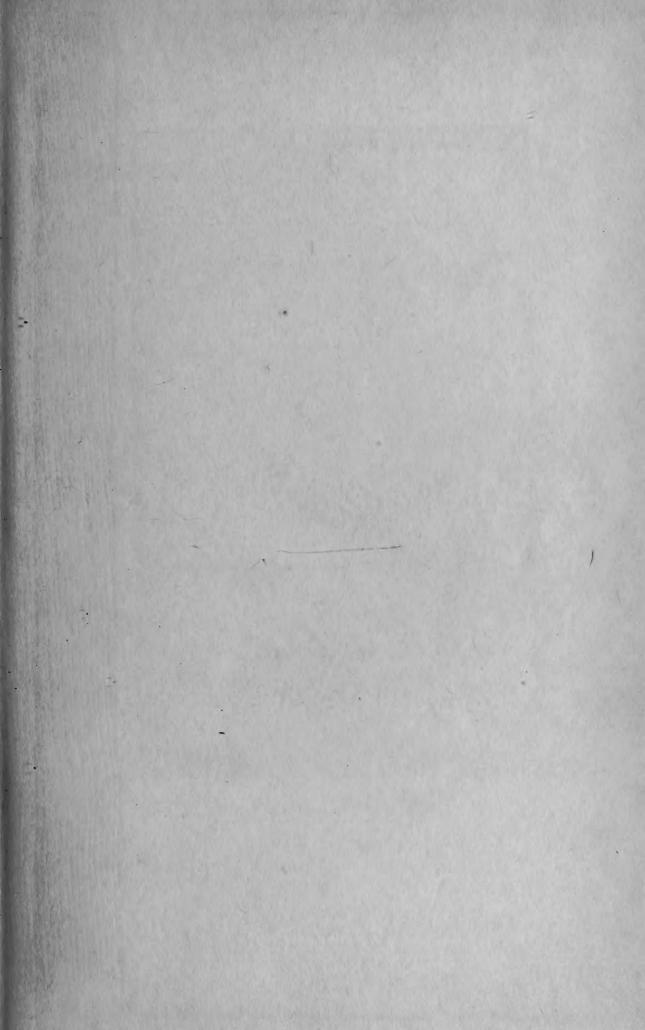


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U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
GEORGE M. BOWERS, Commissioner.

# PART XXVI.

# REPORT

OF

# THE COMMISSIONER

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

\*\*\* 1901.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

I have the honor to submit a report covering the work of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries for the year ending June 30, 1900, together with the reports of its different divisions. This, with the papers published in the Bulletins of the Commission and as appendices to this report, describes in full its operations for the fiscal year.

#### PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES.

The fish-cultural work has been very satisfactory as compared with previous records, notwithstanding the results in some directions have not been as good as usual. The total number of fish distributed was 1,164,336,754, an increase (which consisted principally of shad, cod, flat-fish, white-fish, and lake trout) of about 100,000,000 over the last fiscal year.

At the stations on the Pacific coast, for reasons beyond the control of the Commission, the collections of quinnat-salmon eggs were not as large as in the past few years, and there was consequently a considerable falling off in the output of this species. The excessive drought prevailing in California during the summer of 1899 caused such low water in Battle Creek and in the McCloud River that but few salmon ascended these streams as far as the hatcheries, the larger number depositing their eggs on spawning-grounds below. At Battle Creek, where previous collections of eggs have been almost phenomenal, only 1,600,000 were taken this year. On the McCloud eggs are taken during both the summer and fall runs of fish, and this year from the first run only 6,228,260 were collected, and from the fall run 186,800, making in all 6,414,060, against over 16,000,000 the year before. eggs taken at the California hatcheries were all hatched in that State, and the fry were liberated in the Sacramento River and its tributaries and in the Eel River.

The results at the stations operated on the Columbia River were better, although the run of salmon was poor; the number of eggs permitted the liberation of 11,000,000 fry in the Columbia and its tributaries.

On the Rogue River the Commission operated a hatchery constructed by Mr. R. D. Hume and collected over 4,000,000 quinnat-salmon eggs, 1,800,000 of which were transferred to Mr. Hume's hatchery at Wedderburn, Oreg., where they were hatched. The fry were there kept in ponds and troughs until they had reached a length of 3 to 5 inches, and were fed during this time on canned salmon prepared from the scraps and waste portions of the fish. The success with this material was so encouraging that, so far as practicable, an attempt will be made to rear all salmon fry to the yearling stage before liberating them. Heretofore the question of a suitable food, which is not too expensive, has been one of the most important factors for consideration in rearing large numbers of fish at stations remote from railroad facilities, and the use of the canned salmon referred to will materially simplify the problem.

Steelhead-trout eggs were collected on Crystal Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River, as the number taken the previous year on the Willamette River did not warrant a continuation of the work at that point. The eggs were all sent to eastern stations to be hatched, in order to maintain the successful plants already made in the Great Lakes and elsewhere. The steelhead appears to thrive in the streams of Montana, and it may be noted that over 50,000 eggs of this species were taken by the superintendent of the Bozeman station from fish liberated two years ago in Bridger Creek, in that State.

At the new station on Baker Lake, Washington, the propagation of the sockeye or blueback salmon, regarded as perhaps the most important of the salmons in the Puget Sound region, from a commercial standpoint, was begun and over 10,600,000 fry were hatched and planted in the waters of Baker Lake and Skagit River. Located as this station is, in the center of a forest reserve, and with the lake and surrounding territory set aside for fish-cultural purposes, it is believed that it will be an important factor in preserving an extensive spawning-ground of this valuable fish.

The passage by the legislature of Michigan of an act allowing the U. S. Fish Commission to catch white-fish and lake trout for fish-cultural purposes during the close season, November 1 to December 15, permitted the propagation of these species on a much larger scale than usual, and as the State failed to provide funds for carrying on its work with the commercial fishes of the Great Lakes, this Commission was enabled to lease the Michigan white-fish hatcheries at Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie.

The collection of lake-trout eggs was undertaken on the most important spawning-grounds in Lake Michigan and continued until November 10, during which time over 15,000,000 were collected, at an almost nominal expense. As only about 10 per cent were taken prior to November 1, it will be seen that this work would have been almost a failure had the old law been in force. On Lake Superior, where

operations were conducted from the Duluth station, over 12,000,000 eggs were taken. The fry hatched from these eggs were planted on the spawning-grounds of the Great Lakes.

The white-fish work was carried on in Lake Erie from the station at Put-in Bay, at Monroe Piers, Michigan, and at the three fisheries on the Detroit River, which were operated as a result of arrangements with the Michigan Fish Commission. At the latter point more than 34,000 white-fish were penned, which yielded 244,000,000 eggs; 479,000,000 eggs were taken altogether, filling all of the available hatcheries, besides permitting 10,000,000 to be sent to the New York Fish Commission and nearly 6,000,000 to that of Pennsylvania. Over 337,838,000 white-fish eggs were hatched and the fry liberated, a gain of nearly 200,000,000 over the year before. As the majority of the eggs were obtained from fish which had been impounded or penned, the excellent results of the season's work verify the prediction in the report of last year as to the advantages of this manner of insuring a supply of spawn.

The taking of spawning pike-perch in Lake Erie was seriously interfered with by the backwardness of the spring, the ice remaining in the lake till an unusually late date, so that when nets could be set and fishing begun but few fish were found on the spawning-grounds. The inference is that numbers had already spawned. The season lasted but a few days, and only 138,000,000 eggs were taken at Put-in Bay, and these were of poor quality, producing but 57,000,000 fry.

The pike-perch season was also shortened in Vermont, where, from the experience of the previous year, good results were hoped for, but freshets in the Missisquoi River prevented the fish from ascending to spawn until April 14, and eggs were only taken between the 22d and 31st. Although 115,000,000 eggs were secured at this point, the percentage hatched was not satisfactory, for a cause which is not yet determined. Steps are now being taken to prevent, if possible, similar losses in future.

At the stations in New England devoted to the propagation of marine commercial fishes very satisfactory results have been attained. Brood cod-fish were captured and held in the pools at Woods Hole for spawning purposes, and collecting stations were established at Plymouth, Mass., and Kittery Point, Me., where spawn-takers could obtain eggs from fish taken by the fishing vessels. From the 2,200 fish impounded at Woods Hole 103,440,000 eggs were secured, and from other sources 251,505,000. These were hatched at the Woods Hole and Gloucester stations and yielded 265,324,000 fry, which were liberated at suitable points along the coast. This record exceeds any previous one by over 50,000,000. The fish remaining of the brood stock at Woods Hole were numbered, tagged, and recorded before liberation, in accordance with the plan of systematic observations concerning the migration, rate of growth, etc., of the cod, which has been already described.

The efforts to increase the production of flat-fish have been continued, and in the propagation of this species better results have been attained by abandoning the method pursued in the past of artificially fertilizing the eggs. This year the brood-fish were taken to Woods Hole and allowed to spawn naturally in tanks at the station, and the percentage of fry obtained greatly exceeded former results. From 102,000,000 eggs 87,115,000 fry were hatched and planted.

The hope was expressed in a previous report that some appreciable effect had been made on the lobster fishery by the efforts which have been made to increase the supply, but the scarcity of lobsters and consequent difficulty in obtaining egg lobsters from the fishermen, notwithstanding the cordial cooperation of the State fish commissions throughout New England, has made impossible a larger output of fry. All available means were employed to obtain the egg-bearing lobsters captured by fishermen along the entire New England coast. The schooner *Grampus* and a steam smack visited the fishing centers of Maine from April to July, and agents stationed at the more important ports from New Hampshire to Connecticut were authorized to purchase egg lobsters from both fishermen and dealers.

From points north of Cape Cod less than 5,000 lobsters were secured. These produced 63,300,000 eggs, which were hatched at Gloucester and yielded 58,600,000 fry. From points south of the cape only 28,000,000 eggs were secured, from which 22,600,000 lobsters were hatched at Woods Hole.

The continued decrease of the fishery is shown by the smaller number of men now engaging in it. In 1900 only 10 men fished for lobsters from Noank, Conn., and 1 man from Block Island, while in 1899 40 men were thus employed from the former point and 15 from the latter. In Buzzards Bay and vicinity a similar decrease was noted. At New Bedford, in 1899, the Commission obtained 347 egg lobsters, while during the present season only 26 were to be had.

The propagation of shad during the season just closed was attended with very good results, some 6,000,000 more fry being hatched and planted than the year before. The new station at Edenton, N. C., was in operation for the first time, and the work in Albemarle Sound was conducted from this point. The regular stations on the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers met with good success, though the season was backward and unfavorable conditions caused the cessation of work on the Potomac by the middle of May. On the Delaware, however, the run of shad was unusually large, the fish being caught in such numbers that there was almost no sale for them. The steamer Fish Hawk, which was stationed on this river at Gloucester, N. J., collected over 80,000,000 eggs between April 27 and May 31. In all, 316,000,000 eggs were obtained, from which 241,056,000 fry were hatched and planted.

The constantly increasing applications for the basses and the excel-

lent results attained by the introduction of these fishes east of the Rocky Mountains have made it difficult to meet the demands made during the past few years. While the stations established for this purpose have shown fairly good results, an auxiliary collecting station recently located on the Mississippi River at Bellevue, Iowa, enabled the Commission during the past year, at comparatively small expense, to materially increase its supply of the large-mouth black bass, the crappie, and some of the other sun-fishes. In the Mississippi Valley thousands of the commoner fishes which had been left by the receding waters in the ponds and lakes which are formed by overflows, and which dry up annually, have been transferred to the main river or some of its tributaries, and thus preserved.

The stocking of suitable streams with the various species of trout has been continued, special attention being paid to the distribution of brook trout, rainbow trout, and black-spotted trout. In New England the extent of the work with landlocked salmon and trout was impaired by the severe drought which prevailed throughout that section during the fall of 1899. In Vermont and New Hampshire large numbers of fish were lost by the drying up of streams which had heretofore never been affected in this manner, and in Maine the water in many of the large lakes became so low that the trout and the landlocked salmon were not able to ascend the streams to spawn, which, of course, resulted in a material reduction of the number of eggs collected.

An investigation during the fall of 1899 shows that a large number of Atlantic salmon passed over the falls at Bangor and reached the spawning-grounds at the headwaters of the Penobscot, and from what was learned it is believed that an auxiliary station for the collection of eggs of this species on the natural spawning-grounds of this fish may be profitably established and the supply obtained to better advantage than by the methods now followed.

The propagation of the grayling at the Bozeman station has been continued, and during the spring of 1900 over 3,500,000 eggs were collected, the majority of which will be hatched at Bozeman for stocking the streams of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, although consignments have been sent to Colorado, Minnesota, and Michigan and some of the eastern stations with a view to introducing these fish in other waters.

The following tables show the output of the various stations, the total number of fishes distributed by species, and the number of fish and eggs furnished to the States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Fish and eggs furnished for distribution during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Source of supply.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.
Green Lake, Me	Landlocked salmon	65,000		309, 280
diodi Bake, mo	Steelhead trout		<b>}</b>	3,653
	Golden trout		6, 990 323, 644 587, 000	
	Brook trout		323, 644	
	Lake trout	350,000	587 000	
Cusin Ducals Ma	Atlantic salmon	550,000	908, 073	542,649
Craig Brook, Me	Landlocked salmon	75,000	10,000	73, 493
	Rainbow trout	10,000	10,000 3,000	3,000
	Brook trout		4,578	5,210
			9,000	226
	Steelhead trout	10 000	95,000	51,647
G 77 1 Gt 35	Scotch sea trout Landlocked salmon	10,000	35,000	111 707
Grand Lake Stream, Me	Landlocked salmon		119 000	111,787
Nashua, N. H	Brook trout		113,000	
	Lake trout		284, 630	
St. Johnsbury, Vt	Brook trout	314,000	534, 100	6,310
	Steelhead trout		20.00	2,200
	Lake trout		180,000	
	Gravling		20,000	
	Hybrid trout			1,959
	Hybrid trout Landlocked salmon			17, 260
Gloucester, Mass	Cod		138, 403, 000 58, 470, 000 126, 921, 000	
dioucestor, muss	Lobster		58 470,000	
Woods Hole, Mass	Cod		126, 921, 000	
W bous Hole, mass	Flat-fish		87, 115, 000	,
			10 606 000	
Come Winsons N. W.	Lobster*		18,696,000	
Cape Vincent, N. Y	Lake trout		1,875,800 280,500 27,400,000	
	Brook trout.		280,000	
	White-fish		27,400,000	
	Pike perch		38,000,000	
Steamer Fish Hawk	Shad Shad†	15, 038, 000	47, 875, 000	
Battery Station, Md	Shad†	21,711,000	87, 518, 000	
Fish Lakes, Washington,	Shad			2,000,000
D. C.	Black bass, large-mouth			32, 967
	Black bass, small-mouth			200
1	Crappie			400
Central Station, Washing-	Shad‡		4,767,000 6,000	
ton, D. C.	Rainbow trout		6,000	330
	Lake trout		1 8.368	
	Landlocked salmon		3,850	
	White-fish		256,000	
Bryan Point Md	2 had 8		256, 000 55, 702, 000	
Bryan Point, Md	Shad § Rainbow trout	100,000	00, 100,000	98,039
vv y ono vine, v a	Drook trout	100,000		40
	Brook trout			1.971
Ti	Rock bass			4,400
Erwin, Tenn	Rainbow trout			39,620
77.7	Brook trout			45, 427
Edenton, N. C	Shad		6,590,000	**********
Cold Springs, Ga	Black bass			238
	Bream			238 1,000
Put-in Bay, Ohio	White-fish	15, 832, 000	109, 890, 000	
	Pike perch	25,000,000	27,000,000	
Northville, Mich. ¶	White-fish Pike perch Lake trout	3, 150, 000	6, 535, 000	88,000
	Brook trout	, , , , , ,	257, 500	
	Brook trout Rainbow trout Loch Leven trout		257, 500 3, 000	9,254
	Loch Leven trout	20,000	8 000	000
	Steelhead trout	20,000	0 000	4,500
				7, 500
		i	ER 1000	
Detroit Mich	Grayling	200 000	56,000	
Detroit, Mich	Grayling White-fish	800,000	102,000,000	
Detroit, MichAlpena, Mich.¶	Grayling		56,000 102,000,000 36,500,000 995,000	

\*3,767,000 lobster fry were also delivered by Woods Hole Station to Dr. H. C. Bumpus for scien-

<sup>\*3,767,000</sup> lobster fry were also delivered by Woods Hole Station to Dr. H. C. Bumpus to tific purposes.

†In addition to the above there were transferred to Central Station by Battery Station for hatching 8,015,000 shad eggs, and to Johns Hopkins Hospital for scientific purposes 5,000 shad eggs.

‡In addition to the above there were liberated in Fish Lakes Station Ponds for rearing 2,849,000 shad fry; also 280,000 shad fry were furnished for experimental purposes at Central Station.

§In addition to the above there were transferred to Central Station from Bryan Point Station for hatching 1,023,000 shad eggs.

¶In addition to the above there were transferred to stations of the U. S. Fish Commission for hatching 240,000 rainbow-trout eggs and 500 of same to Philadelphia, Pa., for scientific purposes.

¶In addition to the above, there were transferred to stations of the Commission 2,460,000 lake-trout eggs and 23,798,000 white fish eggs, which does not include transfers to any of the substations in the State of Michigan.

Fish and eggs furnished for distribution during the year, etc.—Continued.

Source of supply. Species.		Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.	
Duluth, Minn.	Lake trout *	1,550,000	9,047,000		
	Brook trout Steelhead trout		91,000		
	Steelhead trout		148,500		
	Grayling		34,000		
	White-fish		20,000,000		
Quincy, Ill. †	Black bass			36,2	
	Warmouth bass			2	
*	Crappie			9,2	
Town Town Town	Sun-fish Brook trout Rainbow trout	75 000	95 000	2,1	
fanchester, Iowa ‡	- Brook trout	75,000	25,000	56,3	
	Kainbow trout			2,8 1,7	
	Loch Leven trout		25 450	1,7	
	Grayling Black bass		33, 430	100 6	
	Rock bass			102,6	
3 8	Warmouth bass			1,6	
7.3.4	Crappie			141,3	
ris P	Bream			50.4	
	Pike			5,0	
	Pickerel			1	
1 1 -	Vellow perch			8.1	
	Cat-fish Rainbow trout \$ Black bass.			4,0	
eosho, Mo	Rainbow trouts	65,000		57,6	
	Black bass			8,6	
- 84	Rock bass			10.8	
1 -	Strawberry bass			7,7	
	Crappie			1 8	
	Crappie Quinnat salmon Black bass			1,6	
an Marcos, Tex	Black bass			110.4	
	Rock bass			5,6	
	Crappie			3,1	
	Bream			3	
eadville, Colo.	Brook trout	95,000	233,000	30,0	
	Black-spotted trout	75,000		445,0	
0.1.0.0.1.	Grayling	FO. 000	21,000		
pearfish, S. Dak	Brook trout	50,000	123,000	15.0	
	Black-spotted trout			15,0	
ozeman, Mont	Brook trout	10 000	100 000	43, 5	
	Black-spotted trout	10,000	120,000	277, 0 13, 0	
	Steelhead trout			10,0	
	Grayling ¶	372,000	2,242,100	10,0	
aird, Cal	Quinnat salmon	2,905,000	3,533,950	10,0	
attle Creek. Cal **			0,000,000		
lackamas, Oreg	Quinnat salmon		4, 369, 422		
	Silver salmon		146 824		
	Lake trout		86, 836		
	Rainbow trout		22,603		
	Steelhead trout		99,000		
	Grayling		41,668		
	White-fish.		160,000		
ogue River, Oreg. ++	Quinnat salmon		2, 156, 945		
	Steelhead trout	100,000			
ittle White Salmon River Wash ‡‡			6, 626, 947		
aker Lake, Wash	Sockeye or blueback salmon		10,683,000		
	Steelhead trout		26,000		

\* In addition to the above, there were transferred to the U.S. Fish Commission station at

\* In addition to the above, there were transferred to the U.S. Fish Commission station at Nashua, N. H., 300,000 lake trout eggs.

+ In addition to the above there were transferred to the Neosho, Mo., station 615 black bass and 725 crappie by Quincy station. There were distributed from Quincy 4,480 rock bass which were produced at Neosho, Mo.

‡ In addition to the above there were collected at Bellevue and released in the Mississippi River 15,000 carp and 20,000 buffalo-fish which would otherwise have perished. 45,750 rainbow-trout eggs were transferred to hatcheries of the U.S. Fish Commission.

§ Besides the above there were transferred to Erwin station 34,600 rainbow-trout eggs.

| Besides the above there were transferred from Leadville station to other stations of the Commission, for hatching, 300,000 brook-trout eggs and 100,000 black-spotted-trout eggs.

¶ In addition to the above there were transferred to stations of the U.S. Fish Commission, for hatching, 442,000 grayling eggs.

\*\*In addition to the above there were transferred from Battle Creek to Baird station, for hatching, 1,224,300 quinnat-salmon eggs.

† In addition to the above there were transferred to Clackamas and other stations of the U.S. Fish Commission, for hatching, 399,000 steelhead-trout eggs from Rogue River station.

‡ In addition to the above there were transferred to Clackamas from Little White Salmon station, for hatching, 2,436,000 eggs of the quinnat salmon.

# Distribution of fish and eggs among the States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adultan
labama	Rainbow trout		~~~	1,2
	Black bass			5,00
	Rock bass			9
\\$	BreamRainbow trout			20
Arizona	Black bass			2,40
	Rock bass			56
	Strawberry bass			20
rkansas	Rainbow trout			10, 3
	Black bass			1,9
	Rock bass			90
4 3*C*	Strawberry bass Quinnat salmon	9 005 000	9 599 050	20
California	Quinnat saimon	2, 900, 000	5, 555, 950	
Colorado	Brook trout	5,000		
Olorado	Landlocked salmon Rainbow trout	0,000		8,50
	Black-spotted trout			445, 00
•	Brook trout	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	236,000	30,00
	Grayling		20,500	
	Black bass			1,04
Connecticut	Shad		6, 120, 000	
	Landlocked salmon	20,000		5,00
	Proofs twent	90,000	24,985	
	Landlocked salmon Rainbow trout Brook trout Lake trout	20,000	50,000	
	Black bass		30,000	1,6
	Lobster			
elaware	Shad		8 650 000	
	Rainbow trout			1,0
				8
	Crappie			5
istrict of Columbia	Shad		2,095,000	2,000,0
	Landlocked salmon Rainbow trout		3,850	3
lorida	Shad.		2,016,000	9
eorgia	Shad		2,037,000	
001814	Rainbow trout		2,001,000	3,2
	Black bass			5,8
	Crappie			1
	Bream			8
daho	Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout Brook trout Grayling	10,000		6,0
•	Black-spotted trout.	10,000	100,000	15,0
	Crowling	15,000		16,0 5,0
llinois	Black bass			1,4
ndiana	Loch Leven trout		5,000	1, 1
	Brook trout		28,000	
	Pike perch		1,800,000	
	Pike perch Black bass			14,2
ndian Territory	Rainbow trout			1,3
	Black bass			7
	Crappie			4
owa	Rock bass Loch Leven trout			3
) wa	Rainbow trout			$1,7 \\ 1,8$
	Brook trout		25,000	37,3
	Grayling		35,450	01,0
	Cat-fish			4,0
	Pike			5,0
	Yellow perch			8,0
	Black bass			28,7
	Crappie			122,8
	Warmouth bass			1,6
ansas	Bream Rainbow trout			50,0
	Black bass			7.4
	Crappie			2, 9
	Rock bass			1.2
entucky	Brook trout		~~~~~~	-1,0
	Black bass			7,8
	Crappie			3,6
oniciono	Rock bass	~~~~~		1,5
ouisiana	Black bass	**********		2,6
laine	Strawberry bass		000 080	541
WIMO	Atlantic salmon Landlocked salmon	30,000	908, 073	541,8
	Steelhead trout		10,000 8,300	450, 0 3, 8
	Rainbow trout		2 800	9,0
	Brook trout	318, 222	2,800 5,210	
	T	050,000	FOR 000	
	Lake trout	350,000	587,000	

Distribution of fish and eggs among the States and Territories-Continued.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adult and yearlings.
Maine	Golden trout		6 990	
	Lobster		6,990 $30,575,000$	
Maryland	Shad	21, 711, 000	92, 527, 000	
	Rainbow trout			2,437 4,758
	Black bass			1,525
	Crappie			1,800
	Cod		3,000,000	
Massachusetts	ShadLandlocked salmon		500,000	
	Rainbow trout			9,000
	Brook trout	45,000	65,000	100
	Lake trout		25,000	
	Scotch sea trout	10,000	8,000	100
	White-fish	300, 000		. 100
	White-fish Pike perch		1,000,000	
	Black bass			2,075
	Cod		262, 324, 000 87, 115, 000	
	Flat-fish Lobster		43, 098, 000	
Michigan	Landlocked salmon	5,000	20, 000, 000	
	Steelhead trout		15,000	4,335
			3,000	
	Brook trout	25,000	2,000 206,000	384 154
	Lake trout	1,850,000	10, 450, 000	86,650
•	Grayling	200,000	56,000	
	White-fish	07 000 000	177, 340, 000	
	Pike perch Black bass	25,000,000		4,045
Minnesota	Steelhead trout		118,500	4,040
	Brook trout		59,000	14,000
	Lake trout		3,550,500	
	Grayling		24,000 400,000	
	Black bass		400,000	4,000
	Crappie			375
	Rock bass			300
Mississippi	Black bassQuinnat salmon			8,746 1,350
MISSOUTI	Rainbow trout			14,589
	Black bass			4,075
	Crappie			5,490
	Rock bass			700 4,874
	Strawberry bass Warmouth bass			250
				2,100
Montana	Sun-fish Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout Brook trout	10,000	20,000	7,000
4	Brook trout	20,000		165,000 6,000
·	Grayling		2, 242, 100	5,000
Nebraska	Rainbow trout			8,800
	Brook trout			4,000
New Hampshire	Atlantic salmon	20,000		2,300
posses of a second	Landlocked salmon	10,000		14,600
	Loch Leven trout	20,000		
·	Rainbow trout	20,000 20,000	50,000	1,550
	Lake trout	20,000	284, 555	
	White-fish	500,000		
	Pike perch		1,000,000	
	Black bassLobster		1 695 000	490
New Jersey	Shad	8, 332, 000	$1,625,000 \ 38,455,000$	~
	Rainbow trout			5,800
	Brook trout	20,000		1,000
New Mexico	Black bass Rainbow trout	~~~~~		10,000 5,100
ALUATOU	Brook trout	10,000		0, 100
	Black bass	20,000		200
New York	Shad	100 000	10, 280, 000	
	Atlantic salmon	100,000		10,500
	Landlocked salmon   Rainbow trout	20,000		10,500
	Brook trout		253,000	9, 100
	DIOOR UIOUU			
	Lake trout	1,800,000 10,000,000	1,875,800 $27,000,000$	

# Distribution of fish and eggs among the States and Territories—Continued.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and	Adult and
Duale of Territory.	Species.		fingerlings.	yearlings.
North Carolina	Shad		6,445,000	
	Rainbow trout	10,000		17,750
	Brook trout			700 600
	Crappie			800
North Dakota	Brook trout Cat-fish		5,000	24
	Yellow perch			
	Pickerel			185
	Black bass Crappie			9,480
Ohio	Rainbow trout		1,000	
	Brook trout White-fish			
	Pike perch Black bass		25,000,000	
	Black bass			4,575
	Crappie Rock bass			1,700
Oklahoma	Rainbow trout			1,450
	Black bass			1,925 400
	Rock bass			200
Oregon				
	Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout		22, 303	10,000
	Brook trout			2,000
	Grayling Silver salmon		41,668 146,824	
	Quinnat salmon Shad		6, 526, 367	
Pennsylvania	Shad	6,006,000 250,000	2,925,000	
	Atlantic salmon Rainbow trout	250,000	6,000	49,400
	Brook trout		27,500	13,400
	Lake trout	5 832 000	8,368 256,000	
	White-fish Pike perch	5,000,000	2,000,000	
	Black bass			4,860
Rhode Island	Crappie Shad		1 000 000	1,500
	Landlocked salmon	10,000		*****
	Brook trout Black bass (large-mouth)		23,000	2,000
	Black bass (small-mouth)			200
South Carolina	Shad Rainbow trout		2,012,000	400
	Black bass			100
Canth Dalvata	Crappie			
South Dakota	Rainbow trout Black-spotted trout			1,000 15,000
	Brook trout Black bass		123,000	
	Black bass Crappie			8,600 30
Tennessee	Rainbow trout			17,500
1	Brook trout			19, 239
	Black bass Crappie			2,400 1,278
Texas	Rainbow trout			500
	Black bass Crappie			111,455 3,145
	Rock bass	~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~	5,640
	Strawberry bass			2,000
Utah	Bream. Landlocked salmon.	10,000		300
	Steelhead trout	10,000		
	Brook trout Lake trout	55,000 500,000		
**	Grayling	72,000		
Vermont	Landlocked salmon Steelhead trout	20,000	19,650	19, 335 2, 200
	Rainbow trout		19,000	1,500
	Brook trout	164,000	483, 885	6,209
	Lake trout Hybrid trout		105,000	1,859
	Grayling		20,000	
	White-fish		1 400.000	
	Pike perch Black bass		12,600,000	600
Virginia	- Snad		27, 245, 000	*******
	Rainbow trout. Brook trout.			21,876 1,473
	Black bass			4,845
	Crappie			1,500 4,200
				E) NO(1)

# Distribution of fish and eggs among the States and Territories—Continued.

State or Territory.	Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adult and yearlings.
Washington	Quinnat salmon Sockeye or blueback salmon Steelhead trout Black-spotted trout Brook trout Lake trout White-fish		6, 626, 947 10, 683, 000 26, 000 	
West Virginia	Rainbow trout	25,000	100,000	14,448
ALCO ATERITION	Brook trout	25,000		2,750
	Black bass			6,975
	Crappie			3,500
Wisconsin	Steelhead trout	75,000	15,000	
	Brook trout		20,000	. 1,000
	Lake trout		2, 250, 000	
	Grayling		10,000	
	White-fish		12,600,000	
***	Black bass			6,500
Wyoming	Steelhead trout			
	Rainbow trout	45,000 75,000		
	Black-spotted trout			
	Lake trout	250,000		
	Grayling	100,000		
Foreign countries:	Claying	100,000		
Canada	Lake trout		304,500	
	White-fish		2,000,000	
England	Rainbow trout	20,000		
Ireland	Shad	700,000		
	Rainbow trout	35,000		
New Zealand	Quinnat salmon	250,000		
France	Quinnat salmon	20,000		
Scotland	Rainbow trout	10,000	***************************************	
	Brook trout	20,000		
	Motol .	00 600 100	1 000 750 770	4 907 075
	Total	88,682,000	1,070,756,779	4,897,975
		1		

## Summary of distribution.

-		=		
Species.	Eggs.	Fry and fingerlings.	Adults and yearlings.	Total.
Shad	36,749,000	202, 307, 000	2,000,000	241, 056, 000
Quinnat salmon	3, 175, 000	16, 687, 264	1,350	19, 863, 614
Atlantic salmon	550,000	908, 073	541,858	1,999,931
Landlocked salmon	140,000	13,850	508, 487	662, 337
Silver salmon		146, 824		146, 824
Sockeye or blueback salmon		10,683,000		10,683,000
Steelhead trout		301, 450	20,414	431,864
Loch Leven trout	20,000	8,000	1,700	29,700
Bainbow trout	255,000	34, 103	209, 572	498,675
Black-spotted trout	85,000	120,000	737,000	942,000
Brook trout	534,000	1,967,092	195, 021	2,696,113
Lake trout	5,050,000	19, 577, 415	86,650	24,714,065
Scotch sea trout		35,000	51,647	96,647
Golden trout		6, 990		6,990
Hybrid trout			1,959	1,959
Grayling	372,000	2,449,718	10,000	2,831,718
White-fish	16,632,000	321, 206, 000		337, 838, 000
Pike perch	25,000,000	64, 700, 000		89, 700, 000
Cat-fish			4,024	4,024
Pike			5,000	5,000
Pickerel			185	185
Yellow perch			8,170	8, 170
Black bass, large-mouth			282, 127	282, 127
Black bass, small-mouth			200	200
Crappie			151,653	151,653
Rock bass		,	18, 164	18, 164
Strawberry bass			7,544	7,544
Warmouth bass			1,850	1,850
Sun-fish			2,100	2,100 51,300
Bream		007 004 000	51, 300	
Cod :		265, 324, 000		265, 324, 000 87, 115, 000
Flat-fish				77, 166, 000
Lobster		77, 100, 000		11, 100,000
Total	88, 682, 000	1,070,756,779	4,897,975	1, 164, 336, 754
	23,000,000		2,000,000	_,,,,

#### RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The five cars of the Commission traveled 101,796 miles in distributing fish, and detached messengers and employees of the stations traveled 157,297 miles. Of the 118,503,583 fish thus transported there was a loss of 50,717.

The Commission is under obligations to the following railroads for material aid in extending the field of its distribution by furnishing free transportation:

Name of railroad.	Cars.	Messen- gers.	Name of railroad.	Cars.	Messen- gers.
Alamogordo and Sacramento			Lake Shore and Michigan		
Mountain Rwy		42	Southern Rwy		48
Austin and Northwestern			Macon and Birmingham Rwv.		150
R. R.		198	Maine Central R. R. Michigan Central R. R	2,204	2,607
Bangor and Aroostook R. R	3,018	577	Michigan Central R. R.	2,002	
Boston and Maine System		2,522	Missouri Pacific Rwy	20	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and		,	Missouri Pacific Rwy	1, 122	89
Northern Rwy	2,233	790	Montana R. R.		112
Central Vermont Rwy	1	530	Montpelier and Wells River		
Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy	880	125	R. R		228
Chicago and Northwestern		2.00	Northern Pacific Rwy	6, 761	
Rwy		1,292	Omaha, Kansas City and East-	0, 101	
Chiciago, Burlington and		2,100.0	ern R. R	250	
Quincy R. R	1,698	4,693	Oregon Short Line R. R.	740	
Clevecand Cincinnati Chi-	1,000	2,000	Pere Marquette R. R.		1,213
Cleveoand, Cincinnati, Chicaga and St. Louis Rwy	111		Plant System	574	1,710
Colordo and Southern Rwy	111	1,123	Portland and Rumford Falls	0.1	
Colorado Midland Rwy	372	942	Rwy		170
Delaware and Hudson Co	384	020	Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and		1.0
Denver and Rio Grande R. R.	301	5,734	Pacific Rwy		300
Detroit and Mackinac Rwy	646	373	Rutland R. R		384
El Paso and Northeastern	010	310	St. Johnsbury and Lake		301
Rwy	326	77	St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. R.		897
Florida Central and Peninsu-	000	• • •	St. Louis and San Francisco		001
lar R. R.	414		R. R.	310	38
Florida East Coast Rwy	.717	250	St. Louis Southwestern Rwy.	125	264
Franklin and Megantic Rwy.		50	San Antonio and Aransas	120	AU.E
Fort Worth and Denver City		30	Pass Rwy		348
Rwy		2,020	Sandy River R. R.		22
Grand Rapids and Indiana		2,020	Southern Pacific Co		2,100
Rwy	2,570	332	Southern Pacific Co Texas and Pacific Rwy	9 656	1,449
Grand Trunk Rwy. System	2,510	256	Texas Central R. R.	2,000	157
Great Northern Rwy	1,535	200	Vandalia Line	646	101
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe	1,000		Virginia and Southwestern	010	
Rwy	1	2,289	Rwy		32
Houston and Texas Central		2,200	Wabash R. R.	1,452	1,618
R. R.		353	Washington County R. R.	204	204
Illinois Central R. R.		195	West Virginia Central and	202	20I
International and Great		190	Pittsburg Rwy	262	14
Northern R. R.		2,937	Wilmington and Northern	606	14
Kansas City and Independ-		2,001	R. R.		57
ence Air Line	20		Wisconsin Central Rwy	514	
Kansas City, Fort Scott and	20		Wisconsin Central Itwy	014	
Memphis R. R.	381		Total	42,746	40, 239
Kansas City Southern Rwy	636	38	AUtad	22, 120	20, 209
Examples Only Southern IV WY	000	90			

## BIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES.

During the year the Commission has carried on a number of investigations and experiments with the object of giving practical assistance to the oyster industry. The results of the experiments in fattening oysters by increasing, in inclosed waters, the production of their natural food have given considerable encouragement. Oysters planted in the experimental claires at Lynnhaven, Va., reached a degree of fatness unrivaled save in a single limited area of the open waters of that famous oyster field, but they arrived at this condition too late in the season to make the result of immediate practical value. During the coming season certain changes will be made in the plant whereby a better circulation and aeration of the water will be attained. It is expected that this will result not only in an improvement in the general vitality of the oysters and an increase in the reproductive activity of the minute plants upon which they feed, but that the currents created will also place the food more abundantly within the reach of the oysters. The changes in the claire will be completed in time to allow a practical test during the ensuing season.

An investigation was carried on during the winter, with the assistance of the steamer Fish Hawk, to determine the reason for the failure of oyster-culture in North Carolina, and is referred to on pp. 119–120.

In August, 1899, Mr. H. F. Moore visited Willapa Bay, Washington, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the oysters planted It was found that they had been almost exterminated. At the end of the first year, according to the testimony of the oystermen, a large proportion of those planted had survived and were on This would indicate that they had not been injured by transportation across the continent. Subsequently, however, they gradually decreased in number, until at the time of Mr. Moore's visit but five oysters were found after a careful search under the guidance of persons familiar with the beds. So far as could be determined this diminution did not result from natural causes, and there is reason to suspect that some of the oystermen in the region have been so indifferent to their own interests and their obligations to the Fish Commission as to view the raiding of the planted beds with a lenient eye. Several private beds in the vicinity are reported to be doing well, but in these cases it is to somebody's immediate interest to protect the planted oysters from poachers.

Owing to the very few oysters taken it was impossible to make experiments in artificial fertilization of the eggs, although two of the females appeared to be ripe. No evidence of natural spawning of the eastern oyster was obtained, and it appeared that the water was too cold to be favorable for their reproductive activity. Culture in shallow inclosed or semi-inclosed ponds appears to be indicated as the most hopeful line of experiment with eastern oysters in this region.

During the year the equipment and facilities at Woods Hole laboratory, which has continued under the direction of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, have greatly improved. The number of able volunteer workers has increased, and much scientific work of practical and theoretical value has been accomplished.

During the summer the steamer Fish Hawk has been at the station and rendered important service in the investigation of the marine fauna. The schooner Grampus was engaged, under the supervision of the director, in continuing the investigation of the tile-fish, and obtained valuable data concerning its distribution.

Studies were conducted upon clam-culture, the migrations of fish, the economic utilization of certain waste products of the fisheries, the diseases of fishes, and other subjects of importance, which are mentioned in the report of the Division of Inquiry relating to Food-fishes. There is also in preparation a series of papers, which, when completed, will afford to students a much-needed means of identification of the marine animals of the southern coast of New England.

The laboratory at Beaufort was open until September 15, 1899, and was reopened June 1, 1900, and a number of able workers utilized its facilities. The spawning habits of various fishes, sponges, and crustacean parasites were studied, and the basis has been laid for profitable work in the future. At its last session Congress passed an act for the establishment of a permanent biological station on the coast of North Carolina, and as the vicinity of Beaufort offers exceptional advantages it is proposed to locate it at that point.

The urgent deficiency bill approved February 9, 1900, provided for a special investigation concerning the decline of the lobster and clam fisheries, with the object of devising measures for their relief, and in April the following commission was appointed for the purpose of carrying the act into effect: Dr. H. C. Bumpus, chairman; Dr. H. M. Smith, secretary; Mr. William de C. Ravenel, and Capt. E. E. Hahn. Promising results have been already attained with the soft-shell clam (Mya arenaria), but the lobster presents greater difficulties and will require comprehensive study.

During the fiscal year investigations of the inland waters to ascertain their biological and physical characteristics, their fitness for the introduction of new species, and the possibility of increasing their productiveness by artificial means have been prosecuted in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and North Carolina. While some of the information gathered is capable of local application only, much is of broader significance and applicable to lacustrine waters in general.

Dr. W. C. Kendall continued his work on Sebago Lake, Maine, until about the middle of August, when, at the request of the State board of fish commissioners, he was ordered to Cobbosseecontee Lake, to inquire into the reasons for the nonsuccess of the plants of landlocked salmon which have been made therein. In this connection, a study

was made of the fauna, and the conclusion was reached that the abundance of predaceous fishes and the restricted spawning-grounds were responsible for the failure of the salmon to maintain itself.

The biological survey of Lake Erie was continued during July and August under the direction of Prof. Jacob Reighard. The hatchery at Put-in Bay was used as laboratory and headquarters, but various other parts of the lake were visited by members of the party. An account of the work is elsewhere given in the report.

A comprehensive study of the waters of the hydrographic basin of the Wabash River, Indiana, was undertaken by the Commission during the summer of 1899. A number of the lakes and rivers were studied with some care, but principal attention was paid to Lake Maxinkuckee, in Marshall County. Maxinkuckee is typical of the small glacial lakes of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and it was considered that a thorough investigation of the biological and physical features of its waters would develop facts common to all of the lakes of its class. The work began July 1 and was continued until the latter part of October by a party under the direction of Prof. B. W. Evermann. A topographic and hydrographic survey was begun, meteorological observations were carried on, collections were made illustrative of the flora and fauna of the lake and its immediate environment, and data were obtained concerning the habits and distribution of the various animals, especially the fishes.

Seneca Lake, in New York, and Lake Mattamuskeet, in North Carolina, have been visited and collections of their fishes have been made or arranged for.

Investigations upon the fishes of the principal river basins in West Virginia, begun in 1899, were conducted by a party under Mr. W. P. Hay. The Potomac, Greenbrier, Elk, and especially the Monongahela river systems were well examined. Until recent years these rivers were productive of fine food-fishes, but of late they have become sadly depleted, principally through the denudation of the forest lands, the pollution of the waters, dynamiting, damming of streams, and other changes in the conditions, principally due to industrial operations.

On the Pacific coast the studies of the salmon and other fishes have been continued in the eastern tributaries of the Sacramento. The explorations of the coastal streams begun in previous years have been extended between the northern boundary of California and the Columbia River, and a study of the fishes of the San Pedro River has almost been completed.

Considerable progress upon the study of the collections made by the *Fish Hawk* in Porto Rico during the winter of 1898–99 is reported. The specimens were distributed among a number of specialists, and many of the reports have been received and several are now in progress. These papers will make an important and attractive publication, which it is hoped to issue during the ensuing year.

## STATISTICAL INQUIRIES.

During the last calendar year a statistical canvass of the fisheries of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York has been in progress. The present amount of capital invested in these fisheries in the New England States is \$19,637,036, which, as compared with the figures of the last canvass, made in 1889, shows a decrease of \$437,758. But this decrease is only apparent, being caused chiefly by the transfer of the menhaden industry to New York, and, while the relative values of the different catches have changed, the food fisheries of these States have, in the aggregate, increased in quantity and decreased but slightly in value. 35,445 persons are employed and 1,427 vessels, valued with their equipment at \$4,224,339. The total product is 393,355,570 pounds, worth \$9,672,702—the fishery for cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock ranking first with a value of \$2,798,109, followed by the oyster fishery of Rhode Island and Connecticut, worth \$1,910,684. fishery is next in commercial importance, being worth \$1,276,900. While the catch has fallen from 30,500,000 pounds in 1889 to 14,660,000 in 1898, a decrease of more than 50 per cent, the price of lobsters has so advanced that the value of the industry has increased a corresponding degree.

The inquiry conducted on Lake Erie in the calendar year 1899 shows a decided increase in the fisheries of this lake since the last canvass, in quantity and value of the product, capital invested, and number of persons employed. This is chiefly shown in the catch of white-fish and lake herring. The yield of pike perch, though large, is not considerably greater than in former years. 3,728 persons and 104 vessels are engaged in the industry, representing an investment of \$2,719,600. In 1899, 58,393,000 pounds of products were obtained, worth \$1,150,890. A feature of the fisheries is the number of carp which were taken, the catch amounting to over 3,600,000 pounds, valued at \$51,400.

On Lake Ontario, where for several years there has been a decided falling off in the commercial fisheries, there was in 1899 found to be a material improvement, the yield being nearly three times as great as in 1897, and it would appear that this region is beginning to feel the effect of the fish-cultural operations which have been conducted here. The number of persons engaged and capital invested are also proportionately greater. The yield in 1899 amounted to nearly 2,500,000 pounds, valued at over \$100,000.

The quantity of fishing products landed at Boston and Gloucester shows an increase of more than 33,000,000 pounds, with an increased value of over \$1,200,000. The bulk of the increase is to be credited to Gloucester, though the fares landed at Boston are in excess of the year before. The products landed from American vessels at the two ports amounted to 176,774,301 pounds and were valued at nearly \$4,200,000.

Inquiries now in progress along the Great Lakes and in the Mississippi Valley show that an increasing number of carp are being caught

and shipped, chiefly to the markets of the larger eastern cities. From Lake Erie and the Ohio River and certain of its tributaries the quan tity of this species taken is nine times as great as it was six-years ago. From the Illinois River more carp are taken than all other species combined, the catch for 1899 amounting to 6,332,900 pounds, valued at \$189,900. It would appear that this fish will become more and more an important factor in the food-fish supply of the country.

As it was not practicable for an agent of the Commission to visit Alaska during the summer of 1899, the customary records of the furseal herds were made up from data furnished by the courtesy of the resident Treasury agents. The American herd continues to decrease in numbers through the continuance of pelagic sealing, and the recent counts show that fewer pups are born each year.

#### STEAMER ALBATROSS.

During the spring of 1899 it was determined to undertake an investigation among the islands of the southern Pacific Ocean, as it was believed important additions to knowledge could be made in regions where comparatively little work had been done. The scientific work was placed in charge of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, who was accompanied by a staff of assistants.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Albatross was prepared for the expedition, and on August 23 she sailed from San Francisco under the command of Commander Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N., and until early in the spring, when she reached Yokohama, she was engaged in the work of exploration and biological investigation. The Marquesas, Paumotu, Society, Cook, Tonga, Fiji, Ellice, Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline, and Ladrone archipelagoes were visited, and at the various ports every facility and courtesy were extended by the local authorities, and thanks are due to the governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany, which at the request of the Department of State had directed their representatives in their respective possessions to afford any assistance in their power.

These islands were studied in relation to their geological and biological features, and collections were made in the fields of zoology, botany, ethnology, and geology. The director devoted his attention to the study of coral formations and the biological and dynamic factors which have resulted in the production of coral islands; the civilian staff were engaged in biological research, and the naval officers, besides their duties in navigating the ship, in making surveys, soundings, and observations of value to mariners. Collections of the fauna of the deeper waters of the Pacific were made by means of the beam trawl and dredge, and the pelagic life at the surface and intermediate depths was studied. During the cruise about 250 soundings were made, with numerous temperature and density observations. The Albatross arrived at Yokohama March 4, and after she was refitted, some collections were made on the coast of Japan, within the

100-fathom line and along the edge of the Black Current, until June 12, when the vessel left for Alaska to continue the commercial investigation of the salmon fisheries, on which she was engaged in 1897. The full reports of this expedition are not yet ready for publica-

The full reports of this expedition are not yet ready for publication, but a narrative of the voyage will be found on pp. 137–161 of this volume.

## STEAMER FISH HAWK.

During July and August this vessel, under the command of Mate James A. Smith, U. S. N., was employed in making collections of marine fauna off the southern coast of New England in connection with the biological work of the station at Woods Hole, Mass., and in September she was sent to Beaufort, N. C., to assist in the topographic and hydrographic surveys incident to an inquiry into the cause of the failure of the various attempts at oyster-culture which had been made in that State.

As the time during which the vessel could be available was limited, and as it was desired to make the investigation with some degree of thoroughness, it was considered advisable to limit the field of operations, and the regions examined were selected upon the suggestion of Prof. J. A. Holmes, director of the North Carolina geological and natural history survey, who took keen interest in the subject. At first the work was carried on in the vicinity of Beaufort and Morehead, but in December the Fish Hawk proceeded to Pamlico Sound, where Swan Quarter Bay and other productive oyster-grounds were examined. Reports upon the work are in course of preparation and will be published.

On March 25 the vessel was detached from this duty in order to prepare for taking up the customary shad work in the Delaware River. Some time was spent in making necessary repairs at Baltimore, and on April 25 she reached her usual anchorage off Gloucester City, N. J., where shad hatching was successfully carried on until the middle of June, when she was ordered to proceed to Woods Hole. The work above referred to is described in detail in the accompanying reports of the divisions of Scientific Inquiry and of Fish-Culture.

#### NEW STATIONS.

The development of Cold Spring station, near Bullochville, Ga., and of the stations at Edenton, N. C., and Nashua, N. H., has been carried on during the year, and has been sufficient to permit the beginning of fish-cultural operations.

The water supply at Cold Spring is derived from three springs with an aggregate flow estimated at 2,800 gallons per minute and having a temperature of 62° to 64°. The principal spring has been surrounded with a substantial retaining-wall, a distributing-tank and conduits built, and five ponds finished with their supply and outlet pipes. Four of the ponds contain from 6,000 to 12,000 square feet each, and

all aggregate a little over an acre. A large portion of the property has been fenced in, roads built, and the grounds, which were rough and uneven, have been cleared and graded, marshy places filled, and a system of drainage laid out and completed. In the spring plans for a superintendent's dwelling were prepared, which will be a frame building of two stories, 48 by 52 feet, with wide halls and porches and containing seven rooms. Its construction is now in progress.

At Edenton, N. C., five artesian wells with 2-inch pipes were driven, ranging from 50 to 200 feet in depth, which furnished an average flow of about 3 gallons each per minute, the temperature of the water being 64° F. A two-story frame dwelling, 46 by 63 feet, containing eight rooms, has been completed for the superintendent, certain improvements have been made in the hatchery supply system, a supply ditch leading from Pembroke Creek to the boiler house has been completed, and the construction of six bass ponds has been begun.

At Nashua, N. H., a two-story frame residence, 30 by 50 feet, containing eight rooms, a cellar, and attic, has been erected for the superintendent, and additional drainage pipes laid.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

For several years it has been very desirable that the Commission should have another steamer of sufficient size and seaworthiness for cruising at considerable distances offshore, in connection with the scientific and fish-cultural work of the New England stations. Accordingly, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, a steamer of 55 tons displacement, 82 feet long, and 16 feet beam was purchased November 23, 1899, and named Phalarope. In May she was put in commission, and has given satisfactory service.

There have been added to the library during the year 130 books and 318 pamphlets. The Bulletin for 1898 and the following pamphlet extracts from the Bulletins for 1898 and 1899, and from the Report for 1899, have been issued:

The salmon and salmon fisheries of Alaska. Report of the operations of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross for the year ending June 30, 1898, by Jefferson F. Moser. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 1-178.
List of fishes known to inhabit the waters of the District of Columbia and vicinity, by Hugh M. Smith and Barton A. Bean. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 179-188.
Notes on the collection of tide-pool fishes from Kadiak Island, Alaska, by Cloudsley Rutter. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 189-192.
The southern spring mackerel fishery of the United States, by Hugh M. Smith. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 193-271.
Notice of file-fish new to the fauna of the United States, by Hugh M. Smith. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 273-278.

letin for 1898, pp. 273-278.

The pearly fresh-water mussels of the United States; their habits, enemies, and diseases, with suggestions for their protection, by Charles T. Simpson. letin for 1898, pp. 279-288. The mussel fishery and pearl-button industry of the Mississippi River, by Hugh

M. Smith. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 289-314.

The peripheral nervous system of the bony fishes, by C. Judson Herrick. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 315-320. The reappearance of the tile-fish, by Hermon C. Bumpus. Bulletin for 1898, pp.

321-333.

The preservation of fishery products for food, by Charles H. Stevenson. Bulletin for 1898, pp. 335-563.

Notes on the foreign fishery trade and local fisheries of Porto Rico, by W. A. Wilcox. Report for 1899, pp. 1-34.

Check-list of the fishes of Florida, by B. W. Evermann and W. C. Kendall. Report for 1899, pp. 35-103.

Statistics of the fisheries of the Gulf States, Division of Statistics, C. H. Townsend, assistant in charge. Report for 1899, pp. 105-169. Statistics of the fisheries of the South Atlantic States, Division of Statistics, C. H.

Townsend, assistant in charge. Report for 1899, pp. 171-227.

An inquiry into the feasibility of introducing useful marine animals into the waters of Great Salt Lake, by H. F. Moore. Report for 1899, pp. 229-250.

A review of the fisheries in the contiguous waters of the State of Washington and

British Columbia, by Richard Rathbun. Report for 1899, pp. 251-350. Experiments in photography of live fishes, by R. W. Shufeldt. Bulletin for

Bulletin for 1899. pp. 1-5.

Notes on the tide-pool fishes of California, with a description of four new species, by Arthur White Greeley. Bulletin for 1899, pp. 7-20.
The synaptas of the New England coast, by Hubert Lyman Clark. Bulletin for

1899, pp. 21-31.

Descriptions of new genera and species of fishes from Porto Rico, by B. W. Evermann and M. C. Marsh. Report for 1899, pp. 351-362.

There have been distributed during the year 1,429 bound and 12,394 pamphlet copies of the publications of the Commission.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., has published the following additional papers based on the investigations of the steamer Albatross in 1891:

Bulletin, vol. xxxv, No. 1, xxvII. Preliminary account of Planktonemertes agassizii, a new pelagic nemertean, by W. McM. Woodworth.

Memoirs, vol. xxIII, No. 2, xxv. The Ophiuridæ, by C. F. Lutken and Th. Mor-

tensen.

Memoirs, vol. XXIV, No. XXVI. The Fishes, by S. Garman.

Appropriations were made by Congress for conducting the operations of the Commission for the year ending June 30, 1900, as follows:

Salaries	\$218,000
Miscellaneous expenses:	φ.σ.το, σσο
Administration	10,000
Propagation of food-fishes	150 000
Inquiry respecting food-fishes	15 000
Statistical inquiry	5, 000
Maintenance of vessels	30,500
For improvement of stations at—	30, 300
Leadville, Colo	4,000
Woods Hole, Mass	5,000
For construction of a wharf at Gloucester (Mass.) station	2,500
For purchase of a steam launch for use at New England stations	7,000
For continuing investigations regarding lobsters and clams	7,500

A report of the expenditure of these amounts will be made to Congress, in accordance with law.

George M. Bowers, Commissioner.

# REPORT ON THE PROPAGATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-FISHES.

By W. DE C. RAVENEL, Assistant in Charge.

#### PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES.

Fish-cultural work was conducted on the same general lines as in the past, but the results far exceeded those of any previous year. The total number of fish distributed was 1,164,336,754, an increase of about 100,000,000 over the output of the preceding year.

On the Pacific coast special attention was paid to the collection and hatching of quinnat-salmon eggs on the Sacramento River, in the Columbia River Basin in Washington and Oregon, and on the Rogue River. Owing to the excessive drought prevailing in California during the summer of 1899, the water was so low in Battle Creek that but few salmon ascended the stream, and the majority deposited their eggs on sand bars in the Sacramento. As a result only 1,600,000 eggs were taken at this point, where 20,000,000 were taken the previous year and 48,000,000 two years before.

At Baird station, on the McCloud River, a tributary of the Sacramento, where egg collections are made from both the summer and fall runs, the work was affected by the same cause. From the first run 6,228,260 were collected, and from the fall run 186,800, making in all 6,415,060. This was very discouraging, as over 16,000,000 had been taken the previous year with poorer facilities. The eggs were all hatched in California and the fry liberated in the Sacramento River and tributaries and in Eel River.

In the Columbia River Basin stations were operated on the Little White Salmon River in Washington and on the Clackamas River in Oregon; and though the run of salmon in the Columbia River was poor, 10,385,000 eggs were obtained on the Little White Salmon and 2,014,900 on the Clackamas, which resulted in the liberation of 10,997,947 fry in this region. Several hundred thousand of these were retained in Clackamas until they were from 4 to 6 inches long before being liberated.

On the Rogue River 4,364,800 quinnat-salmon eggs, 200,000 silver-salmon eggs, and 530,000 steelhead-trout eggs were collected. Of the quinnat-salmon eggs 1,800,000 were transferred to Wedderburn, Oreg.; the fry resulting were not planted until they were from 3 to 5 inches in length. They were fed on canned salmon, principally the backs of heads and the tails, which are of no commercial value. The

remainder were hatched at the station, and the 2,156,000 fry resulting were liberated in the Rogue River.

As the collection of steelhead-trout eggs on the Willamette the previous year had been very unsatisfactory, arrangements were made to collect on Crystal Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River, about 10 miles above the salmon station. This work proved fairly satisfactory, and it is believed, with the experience gained, that large numbers can be secured next season. The eggs were all forwarded to eastern stations, as plants previously made indicate that the steelhead is well adapted not only for the Great Lakes, but for lakes and streams in Montana and many of the Eastern States.

The propagation of the sockeye or blueback salmon, the most important commercial species on Puget Sound, was undertaken for the first time at Baker Lake, and as a result 10,683,000 fry were planted in Skagit River and the lake.

On the Great Lakes the white-fish and lake-trout work was the most satisfactory ever accomplished. Arrangements were made early in the fall for the collection of lake-trout eggs at Charlevoix, Beaver Island, and Manistique, Lake Michigan, near which are located the most important spawning-grounds of this species. Over 15,000,000 eggs were collected by November 10, but as only about 10 per cent were taken prior to November 1 the work would have been a complete failure under the old law, which provided for a rigid close season commencing on that date. On Lake Superior the season was very successful, over 12,000,000 being taken. The majority of the fry resulting from the total number collected, 27,000,000, were planted on the spawning-grounds of the Great Lakes. The white-fish work was energetically directed on Lake Erie; large numbers of adult fish were penned, as heretofore, at Put-in Bay, Ohio, and Monroe Piers, Michigan, which yielded 235,000,000 eggs. From the three fisheries on the Detroit River, operated as a result of arrangements made with the State commission, over 34,000 white-fish were penned, which yielded 224,000,000, making 459,000,000 eggs collected at the two stations. As a result of the year's work over 337,838,000 white-fish fry were liberated in the Great Lakes, more than double as many as in 1899.

The spring proved most unfavorable for the collection of pike-perch eggs on Lake Erie. Ice remained in the lake for weeks later than usual, so that by the time the fishermen were enabled to set their nets the season was actually over in the neighborhood of Port Clinton, Sandusky, Toledo, and the other important grounds. About 138,000,000 eggs were collected by the force of spawn-takers employed at Put-in Bay, but these were of poor quality and produced only about 57,000,000 fry, which were liberated in Lake Erie and some of the inland lakes of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The collecting station on the Missisquoi River in Vermont, which had proved so promising the preceding year, was opened in April, but the immense amount of snow in the mountains at the headwaters of the Missisquoi melting

at that time caused freshets, which prevented the fish from ascending until April 14, and consequently shortened the season. The season here commenced April 22 and continued until the 31st, during which period 115,000,000 eggs were collected from 1,859 females; 85,225,000 eggs were transferred to Cape Vincent and the balance hatched and distributed under direction of the Vermont Commission. From the Cape Vincent hatchery 25,000,000 fry were distributed, making a total of 37,500,000 as a result of the season's work on the Missisquoi River.

It is difficult to account for the large loss that occurs in hatching pike-perch eggs, unless it is that they are unfertilized. Unfortunately the collecting stations are so distant from the regular station that we have been unable, up to this time, to make careful microscopic examinations to show whether this loss is due to the lack of fertilization or to injury in transportation. It is believed by the superintendent of the Cape Vincent station that very much better results would be secured if the eggs were eyed at the point where they are collected, and transferred afterwards. With a view to determining this matter definitely arrangements were made to erect a small hatchery at Swanton, but it was not only too small to handle the eggs collected, but the water supply was of such poor quality that it was necessary to keep men at work night and day clearing away the trash brought down by the melting snows; consequently the results were very unsatisfactory and no definite conclusions have yet been reached.

Early in October arrangements were made for the collection of brood cod for the Woods Hole station; also for the establishment of auxiliary collecting stations at Plymouth, Mass., and Kittery Point, Me., to supply the Gloucester and Woods Hole stations with eggs. The schooner *Grampus* during the months of October and November captured and delivered at Woods Hole 2,200 brood cod varying from 6 to 20 pounds. These commenced to spawn in November and yielded 103,440,000 eggs. In addition to these the station received from the spawn-takers stationed at Plymouth 71,275,000 cod eggs collected from fishing vessels which ply from that port. The work at Kittery was even more successful than in the past and the eggs collected were of superior quality, due largely to the exceptionally good weather which prevailed from November to February. From this point 180,230,000 cod eggs were shipped to Gloucester between November 28 and March 23, which, with the shipments from Plymouth, gave the station an aggregate of 198,880,000. As a result of the work at the two stations, 265,324,000 cod fry were liberated along the coast of New England from December to March. The results were very gratifying, being over 50,000,000 greater than ever before. The adult cod which survived the spawning operation were tagged and liberated from the Woods Hole station, as heretofore, with a view to getting additional data with reference to their migrations, rate of growth, etc; 1,311

were turned loose, and before the close of the year 11 were captured between Chatham and the New Jersey coast.

It was decided to take up the flat-fish work early in January, as past experience seemed to indicate that a large number of fish spawned during that month or early in February. The work was somewhat delayed by the presence of ice in the bays in which the nets were set, but the season proved very satisfactory; over 102,000,000 eggs were collected, which yielded 87,115,000 fry. In view of the fact that very unsatisfactory results had been secured during the past two or three years where the eggs had been artificially fertilized, it was determined this season to allow the fish to spawn naturally in the tanks at the station, and the results were most satisfactory.

Owing to the continued decrease of the lobster fishery, strenuous efforts have been made during the past two years to increase the output of lobster fry, but the scarcity of lobsters and the difficulties encountered in getting the egg lobsters from the fishermen, notwithstanding the cordial cooperation of State fish commissions throughout New England, has made this impossible. Arrangements were made during the winter months to collect all of the egg-bearing lobsters captured from Eastport to New York. The Grampus, assisted by a steam smack, plied along the coast of Maine, and visited all of the important fishing centers from early in April to July. Besides this, local agents were stationed from Kittery to New London, Conn., who purchased egg lobsters, not only from the fishermen, but also from the dealers in large towns. These were then transferred to Woods Hole and Gloucester by sail and steam boats provided for this purpose. Notwithstanding the efforts made, only 4,643 egg lobsters were secured north of Cape Cod. These yielded 63,335,000 eggs, from which were hatched 58,560,000 fry, which were deposited on suitable grounds along the coast. At Woods Hole only 28,140,000 eggs were secured and 22,643,000 hatched.

The propagation of shad was conducted as usual on the Albemarle Sound, the Potomac River, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware. establishment of a new shad station at Edenton, N. C., obviated the necessity of our utilizing the Fish Hawk at that point. was very backward, and at one time it appeared as though the work would be materially reduced. The run of shad on the Potomac was seriously affected by the unfavorable conditions and work practically ceased by the middle of May, but operations were vigorously pushed until the end of the month on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The number of eggs collected at the four stations aggregated 316,000,000, which produced 241,056,000 fry, an excess of about 6,000,000 over the previous season. The results secured on the Delaware were particularly gratifying. The run of shad was immense, the fish being caught in such large numbers that there was practically no sale. Fish Hawk between April 27 and May 31, when operations ceased on account of lack of funds, had collected over 80,000,000 eggs.

The propagation of the basses and other fishes suitable for stocking inland lakes and streams was conducted as usual at the various stations provided for this purpose. The results were very gratifying. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large increase in the number of applications filed during the year, especially for the basses, all demands were met.

The following stations and auxiliary stations were operated during the year, and the work accomplished at each is reviewed in detail in the abstracts from the reports of the various superintendents:

Green Lake, Maine. Craig Brook, Maine. Grand Lake Stream, Maine. St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Nashua, New Hampshire. Gloucester, Massachusetts. Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Cape Vincent, New York. Steamer Fish Hawk (Delaware River). Battery Station, Maryland. Fish Lakes, Washington, D. C. Central Station, Washington, D. C. Bryan Point, Maryland. Edenton, North Carolina. Wytheville, Virginia. Erwin, Tennessee. Put-in Bay, Ohio. Northville, Michigan.

Detroit, Michigan. Alpena, Michigan. Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Duluth, Minnesota. Quincy, Illinois. Manchester, Iowa. Neosho, Missouri. San Marcos, Texas. Leadville, Colorado. Spearfish, South Dakota. Bozeman, Montana. Baird, California. Battle Creek, California. Clackamas, Oregon. Rogue River, Oregon. Little White Salmon, Washington. Baker Lake, Washington.

#### RESULTS OF FISH-CULTURE.

From correspondents in various sections of the country letters have been received from time to time showing the results of plants of brook trout, steelhead trout, rainbow trout, black bass, and crappie. The superintendent of Leadville station received numerous letters from individuals whose lakes had been stocked with brook trout and who, as a result, were engaged in fish-culture from a commercial standpoint. As illustrative of the scale upon which this work is being conducted in Colorado, 4,800,000 brook-trout eggs were collected by the superintendent during the past fall, all except about 250,000 being taken there from private lakes. The correspondence also shows that the brook trout is well established in public waters in various sections of the State, and this is of especial interest in view of the fact that there were no brook trout in the waters of Colorado a few years ago.

From Montana numerous letters have also been received from persons to whom fish had been furnished, and they all show the brook trout to be well adapted for the streams in that State. Mr. W. C. Gilmer, under date of March 24, 1900, reports the capture of a brook trout weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, dressed, resulting from a plant made in August, 1897, in a stream tributary to the Madison River, near Ennis.

There is no doubt as to the success of the steelhead trout in some

of the streams and lakes of eastern Montana. During the spring of 1900 over 50,000 eggs were collected from fish taken in Bridger Creek, and Mr. J. A. Davies, of Butte, Mont., reports that steelheads from 9 to 12 inches long were taken from a mountain lake in Madison County which had been stocked the previous year.

A member of the Catlin Land and Live-stock Company, near White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, writes as follows:

The 5,000 steelhead trout sent us in October, 1898, were put in our spring creek, grown up with watercress and containing a good supply of snails, water-bugs, and worms. This creek empties into a reservoir of 5 or 6 acres, 6 to 8 feet deep, from which we have caught several varying in length from 9 to 12 inches. The flesh is pink or salmon-colored, and of good quality.

As these fish were only a year old when caught, it would seem that they are admirably adapted to the waters of that section.

Henry Gilmer, of Lewisburg, W. Va., under date of June 19, reports the capture of a rainbow trout weighing a pound in Howard Creek, near Lewisburg, which stream was stocked by the Commission in 1898. Mr. A. H. Gibboney, of Marion, Va., captured a rainbow trout 23 inches long, weighing 4 pounds 9 ounces, in Staley Creek, in August, 1900, and he reports that several hundred have been captured by Dr. Z. V. Sherrell, of the same place, since April 15, some measuring 14 to 23 inches in length, and one weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

It has been the general impression that rainbow trout will not thrive in New England waters, but Hon. H. O. Stanley, of the Maine Fish Commission, under date of June 26, 1900, reports that a large number of these fish entered the trap of the State hatchery at Lake Auburn the previous spring and that eggs were collected from them. They weighed from 6 to 9 pounds, and were supposed to have escaped into Lake Auburn from the State hatchery several years ago, when it had been supplied with eggs by the U. S. Fish Commission.

Mr. J. D. Patton, of Cleveland, Tenn., states that rainbow trout are found in Jack River and Mitchell Creek as a result of plants made in those waters. Mr. William G. De Witt, of the Adirondack League Club of New York, forwarded two specimens of Swiss trout on July 29, 1900, taken in a lake controlled by the club, which had been stocked with a consignment furnished by this Commission.

Reports have reached the Commission from time to time of the capture of quinnat salmon in Lake Ontario and its tributaries. During the past year two specimens have been secured and identified by Mr. Livingston Stone, superintendent of the Cape Vincent Station, one of which was ripe and weighed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, the capture being made near Tibbetts Point light-house in a sturgeon net.

Several years ago the Commission liberated in the tributaries of the Potomac River 200 crappie and 200 large-mouthed black bass, and as a consequence, from January 1 to August, 1900 (excluding April and May), 47,795 pounds of bass were sold in Washington from the Potomac

River. The crappie (an excellent food-fish), though not handled in large numbers in the markets, is also very abundant.

Mr. C. N. Ironsides, of New York, under date of January 10, writes:

Some four or five years ago, at my request, your Commission sent me 100 crappie to be planted in York Lake, Sullivan County. It gives me great pleasure to report to you that the planting was entirely successful. Ninety-eight were placed in the lake, and the catch last summer and fall was very large. The lake is now well stocked with crappie.

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS.

During December, at the request of the Fish and Game Association of the District of Columbia, arrangements were made to seine the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal just after the drawing down of the water for the winter, with the view to transferring the fishes remaining in the pools to the Potomac River. This work was directed by Mr. L. G. Harron, who between December 14 and 22 removed all the fish in the canal from Middlekauff's Mill to Great Falls, a distance of 92 miles. Over 4,000 small-mouthed black bass were saved, 410 rock bass, 610 crappie, 700 white perch, 3,800 sun-fish, and 3,400 cat-fish, besides 70,000 or 80,000 of the commoner varieties. Nearly 500 carp, weighing from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to 15 pounds, were also captured, but no small ones were seen, and it is supposed they had been eaten by bass and other fishes.

At the request of Mr. Moreton Frewen, of Innishannon, Ireland, arrangements were made in May to forward a consignment of shad eggs to Queenstown with the view to stocking some of the rivers of Ireland with this valuable food-fish. On May 15, Mr. J. F. Ellis, superintendent of the car and messenger service, delivered on board the Oceanic, of the White Star Line, 700,000 eggs which had been furnished from the steamer Fish Hawk. They were placed in the refrigerator and arrangements were made with the steward to have the temperature kept between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$ . It is to be regretted that on the arrival of the vessel at Queenstown the eggs were all dead. It is believed that, if an experienced messenger were sent, shad fry, and possibly eggs, could be successfully transported, as the vessels take only about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days to make the trip and there would be no difficulty in obtaining fresh supplies of water and ice en route.

In August the Fish Commission stations at Wytheville, Va., and Erwin, Tenn., were inspected by the assistant in charge of the Division of Fish Culture. The construction work accomplished at Wytheville during the past year was excellent, but in order to make the station efficient it will be necessary to build additional bass ponds and make a number of improvements, which, it was estimated, will cost about \$2,500. At the Erwin station the pond system for the propagation of trout was practically completed, but the grounds were in an unfinished condition owing to lack of funds, and it is estimated that it will require about \$500 to put them in good shape. The Crow

tract, lying due south of the present site and containing about 40 acres, on which the Commission had secured an option with the view to purchase, was carefully examined, and it was recommended that it be devoted entirely to the propagation of bass and crappie, the ponds to be supplied with water from Indian Creek or the stream running through the station grounds. It is recommended that an appropriation of \$5,000 be obtained for this purpose.

Between November 16 and 23 the stations at St. Johnsbury, Nashua, East Orland, Green Lake, and Woods Hole were inspected and conferences held with the various superintendents with reference to the conduct of fish-cultural work. The St. Johnsbury station had been materially improved by the construction of additional rearing-ponds, but the water supply was still inadequate. Plans for the construction of a large reservoir were under consideration, and an estimate of the cost will be submitted with the view to obtaining a special appropriation. The collection of trout eggs, which had just been completed, was very unsatisfactory, owing to the drought which was then prevailing throughout New England and which had caused the destruction of thousands of adult fish by the drying up of streams.

Owing to the incomplete condition of the Nashua Station and to the fact that the superintendent had had no opportunity to establish auxiliary stations, very little fish-cultural work had been done at that point. A few thousand eggs had been collected at Dublin Pond, and it was decided to purchase from commercial hatcheries a sufficient number for supplying applicants in the State. A number of rearing and brood ponds had been completed, but after a careful examination of the station it was decided that it would require from \$5,000 to \$6,000 to put the station in thorough working order.

The spawning season of the Atlantic salmon at Craig Brook closed on November 20, two days before the assistant's visit. Although the number of fish purchased for this work was larger than in past years, on account of their smaller size the output was less. The land-locked salmon work at Grand Lake Stream was unfavorably affected by the drought. The grounds and buildings at this station were in fair condition and the work was in general satisfactory.

At Green Lake egg collections were still in progress, but the indications here, as at other stations, pointed to a shortage on account of the excessive drought. In many lakes the water was so low that salmon and trout could not enter the streams to deposit their eggs.

As the water supply has not been satisfactory for rearing trout, the superintendent submitted a plan for increasing and improving the supply by raising the dam at Rocky Pond. The suggestion seemed practicable, and it was recommended that a special appropriation be asked for this purpose.

At the time of the assistant's visit to Woods Hole there were on hand over 2,000 brood cod, weighing 6 to 20 pounds, which had been captured by the *Grampus* and placed in live-boxes at the station. The

question of opening the Plymouth and Kittery Point auxiliary stations was thoroughly canvassed with Capt. E. E. Hahn and arrangements made to commence work in November. The steam launch Blue Wing was then being overhauled and put in readiness for the work. The buildings and grounds had been much improved during the year, but the wharf was incomplete owing to lack of funds. An additional appropriation of \$2,000 was recommended for this purpose.

Late in November, at the request of the superintendent of the Northville station, the assistant in charge visited the Detroit hatchery and the three white-fish fisheries which were then in operation on Belle and Grassy islands. The hatchery at that time contained about 500 jars of eggs, and 15,000 adult white-fish were held in pens on the islands. As it appeared that the hatchery would be overcrowded, arrangements were made with the Michigan Fish Commission for the utilization of the Sault Sainte Marie hatchery, and Alpena was reopened. On the return trip from Detroit a stop was made at Monroe Piers, where the superintendent of the Put-in Bay station met the assistant with the steamer Shearwater and took him to the The work at Monroe Piers was well organized under direction of Mr. J. C. Fox, the foreman. The crates contained about 10,000 fish. At Put-in Bay there were over 100,000,000 eggs in the hatchery, besides 27,000,000 which had been shipped to Cape Vincent. There were also four or five thousand fish in the crate, and it looked as though from 240,000,000 to 250,000,000 white-fish eggs would be obtained.

The Edenton station was visited in December for the purpose of conferring with the superintendent with reference to the sinking of artesian wells for supplying the bass ponds. The appearance of this station as approached from Edenton is exceedingly attractive, and especially the hatchery, which is not only one of the most artistic ever put up by the Commission, but is also well adapted for the purpose for which it was built.

During the spring months the shad stations on the Potomac, Susquehanna, and Delaware rivers were visited from time to time for the purpose of conferring with the superintendents with reference to the proper conduct of the work. Inspections were also made of the lobster work in progress at Woods Hole and Gloucester, and a careful examination was made, in company with the superintendent, Mr. C. G. Atkins, of the auxiliary station for collecting Atlantic salmon at the headwaters of the Penobscot at Mattagamon. The rack was then being constructed, and it was thought a considerable number of salmon would be secured. En route from Bangor a stop was made at Cape Vincent, as this station had not been inspected for several years. It is very attractive and well equipped throughout. The fish-cultural work was about to close, the pike-perch and brook-trout fry having all been hatched and partly distributed. A conference was held with the superintendent relative to the pike-perch work at Swanton and the taking up of the sturgeon work on Lake Champlain.

## STATION REPORTS.

GREEN LAKE STATION, MAINE (E. E. RACE, SUPERINTENDENT).

As the water in Green Lake has been very low for several summers, and particularly low during the past season, it became necessary to construct a floating wharf at Mann Brook as a landing. A scow 26 feet long was also built for transporting fish from the station to the railroad station at Green Lake, the spawning-house which had been used at Great Brook was removed to the station and fitted up as a residence for one of the laborers, and the old hatchery building, which had been removed from the head of the lake to the station in 1898, was remodeled and fitted up as a cottage. A large amount of miscellaneous work was also accomplished by the station force, including repairs to the hatchery, ponds, foreman's residence, and the steamer Senator.

The fish on hand at the beginning of the year are shown by the following table:

Species.	Calendar year in which hatched.					
	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.		
Landlocked salmon Steelhead trout Brook trout		397 5, 126 829	500	277		

The young landlocked salmon were carried through the summer in troughs and ponds with remarkable success; the distribution made during August and September amounted to 309,274, showing a loss of 1,849, or less than 0.5 per cent of the number on hand at the beginning of the year. These fish were fed chiefly on beef liver, purchased in Bangor and shipped to the station by express three times a week. When the landlocked salmon of 1898 were again counted in November there were found to be 301, of which 176 were albinos; 50 were furnished in February to the Boston Sportsmen's Association, and at the end of the year only 24 of the lot remained. Of those hatched in 1896 but one was lost during the year. They were held in the south reservoir and made a fine growth, measuring from 12 to 14 inches in length. It is hoped that they will yield eggs next season.

The brook trout retained from the hatch of 1898 are held in one of the small ponds at the rear of the hatchery, and though apparently healthy, they have grown very slowly. During the summer 349 of them died on account of the high temperature of the water.

The two lots of steelhead trout resulting from eggs hatched in 1897 and 1898 have done very well since they were transferred from the shallow ponds to the reservoir, where there is a considerable depth of water; of the younger lot 3,653 were liberated in Rocky Pond in November, and at the close of the year there were on hand 493 of the hatch of 1897 and 1,368 of the hatch of 1898. They were examined in April and the males were found to be well developed, about 75 per

cent of them being ripe, though no ripe females were found. It is expected that they will produce quite a number of eggs next season.

Early in September arrangements were made for the collection of brook-trout, lake-trout, landlocked-salmon, and golden-trout eggs at the various field stations operated in previous years. The outlook was very discouraging, on account of the protracted drought, the water in all the surrounding ponds and streams being very low.

The following table shows the field stations operated, number of fish captured, and yield of eggs from the various sources:

Stations.	Species.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Yield of eggs.
Winkempaugh Brook  Do Patton Pond Do Flood Pond Do Cold Stream Pond Do Green Lake Do	Brook trout Landlocked salmon Brook trout Landlocked salmon Brook trout Golden trout Lake trout (togue) Landlocked salmon Brook trout Landlocked salmon	34 38 78 49 43 457 37 4 47	71 54 60 2 11 21 511 36 8 48	105 92 138 2 60 64 968 73 12 95	109,500 191,000 116,000 12,500 10,000 750,000 60,000 13,000 93,000

The fish captured at the various auxiliary stations were liberated as soon as stripped, with no loss. The eggs collected at Winkempaugh, Flood Pond, and Patton Pond were transferred to the station as soon as fertilized, and arrived in fair condition, the losses averaging from 7 per cent to 14 per cent. Those from fish penned at Great Brook were delivered without loss. The eggs collected at Enfield were eyed at the State hatchery and then transferred, the lake-trout eggs arriving on November 28 and the salmon eggs in February.

The water supply at this station was very unsatisfactory throughout the winter. The temperature of the water dropped in November from  $45^{\circ}$  to  $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , and it remained intensely cold until spring. This seriously retarded the development of the eggs, those of the brook trout being in the water 125 days and of the salmon 132 days before showing the eye-spots. These unfavorable conditions caused serious losses.

In addition to the eggs collected in Maine, 300,000 lake-trout eggs were received from Northville and 200,000 brook-trout eggs were purchased from dealers in Massachusetts. The latter arrived in excellent condition, the entire loss on the 200,000 being about 13 per cent. Of the lake-trout eggs collected at Cold Stream Pond, 350,000 were turned over to the State of Maine.

The fry commenced hatching early in March, and in April and May 587,000 lake-trout, 323,644 brook-trout, and 6,990 golden-trout fry were distributed. At the close of the year the following were on hand:

Species.	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.					
	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.		
Landlocked salmon Steelhead trout	183, 077	149 1,368	493	270		
Brook trout		448				

CRAIG BROOK STATION, MAINE (C. G. ATKINS, SUPERINTENDENT).

The fishes handled at this station during the year were Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, quinnat salmon, steelhead trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, Scotch sea trout. On July 1, 1899, there were on hand nearly a million fish, as indicated in the following table:

	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.						
Species.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894 or earlier.	
Atlantic salmon	658, 860				****	*408	
Landlocked salmon.	+220,459	3,887	157				
Steelhead trout	1,647 4,829	287		186			
Scotch sea trout	56, 551 6, 800				513	10	
Total	949, 146	4, 183	157	186	513	420	

<sup>\*</sup> Wild fish inclosed.

†130,586 at Grand Lake Stream.

The large stock of young Atlantic salmon hatched the previous spring were fed as usual upon chopped food, mainly hog-plucks, though the flesh of old horses and other domestic animals formed a very considerable item. They were carried until autumn with fair success, when 542,849 were liberated, over 521,000 being planted in the upper waters of the Penobscot and its tributaries; the balance were deposited near Craig Brook. It is thought that fry liberated well up the river have a better chance of life than those planted below Bucksport.

In October and November the adult fish impounded at Dead Brook the previous June yielded 1,881,608 eggs. Of these, 1,854 were lost in incubation and 550,000 were shipped to State fish commissions and other applicants. The U. S. Fish Commission received 1,500,267 eggs as its share of the collections at this point, but in April the Maine commission returned its proportion, amounting to 187,533. The hatching was done at Craig Brook, and 1,135,946 strong, healthy fry were produced. They suffered very little during the sac stage, and of the total number hatched only 13,867 were lost. In June 908,073 were planted in the upper waters of the Penobscot at Brownville, Grindstone, and Oakfield, leaving 194,572 on hand at the end of the year, which will be carried until fall and distributed in the same waters.

The superintendent visited the upper waters of the Penobscot several times during the year, with the view to determining how many salmon reach the natural spawning grounds, and whether it would be possible to obtain eggs from this source in sufficient numbers to permit the discontinuance of operations at Dead Brook. As a result of these investigations it was decided to reduce the scale of operations materially at Dead Brook and to establish an auxiliary station on the east branch of the Penobscot River at Mattagamon, in township 3, range 7 west from the east line of the State, by river about 20 miles

above Medway, where the east and west branches unite, about 150 miles above Bucksport, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Staceyville, on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The temporary camp and works are located on the west side of the river at the entrance to a cove known as "Hunt Logan," formed by an ancient river bed from which the stream has by natural causes been partially diverted, though the connection between the old bed and the new is still maintained.

After careful consideration it was estimated that about 200 salmon had passed over the dams to the upper waters of the Penobscot and spawned the previous summer, but the nests are scattered over about 50 miles of stream, and unless the fish can be captured and held at one point it would be impossible to collect any considerable number It was therefore necessary to select a site where all the fish ascending the stream could be captured and held until September or October, and for this reason "Hunt Logan" was selected. By means of a weir across the river, it is proposed to turn all the fish into the mouth of the "Logan" and then into a trap without any handling what-The problem of constructing a weir that would give passage to boats and logs, which are floated down past this point in July, and still maintain itself and its efficiency without interrupting the work, has been a very difficult one, but an attempt will be made to meet it in the following manner: A leader will be run diagonally across the river, with pounds for entrapping the salmon at the upper or western end, and from these pounds the fish will be admitted to the inclosure in the "Logan." The pounds will be made by driving stakes in the bottom, but the leader which spans the river will consist of a series of small peeled, seasoned, and buoyant poles, anchored by attaching one end to a heavy chain cable, about 1 foot apart, and allowing the other end to swing free in the current, which will permit them to rise aslant to the surface and keep them swaying constantly to and fro. This weir is now in course of preparation.

During the months of May and June 212 adult salmon were purchased at the mouth of the river and impounded at Dead Brook, so that in the event of failure at the head of the river it will still be possible to collect a fair number of eggs.

The landlocked salmon on hand at the beginning of the year at Craig Brook and Grand Lake Stream were carried through the summer with slight losses, and during the fall months 70,836 were distributed from Craig Brook and 111,787 from Grand Lake Stream. The loss at the latter point during the summer amounted to 18,799, most of which probably escaped through the foot screens in the troughs into Grand Lake Stream.

The trap for the capture of adult salmon was completed on October 28, and fishing commenced immediately and continued uninterruptedly until November 20. The water in the stream was unusually low, but the fish commenced running in large numbers and 541 had been penned by November 3. The run stopped abruptly at this time, and though

operations continued for over two weeks the total catch amounted to only 371 females and 256 males. Of the females 24 proved barren; the others yielded 242,559 eggs, of which 182,300 were eyed and half of them transferred to Craig Brook. The balance were held at Grand Lake Stream and hatched. The fry did well until June 27, when they were suddenly attacked by an epidemic which carried off a third of them in three days, so that 53,715 remain at the close of the year. Of those transferred to Craig Brook 75,000 were shipped to State fish commissions and private applicants; the balance were hatched, producing 15,944 fry. Of these, 10,000 were distributed in the spring and 5,092 remain at the close of the year.

In one of the deep ponds 166 steelhead trout have been held for several years for experimental purposes, and from these 42,000 eggs were collected during the spring of 1900. They were of very poor quality, however, and only 33,275 fry were hatched from them. Of these, 9,000 were distributed and there are on hand 21,092.

During the spring of 1897 a number of adult rainbow trout were turned loose in Alamoosook Lake. The following spring and each spring thereafter, though in decreased numbers, the survivors of the fish have entered Craig Brook to spawn. Some eggs have been taken from them each season, but mostly of poor quality. During the past spring 12,600 eggs were obtained from this source.

The two adult broods of Scotch sea trout on hand are the result of eggs imported from Scotland in 1891, the oldest brood being the result of the eggs imported, and the other their first descendants. Eggs were collected from both broods this spring, and though not of first-class quality they were no worse than the average eggs from domesticated fish. In fact this species stands at the head of all the Salmonidæ reared at Craig Brook for vigor and hardiness in the face of unfavorable influences. Of the 144,145 eggs collected 10,000 were shipped, and the balance were hatched at the station, producing 98,575 fry; 35,000 were liberated in May, and on June 30 there remained on hand 6,416.

The food consumed at this station during the year was as follows: 3,574 pounds of beef liver, 22,234 pounds of hogs' plucks, and 8,560 pounds of horse flesh, in all 34,368 pounds, costing \$449.57, in addition to \$56.04 for freight, \$71.26 for drayage, and \$37.80 for ice and its preservation, making the total cost of fish food for the year \$614.67.

Following are the fish on hand at the close of the fiscal year:

	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.						
Kind.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895 or earlier.	Wild fish in- closed.
Atlantic salmonQuinnat salmon	194, 572	523		78			210
Landlocked salmon Scotch sea trout	58, 807 6, 416	984 273	803			218	
Steelhead trout Brook trout	21, 092	974 283			165	210	
Rainbow trout	4, 464	299					
Total	285, 562	3,336	803	78	165	218	210

St. Johnsbury Station, Vermont (J. W. TITCOMB, SUPERINTENDENT).

The fish on hand at the beginning of the year were as follows:

Species.	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.					
	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	
Rainbow trout Steelhead trout Brook trout Landlocked salmon Hybrids (female brook trout crossed with lake trout) Grayling	310 4, 335 7, 665 42, 329 2, 241 8, 000	67		310	26	
Total	64,880	67		310	26	

The rainbow-trout fry on hand on July 1 were obtained from fish hatched at the station in 1896, but only 77 of them lived to the close of the year. From the 256 adults available in the spring 58,574 eggs were taken, but many of them were shotty and hard, so that only 48,740 were placed in the troughs; and though these appeared to be of good quality, only 6,000 of the fry hatched from them survived to the close of the year. These are apparently strong and healthy. The first eggs taken were laid down in cold water in the hatchery; later on troughs were set up at the source of a spring and these eggs were transferred to them, as well as all eggs subsequently taken, and it was found that the eggs which had been carried in cold water for a few weeks eyed about as well as the others, though most of them burst before hatching. It is estimated that only 10,000 of the total take were actually fertilized.

Of the 4,335 steelhead-trout fry on hand at the beginning of the year, 3,340 were reared to the fingerling stage and 2,200 of them were planted. The others were retained for domestication, but by the last of the year their number had been reduced to 348. As the pond in which they were held during the winter was covered with ice 2 feet thick, it is impossible to assign any reason for so large a loss.

Of the 7,665 brook-trout fry on hand at the first of the year, 6,310 were distributed as fingerlings and the balance retained; 470 of them survived the winter.

The landlocked salmon suffered extremely during the hot summer months, and in the fall only 17,260 remained for distribution. In order to keep landlocked salmon in a healthy condition it is necessary to salt them thoroughly at least three times a week.

The hybrid trout obtained by crossing the *fontinalis* with the *namay-cush* were carried without difficulty for several weeks, when 100 were delivered to Prof. W. J. Moenkhaus, of Harvard College, and 1,859 were planted in Caspian Lake.

The 8,000 grayling fry resulting from a shipment of eggs from Bozeman dwindled rapidly after the absorption of the sac, but the few strong ones among them took food readily and made a more rapid growth than any other variety of fish ever hatched and reared at this

station. Another peculiarity in connection with them was the remarkable variation in the size of the fingerlings. They were fed on an emulsion of liver, obtained by grinding it as fine as possible, straining, then mixing with water and allowing it to stand for the coarser portions to settle. The liquid portion of the food thus obtained was fed to the grayling and the settlings utilized as food for the trout fry. At the close of the year 73 of this lot remained.

During the summer and fall field collecting stations were established at Darling Pond, Groton; Lake Mitchell, Sharon; Lake Dunmore at Salisbury, Big and Little Ponds in Averill, and also at the State hatchery, Roxbury.

Darling Pond, where operations have been successfully conducted for several years, changed ownership recently, and a contract was made with the present owners whereby they are to receive one half the eggs taken there and the Fish Commission the other half. trap was put in place on July 25, but at that time the stream feeding the pond was nearly dry on account of the long-continued drought. The catch of fish was far below that of any previous season, and many that were taken in nets below the trap appeared to be clearing off spawning-beds. The total number of eggs secured was 390,828, of which 172,828 were lost in incubation. Half the balance were turned over to the owners of the lake and the remainder were shipped to St. Johnsbury. Besides reducing the catch, the drought tended to impair the quality of the eggs secured. Its effects were very noticeable on the spawning fish, whether detained in pens or having free range. Trout will not spawn naturally when the water is low. A few stragglers ascend the stream, and if caught and retained in the pens they will ripen in time, but the percentage of eggs saved is never large. The majority of the fish swim around the mouths of the streams awaiting an opportunity to ascend on a rise of water. If a sudden rain falls and causes even a temporary rise it will start them, and apparently has an immediate effect upon the eggs and milt.

At the field stations, for rough measurement, an 8-ounce tin dipper is used, it being necessary to establish a measure for each stripping, owing to the great variation in the size of the eggs. The largest ones are obtained at the first stripping and the smallest at the last. At Darling Pond the first stripping yielded 2,800 eggs to the ounce and the last 4,500, the intermediate ten strippings varying between these two measures, the number per ounce becoming greater at each consecutive stripping.

The work at Lake Mitchell was very satisfactory and more eggs were taken than in any previous season, notwithstanding the excessive drought. The good results of stocking this lake were very apparent this year in the largely increased take of fish, 3,136 being captured, 1,691 being females. During the season 726,649 eggs were obtained from 1,339 females; 355,649 died during incubation or were not fertilized, and the remaining 371,000 were transferred to St. Johnsbury.

It was noticed that the number of females exceeded the number of males, and to such an extent at times that it became impossible to secure an adequate amount of milt. At Quimby mill-pond, 4,000 eggs were fertilized with milt taken at Lake Mitchell (about 2 miles distant) several hours earlier. On November 24 the traps and racks were removed and the fish liberated. It was then found that most of the males were ripe, just twenty-five days after the last female had been stripped. This peculiarity was attributed to the drought.

Lake Dunmore is in the town of Salisbury and has an area of about 3,000 acres, one-half of which is suitable for lake trout and bass. The other half is shallow and is inhabited by pickerel and other coarse An examination of the spawning-grounds in 1898 seemed . to indicate that a large number of lake-trout eggs could be secured, consequently on October 16 a field station was established and a careful watch of the spawning-beds was kept. A camp was started, troughs set up and connected with a spring, and a trap was set near the spawning-grounds off White Rocks. No fish were caught and the position of the net was changed, but with no better success. the 25th of October 208 lake trout were captured by using a 200-foot. gill net as a seine off Birch Point, about a half mile from White Rocks, the catch being made between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. As soon as it was discovered that they could be taken in apparatus of this character a 40-rod seine was used and 761 were captured by the 14th of November, 639 being males. Of the females 102 were ripe and yielded 212,000 eggs. The fish averaged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in weight, though the largest weighed nearly 15 pounds. Difficulty was also experienced here in securing milt, in one instance over 100 males being handled in order to obtain enough to fertilize the eggs from 12 females. Only about 84.5 per cent of the eggs taken were successfully eyed. station was closed on December 20 and the eggs transferred.

A field station was established at the Averill ponds, principally for the collection of golden trout (aureolus) and incidentally for brook trout, both species being abundant there, but no ripe fish of either species were captured, though an assistant was kept at the ponds throughout the spawning season.

Arrangements were made with the State Commission to collect at Roxbury, and as a result 340,000 eyed eggs were secured.

The total collections of eyed eggs transferred from all points to St. Johnsbury amounted to 820,000 of the brook trout and 212,000 of the lake trout. In addition to these, 30,000 rainbow-trout eggs were transferred from Manchester, 40,000 landlocked-salmon eggs from Maine stations, 55,000 steelhead-trout eggs from Clackamas, and 72,000 grayling eggs from Bozeman, all arriving in excellent condition except the rainbows. These came in two lots and were transferred from a temperature of 42° to 33°. The losses on both lots occurred chiefly about a month after their receipt and just as they commenced to hatch, only about 800 fry resulting from the two consignments.

During December and January 314,000 brook-trout eggs were shipped to State fish commissions and private applicants, including one shipment to Scotland. The lake-trout fry hatched in March and April, producing 180,000, which were distributed in suitable waters in Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The distribution of the brook trout commenced in April and was completed the last of June, 534,100 being distributed during that period by employees of the station.

At the close of the year there were on hand the following:

~ .	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.					
Species.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1896.	1895.	
Rainbow trout Steelhead trout Brook trout Hybrid brook and lake trout Grayling Landlocked salmon	5, 411 23, 981 16, 018 3, 550 30, 914	77 348 470 13 73	39	245	9	
Total	79,874	981	39	245	9	

It has been found here that brook trout thrive best in a temperature ranging from 55° to 60° and grayling in a temperature from 65° to 70°. Both grayling and trout have been tested in temperatures ranging from 48° to 70° during the last two months of the year, and from the observations it has been possible to make with the varying conditions it is believed that landlocked salmon, steelheads, and rainbow trout all do best in temperatures most favorable to the brook trout, while grayling thrive best in water somewhat warmer. One trough of grayling kept in spring water at 48° (the same in which they were hatched) did not take food readily and nearly all of them died. While the landlocked salmon have endured the highest temperature of any variety tested, they do not take food readily in water above 70°.

NASHUA STATION, NEW HAMPSHIRE (W. F. HUBBARD, SUPERINTENDENT).

On July 1 the personnel provided for by Congress, consisting of a superintendent, a fish-culturist, and two laborers, was appointed. The superintendent relieved Mr. W. F. Page, who had been in charge of the construction work, on July 12.

During the summer, with the assistance of a temporary force, considerable work was done on the grounds and ponds. All of the ponds were dried, the mud removed, and the bottoms covered with sand. Eleven wells were driven on the south side of the hatchery building to furnish water. These are of 2-inch iron pipe, driven from 14 to 20 feet deep, and when completed, in August, they furnished 192 gallons of water per minute, or an average of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per well. The wells discharge into a wooden flume on the outside of the building, which connects with the hatching-troughs by means of iron pipes through the sides. The grounds around the hatchery and the walks between the ponds were graded and sown with grass, and various other minor improvements were made.

In September the adult trout, numbering 114, were transferred from the stock pond to one of the smaller ponds, where they could be more easily handled during the spawning season. The first eggs were collected on October 20 and the last on November 29. An auxiliary station for the collection of eggs of the native brook trout was also established at Dublin Pond, New Hampshire; but only a small number of eggs were secured, and at the close of operations there the 240 adult fish that had been stripped were transferred to ponds at the station.

Owing to the unprecedented drought prevailing all through New England, the water supply from the wells was seriously affected in the fall and it became necessary to use water from the western reservoir.

In January 350,000 brook-trout eggs were received from the New Hampshire commissioners to be hatched at the station, and the fry resulting were returned to them in May and June. In February 358,000 brook-trout eggs were purchased from Mr. L. B. Handy, of South Wareham, Mass., but they proved to be of very poor quality and produced only 223,750 fry. Of these 113,000 were distributed in May and June to applicants in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, together with 284,630 lake-trout fry resulting from a shipment of 300,000 eggs received from Duluth in March. 11th of May 50,000 grayling eggs arrived from Bozeman in excellent condition, and were hatched without any appreciable loss, though quite a loss occurred just after the absorption of the sac. transferred at this time from troughs in the hatchery, where the temperature of the water was 48°, to some of the outside troughs, where the water temperature was 60°. After that there was comparatively no loss; and on June 30 there were 29,785 fingerlings on hand.

The superintendent received from the New Hampshire Commission a large number of adult lake trout, landlocked salmon, and golden trout, which were held in the ponds from November until February for the Boston Sportsmen's Association.

A contract for the construction of the superintendent's cottage was made in December, and by May 31 the building was completed. It is a frame building 30 by 38 feet with cellar. The first floor consists of a hall, parlor, dining room, pantry, and kitchen, with four bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor, and an attic extending over the entire house above.

The following table shows the number of fish and fry on hand at the close of the year:

Species.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Brook trout Steelhead trout	104	* 198	68	266	128, 530
Rainbow trout Landlocked salmon Grayling			77 92		29, 785

WOODS HOLE STATION, MASSACHUSETTS (E. F. LOCKE, SUPERINTENDENT).

In October the *Grampus* commenced the collection of brood-cod, as usual, and by November 18 had delivered at the station 2,200, varying in weight from 6 to 20 pounds; 152 were also purchased from one of the commercial fishermen, making a total of 2,352. These fish yielded 103,444,000 eggs. Of these 630 died from natural causes during the season and 1,311 barren and spent ones were tagged and released, and by the close of the year 11 of them had been reported captured between Chatham, Mass., and the New Jersey coast.

The Plymouth auxiliary station was opened in November under direction of Capt. E. E. Hahn, Mr. G. F. O. Hanson, mate of the *Grampus*, being placed in immediate charge of the work with a force of spawntakers. The first eggs at that point were obtained on November 28, and by the 17th of February 71,275,000 had been transferred to Woods Hole, bringing the total for the season to 174,719,000. The quality of the eggs was excellent and the fry from them were apparently strong and healthy. As a result of the season's work 126,921,000 fry were liberated in Vineyard Sound, near Gay Head. It is recommended that this work be extended and that at least 3,500 brood cod be provided for next season.

As the experience of past years has shown that a majority of the flat-fish had spawned before the work was undertaken, arrangements were made this year, early in January, to set fyke nets in Woods Hole Harbor, but no fish were captured until the end of that month. On January 30 nets were also sent to Waquoit Bay, but could not be set until February 7 on account of the large amount of ice in the harbor. From these two fields 250 adults were secured, 29 of which died from natural causes before spawning. The spawning lasted from January 31 to April 18, during which time 102,381,000 eggs were secured, 47,069,000 being obtained from fish caught in Woods Hole Harbor and 55,312,000 from those caught at Waquoit Bay. It is worthy of remark that the Woods Hole fish yielded more eggs per fish than those from Waquoit, the average of the former being 475,000 per fish and of the latter 357,000. This is the reverse of the experience of past years.

As great difficulty had been experienced in the past two years in artificially fertilizing the eggs, the plan was adopted this year of holding the brood-fish in live-boxes and allowing them to spawn naturally. The results were very gratifying. But few unfertilized eggs were observed, and the output of fry was the largest in the history of the Commission, the plants in Waquoit Bay and Woods Hole Harbor amounting to 87,115,000.

Although every effort was made to enlarge the lobster work, the season was very discouraging. Early in April arrangements were made for collecting egg-lobsters at Plymouth and Scituate, and also from fishermen operating in Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound. Subsequently a sailing smack was employed to attend the pots in the

vicinity of Noank and Stonington, and Block Island and Newport. Early in May, when the majority of the lobsters are usually caught, the coast was swept by high easterly winds, causing heavy seas, which interfered materially with fishing operations. In addition to this, lobsters were scarcer than ever before in the history of the fishery, and in many localities operations were abandoned entirely and the fishermen engaged in other pursuits. This was particularly noticeable at Noank and Block Island. At the former place, where there are usually 40 fishermen, only 10 set pots, and even these discontinued work on June 9, on account of the poor results attained and loss of At Block Island the conditions were even worse; where 15 or 20 men usually engaged in this fishery, only one set pots this year, and he abandoned them later to go cod-fishing. The same conditions existed to a certain extent at New Bedford, Buzzards Bay, and elsewhere. From New Bedford, which has been in the past one of the most productive fields, and which yielded last year 347 egg-lobsters, only 26 were secured. The season closed on June 27, the take amounting to 28,142,000 eggs, from which 22,463,000 fry were hatched and planted or turned over to Dr. H. C. Bumpus for experiment, with the view to feeding them in pens until after the fourth molting.

During the summer all of the buildings were painted inside and out, the old plumbing in the residence was replaced with new, and the whole system of water-pipes was overhauled. In many instances the old pipes, which had been in use for a number of years, were so badly corroded that more than three-fourths of the opening was closed. In the hatchery and laboratory a number of additional bedrooms were provided. Work on the wharf commenced in the fall, but it was not completed owing to lack of funds. The old boiler and engine in the launch Blue Wing were condemned and new machinery installed, the main boiler being also repaired and the old tubes removed. The engines in the launch Cygnet were also overhauled and repaired.

GLOUCESTER STATION, MASSACHUSETTS (C. G. CORLISS, SUPERINTENDENT).

Operations at this station were confined to cod and lobsters. During the summer no fish-cultural work was in progress, but the station force was fully occupied in making repairs to the buildings and getting the hatching apparatus ready for fall work. The old wharf, which had been practically destroyed by the storms of the previous winter, was removed and a new one 155 feet long by 16 feet wide, with a T at the outer end 42 feet by 16 feet, was constructed, in accordance with plans prepared by the architect of the Commission. As soon as it was finished the suction box, which extends from the hatchery to the end of the wharf, was replaced and the suction pipe laid into it, packed in sawdust to prevent its freezing in winter.

By November 15 the station was in thorough order, but no eggs were received until the latter part of the month, when Captain Hahn with the crew of the *Grampus* commenced collections at Kittery. At

the same time another force, under the direction of Mr. Hanson, began work at Plymouth, Mass. The first eggs were received at the station on November 28, and collections continued uninterruptedly until March 23, during which period 180,230,000 were obtained at Kittery and forwarded to Gloucester, besides 17,792,000 from Plymouth and 858,000 from local fishermen, making a total of 198,880,000 for the season.

The number of eggs collected was larger than usual, and of excellent quality, which was due to a large extent to the favorable weather throughout the winter. As a result of the season's work, 135,693,000 fry were hatched and planted along the Massachusetts coast from Rockport to Beverly, and 3,000,000 were deposited in the Chesapeake Bay as an experiment.

As soon as the last of the fry were distributed arrangements were made to commence the collection of egg lobsters. The Grampus proceeded early in April to the coast of Maine, and with the steam smack collected from all points between Portland and Eastport, shipping the Arrangements were also made-at Kittery, lobsters to the station. Cohasset, Boston, and all points in the vicinity of the station-with fishermen for holding their egg lobsters. By the middle of May the receipts from Massachusetts were very satisfactory and the prospects seemed good for a large season's work, but about this time the catch. decreased steadily to the end of the season. On the Maine coast the season opened badly and the collections were smaller than usual, no lobsters being received from Nova Scotia. Between April 1 and the 10th of July 4,643 egg-bearing lobsters were purchased, which yielded 63,335,000 eggs.

The following table shows the number collected in the various localities and the yield of eggs from same:

Locality.	Egg lobsters.	Eggs.
Gloucester, Mass., and vicinity Boston, Mass., and vicinity Kittery Point, Me., and vicinity	1,461 683	7,813,000 20,044,000 9,687,000 25,791,000
Maine coast, schooner Grampus	1,944	25, 791, 000 63, 335, 000

Dr. H. C. Bumpus, at Woods Hole, was supplied with 1,300,000 eggs for experimental purposes. The balance yielded 58,560,000 fry, which were planted as shown in the table of distribution.

The lobster eggs shipped from Maine and other points arrived in much better condition than in the past, consequently the loss in hatching was small and the fry were strong and healthy. In accordance with an agreement made with the Maine Fish Commission the fry hatched from eggs collected on that coast were distributed in the waters of the State. They were shipped both by the schooner *Grampus* and by messenger and were planted in fine condition. The adults

were all liberated in the waters of the State from which they were obtained, care being taken to plant them well out at sea so that they would not be recaptured immediately.

As in previous seasons large numbers of dead lobster fry were sometimes found in the cans, special attention was paid to this matter on each trip, and on the completion of the work the messenger in charge reports that there was practically no loss. The new eggs made their appearance fully two weeks in advance of any previous year, which was attributed to the mild winter and to the fact that the water offshore during the winter and spring was several degrees warmer than has been the case for several years.

CAPE VINCENT STATION, NEW YORK (LIVINGSTON STONE, SUPERINTENDENT).

During July and August a part of the force was engaged at Swanton, Vt., in cleaning up the fishing-grounds preparatory to collecting pike perch there the following spring. Early in April operations were commenced on the Missisquoi River 3 miles below Swanton. substantial shed 11 by 27 feet, with a platform 17 by 27 feet, was constructed on the river bank as a spawning-house, and three pens for holding fish were placed in the river near by. In the middle of the spawning-shed, and running lengthwise of it, a trough 12 feet long and 15 inches wide, divided into two compartments, was provided for This was supplied by a constant stream of water holding ripe fish. from tanks located on the platform. Fishing commenced April 14, but no ripe fish were found until the 22d, when they began coming on in large numbers, and from that time to the end of the month operations were pushed vigorously and large numbers captured, as many as 657 male pike perch being landed at one haul of a seine 22 rods long; 1,859 spawning fish were taken, which yielded 130,300,000 eggs, according to measurements made on the grounds, although when remeasured at the hatchery there were less than 116,000,000. Of these 85,225,000 were transferred to Cape Vincent and 30,500,000 were hatched at Swanton for distribution in Vermont waters, producing 12,600,000 fry, or about 41 per cent of the number of eggs retained. The fry were planted under the direction of the Vermont Fish Commission during June.

The hatchery is a small wooden building located near the Missisquoi River, in the town of Swanton. It was fitted with a battery of two tiers, containing 28 jars each, and a tank for the reception of the fry. The building was provided with heat and light and was leased at a small rental, the water supply being furnished by the village of Swanton at the rate of \$1 per day. It was very unsatisfactory, however, as it was filled with sediment washed down from the mountains in which the river rises, and though two men were kept busy night and day changing the filters and cleaning the jars, very heavy losses ensued. It is believed that under ordinary conditions a much larger percentage of fry would have been hatched.

The eggs forwarded to Cape Vincent were packed on canton-flannel trays and sent in charge of a messenger. The first two shipments, forwarded on April 27 and 28, arrived in good condition, but the third and fourth, transferred on April 30 and May 1, turned out very badly, though there was no evidence to show that they were injured by transportation. They were probably of inferior quality. The eggs commenced hatching late in May and finished early in July, producing 25,400,000 fry, or a little over 30 per cent of the eggs received at Cape Vincent. The distribution was made with comparatively small losses in lakes and streams in western New York.

In October arrangements were made as usual for the collection of lake-trout eggs in Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Cape Vincent and in Lake Erie at Dunkirk, N. Y. The results at both places were unsatisfactory, only 47,800 being obtained from Lake Ontario and 126,000 from Dunkirk, although the spawn-takers remained on the collecting-grounds for nearly a month. The failure at both points was due to the fact that storms continued almost uninterruptedly during the fishing season, destroying nearly all of the nets. Early in December 2,000,000 lake-trout eggs arrived from Northville in excellent condition, and were hatched in the Stone salmon baskets placed in Williamson troughs, the losses being comparatively light. The fry, amounting to 1,875,800, were distributed in February and March, except a few thousand which were planted in May.

As there are no fields in the vicinity from which brook-trout eggs can be collected, arrangements were made to purchase a supply from dealers in New England, and during the early part of September 360,000 were obtained in this way. They were hatched in ordinary trout troughs, and the 280,500 fry resulting were planted in May and June, immediately after the absorption of the sac.

No attempt was made to collect white-fish eggs on Lake Ontario this year, as repeated efforts in that field in past years had proved fruit-less; and as the collections on Lake Erie were larger than ever before in the history of the Commission, 34,560,000 eggs were transferred from Put-in Bay. They arrived in good condition, and 75 per cent were hatched in the McDonald jars. It is worthy of remark that during the distribution no white-fish fry died in the tanks or in the cans in transit. It seems extraordinary that in the process of handling and shipping so large a number not a single dead fish should have been found. A plant of 400,000 was made in Lake Champlain at the request of the Vermont Commission.

It was hoped that some effort would be made this year to continue the experimental sturgeon work undertaken the previous season, but lack of funds prevented. Through the efforts of Mr. Myron Green, a temporary employee, and several fishermen, however, over 70 sturgeon caught on the Missiquoi River were confined in pens and examined from time to time for ripe eggs. A few were found in one partly spent fish and were hatched at Swanton in the ordinary jars. A small

number of the fry produced were transferred to Cape Vincent. Much interest is manifested in this work, and it is hoped that some practical results may be secured next season.

The following table shows the number of eggs handled and the fry distributed during the year:

Species.	Eggs han- dled.	Fry distrib- uted.
Brook trout Lake trout White-fish Pike perch	360,000 2,176,000 34,560,000 85,225,000	280, 500 1, 875, 800 27, 400, 000 38, 000, 000
Total	122, 321, 000	67, 553, 300

STEAMER FISH HAWK (JAMES A. SMITH, COMMANDING).

On April 23 the vessel left Baltimore for the Delaware River, arriving there April 26. The crew were at once employed in getting the hatching apparatus in order, and arrangements were made with the fishermen to supply eggs on the same terms as heretofore, namely, \$10 Mr. W. H. Johnson and G. L. Hopper were placed in charge of the hatchery and the crew were utilized as spawn-takers. The first eggs were collected on April 27, and collections continued uninterruptedly until the close of the season on May 31. During this period the work was most successful; 80,559,000 eggs were secured, from which 47,975,000 fry were hatched; 6,006,000 eggs were transferred to the Pennsylvania State Fish Commission hatchery at Bristol, and 8,332,000 were deposited on the spawning-grounds in Howell Cove and near Bennett's fishery, owing to the fact that the hatching facilities of the vessel were overcrowded. In addition to this 700,000 eggs were shipped to New York for transshipment to Ireland.

As in former seasons the Howell Cove fishery yielded the largest number of eggs, 36,194,000 being taken at that point, 16,035,000 from Bennett's Fishery, and 5,515,000 from Cramer Hill. The balance, 22,815,000, were collected from the gill-net fishermen off Billingsport, N. J. There is little doubt but that if funds had been available and the work could have been continued as heretofore until June 10, the collections would have reached 100,000,000.

. The gill-net fishermen in the vicinity captured 7 Atlantic salmon, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds, during the season.

On June 4, the last of the fry having been planted, the hatching apparatus was dismantled and the vessel shortly after proceeded to Woods Hole.

BATTERY STATION, HAVRE DE GRACE, MD. (J. N. WISNER, JR., SUPT.).

On March 12 the superintendent opened the station with a force of six men and began fitting up the launches and placing the hatchery in condition for work. The mess-room, which had been much crowded in the past two years, was enlarged and repairs were made to the cottages occupied by the machinist in charge and the superintendent.

By April 15 the launches had been thoroughly overhauled and the hatching apparatus tested. The force was increased and vessels hired and stationed at various points to receive eggs from the fishermen.

The season was late, no eggs being collected until the 19th, on which date the water temperature registered 54°. As heretofore, arrangements had been made with all the gillers fishing from Battery station, and within a radius of from 8 to 10 miles, to furnish eggs at the rate of \$20 per million, and 20 spawn-takers and assistants were employed

for the purpose of attending the floats and doing other work.

The nightly collections were small (not exceeding 2,000,000) until April 26, when 4,900,000 were secured. They increased materially from that time, reaching a maximum of 16,332,000 on May 2. The season continued uninterruptedly until May 30, the total collections aggregating 167,582,000.

During the latter part of May ripe females were taken in large numbers, but male fish were very scarce. On one night 12,000,000 eggs were brought in, but the next day only 3,000,000 of them were found to be impregnated. On June 2 the water became so salt that operations were discontinued and the force dismissed. The season's work, though not as great as in the past two years, was exceedingly satisfactory. Of the eggs collected 17,711,000 were planted on the spawning-grounds in the vicinity of the station, as the hatchery was overcrowded; 12,040,000 were shipped to Central station, Washington, D. C., and to the Maryland Fish Commission in Baltimore, and 87,518,000 fry were hatched and planted in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries and in the Hudson River.

The following shows the number of eggs collected during April, May, and June, with the average temperature of air and water:

Month.	Eggs taken.	Average tem- perature.	
		Air.	Water.
April May June	43, 484, 000 122, 093, 000 2, 005, 000	° F. 56 63 72.3	°F. 55 62.2
Total	167, 582, 000	12.5	11

On May 19 the temperature fell very suddenly from 70° to 64°, and on the following day it was noticed that many of the fry had bubbles of air in the sac. A large percentage of them exhibited this phenomenon in the next five days, the bubbles being easily discernible with the naked eye and so large as to cause the fry to float. This has been noticed before, but there are no data to show that it followed a sudden fall in temperature. Many theories might be advanced to cover this peculiar occurrence, but no definite conclusions have been reached.

During the spring 100,000 striped-bass eggs were received at the

station, but as no apparatus had been prepared for hatching them,

the results secured were poor. A number of methods were tried and a few eggs hatched by each, and there seems to be no doubt that if many eggs were collected, apparatus could be devised for hatching them as successfully as the eggs of the shad. The eggs hatched in forty-four hours, and it was noticed that immediately after hatching the eye-spot could not be seen with the naked eye; but a small sac of oil was noticed at the head of the fish. Under the microscope the bubble of oil proved to be just under the head of the fish, apparently at its mouth. With a strong quarter-inch lens the pupil of the eye was discernible as a clear circle within another circle of greater density. The oil-sac gradually decreased in size, the eye becoming plainer until the third day, when it disappeared entirely and the eyes could be seen without the aid of the microscope. Attention is called to this, as the eye-spots of other fishes usually become visible about the middle of the period of incubation. It was proved that a large number of striped-bass fry may be retained a considerable length of time in a vessel of water without changing. This would indicate that they can be transported with great ease.

BRYAN POINT STATION, MARYLAND (L. G. HARRON, SUPERINTENDENT).

The station was opened on March 20 and a small force employed to make the necessary repairs and improvements preparatory for the coming season's work. The launch Blue Wing also arrived from Gloucester on that day and was utilized in carrying supplies and material from Washington and Alexandria to the station until the spawning season commenced, after which she was engaged in collecting eggs from the seines and gill nets. Spawning fish having been observed on April 15, the regular force was taken on the next day and active operations commenced. An additional steam launch was chartered for a month to assist in attending the gillers between Alexandria and Bryan Point and to carry supplies to the station.

Commencing April 17, eggs were collected each day until May 15, 67,904,000 being secured, all of which were hatched at the station, except 1,023,000 transferred to Central Station. Of the fry hatched (55,702,000, or 83\frac{1}{3} per cent of the eggs retained) 6,065,000 were delivered on board the Fish Commission cars at Alexandria for shipment to streams in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the balance planted in the Potomac between Broad and Occoquan creeks.

The outlook at the beginning of the season indicated a very large collection, over 49,000,000 eggs being taken between April 16 and 30, but in May the catch of fish declined so rapidly that all of the seine fishermen suspended operations and the gillers became indifferent on account of the small returns and would not fish regularly. Frequently no fishermen were operating on many of the important fishing-grounds. On May 19, all of the eggs being hatched and the fry planted, the Blue Wing was transferred to Gloucester, Mass., and on the 25th the station was closed and left in charge of a watchman.

FISH LAKES, WASHINGTON, D. C. (RUDOLPH HESSEL, SUPERINTENDENT).

During the summer 43,844 black bass were removed from the breeding-ponds to retaining-tanks. Of these 32,967 were carried through the summer in the rearing-pools and distributed in October and November, when they varied in size from 3 to 6 inches. The large loss of young fish is attributed to some extent to their being held for several weeks in the retaining-tanks, at which time the water was constantly roiled. In one of the smaller ponds 200 small-mouth bass were reared and distributed with the large-mouth bass during the fall. During the winter the west pond, which covered an area of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and which had been devoted for a number of years to the rearing of shad, was divided by means of a partition (397 feet long) into two ponds, one to be devoted to the rearing of bass and the other to shad.

In April the adult black bass were placed as usual in the partitions in the north and south ponds and in that part of the west pond devoted to their culture, but owing to the low temperature prevailing in the spring months they did not commence spawning until about the middle of May. A number of nests were observed about the 20th and one pair spawned on the night of May 23 in the Eagle Pond, where an excellent opportunity for watching the development of the eggs was afforded. On May 25 the dark spots indicating the eyes were conspicuous, and on the fourth day the fry burst from the shell. They seemed to lie motionless at the bottom of the nest until the 29th, when they rose a few inches in the water but did not leave the nest until the following day, when they began to take on a darker color. Another nest in the south pond was first noted on the 25th. days afterwards the first fry appeared, and by the 28th the entire brood was hatched. They remained on the nest until June 1, when they commenced to rise in a similar manner to those observed on the first A number of other nests were noticed on the 26th and 29th of May, and it was observed that the eggs remained 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days before they hatched, the fry rising from the nests 3 to 5 days later. period of incubation depends on the temperature of the water.

A series of temperatures taken at 7 o'clock in the evening from May 23 to June 2 was as follows, the mean being 73°:

Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.
May 23 May 24 May 25 May 26 May 27 May 28	° F. 74 73 70 67 73 72	May 29 May 30 May 31 June 1 June 2	°F. 70 72 76 81 77

As soon as the spawning season was over the adults were removed from the spawning partitions and the young were allowed to pass into the main body of the pond, which had been thoroughly stocked with aquatic plants and water lilies, where they found an abundance of natural food. In addition to this several hundred thousand carp were liberated in the pond, which fell victims to the young bass in two or three weeks.

During the fall 400 crappie were distributed as the result of the season's spawning. In the spring of 1900 the adults were again placed in two small ponds and, though no definite estimate can be made as to the number of fish on hand, it is believed that the pond will yield several thousand in the fall.

When making collections of food-fish in the Potomac River a number of sun-fish, *Lepomis pallidus*, were captured. These spawned in the spring, and as a result 850 young fish were available for distribution in the fall. This fish was undoubtedly introduced from the Mississippi River, as it is not indigenous to the Potomac. It is believed that it will be well adapted for stocking small inland ponds.

As in previous years, hundreds of thousands of carp were raised as food for the bass. Some little attention was also paid to the rearing of yellow and green tench for stocking public parks and lakes.

During September the shad which had been placed in the ponds the previous April were liberated. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 passed into the Potomac River. In the following spring 2,849,500 shad fry were placed in this pond. They are apparently doing well and will be liberated in the fall.

CENTRAL STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. (J. E. BROWN IN CHARGE).

Work at this station has been conducted on the same lines as heretofore, the most important being the distribution of the output from the fish ponds, which amounted to 32,967 young black bass, 400 crappie, and 500 sun-fish. These were distributed without loss. There were also received from Wytheville, Va., 600 rock bass and 2,839 yearling rainbow trout, and from Erwin 4,931 brook trout.

During the fall and winter months consignments of landlocked salmon and white-fish eggs were received from various stations of the Commission and hatched for the purpose of illustrating fish-cultural methods. Consignments of shad eggs were also received from Battery and Bryan Point. The following table shows the number of eggs of various kinds received and fry hatched and distributed:

Species.	No. of eggs received.	No. of fry hatched and dis- tributed.
Rainbow trout	9, 285 475, 000	6,000 256,000
Lake trout	10,000 4,000 7,896,000	6,000 256,000 8,368 3,850 7,896,000
Total	8,394,285	8, 170, 218

AQUARIUM AT CENTRAL STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. (L. G. HARRON IN CHARGE).

During the summer the aquaria were thoroughly overhauled, broken glass replaced, and the slate and iron work of the salt-water tanks painted with asphaltum to prevent rust; a new trough for carrying off the overflow from the salt-water tanks to the filter was built, and the salt-water supply, amounting to about 5,000 gallons, was renewed.

In September the superintendent, assisted by Mr. W. T. Lindsey, commenced the collection of marine specimens at Willoughby Spit, Va., near Fortress Monroe, where the shipping facilities are good, and by the end of that month 549 specimens, representing 30 species, had been collected and transferred without loss to Washington. ber 319 specimens, representing 11 species, including two tropical fishes—the snowy grouper and the big-eye—were brought from Woods Hole, Mass. These with the addition of sea-anemone and starfish from Gloucester, filled all the available space. The salt-water fishes were carried without loss until February, but at that time the water temperature became too low for them, due to inability to circulate it fast enough through the heaters to produce the desired warmth. Aside from this there was little mortality until May, when the deathrate increased on account of the rapid rise in temperature, though a number of specimens, representing 12 species, were on hand at the close of the year.

As usual, a good exhibit of fresh-water fishes was kept during the summer, consisting principally of species indigenous to the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay, with the various ornamental fishes. Most of these specimens have been kept in the aquarium from two to four years. Consignments of brook trout, rainbow trout, steelheads, Atlantic and landlocked salmon transferred from Wytheville, Va., and Craig Brook, Me., in October, were exhibited in the aquarium until May, when the temperature rose above 70; they were then planted in suitable streams in the vicinity. While in the aquarium they grew very rapidly, and when disposed of were more than twice as large as when received from the stations.

Two species spawned in the aquarium during the year—four yellow perch and two yearling brook trout—but none of the eggs hatched.

The food used during the year consisted chiefly of beefsteak, beef liver, clams, oysters, and minnows, the principal articles being steak and liver. The meat is prepared for them by first removing the fat and then cutting it in pieces according to the size of the fish. Clams, oysters, and minnows are fed only to such fishes as will not take meat when first captured, but all of them learn to eat beef after being in captivity for some time.

As the water pressure is not sufficient in extremely cold weather to operate the salt-water pump fast enough to keep the temperature where desired, it is recommended that a small engine be installed for this purpose.

Following is a list of marine and fresh-water fishes and crustaceans exhibited during the year:

Salt-water fishes: Pig-fish, pipe-fish, toad-fish, file-fish, sea trout, pin-fish, sea bass, gray snapper, black drum, croaker, spot or goody, hog-choker, pompano, flounder, tautog, lizard-fish, yellow-tail, spade-fish, sea-robin, jumping mullet, striped bass, sea anemone, bur-fish, skate, sculpin, cunner, big-eye, snowy grouper, scup, remora, chætodon, stickleback, mummichog, blue crab, lobster, hermit crab, spider crab, shrimp, horseshoe crab.

Fresh-water fishes: Brook trout. Atlantic salmon. steelhead trout, rainbow trout. quinnat salmon, Scotch sea trout, landlocked salmon, large-mouth black bass, small-mouth black bass, rock bass, pickerel, gar pike, common tench. golden tench, golden ide, gold-fish, crappie, common suckers, sun-fish, yellow perch, white perch, mill roach, paradise-fish, common eel, yellow cat-fish, channel cat-fish, salamander, terrapin, snapping turtle.

The following shows the salt-water and fresh-water temperatures:

Month.		water atures.	Month.	Salt-water temperatures.		
	Max. Min.			Max.	Min.	
	°F.	°F.		°F.	°F.	
July	82	79	September		54	
August	82	79	October		54 52	
September	78	71	November	64	51	
October	66	60	December	60	48	
November	60	46	January	58	44	
December	1 445	34	February	68	42	
January	38	34	March	60	48	
February	38	34 35	April	68	48	
March	42	35	May	72	54	
April	38 38 42 63	42	June	80	62	
May	71	62				
June	78	- 68				

During the summer and fall 26 fry-collector aquaria were built under the direction of the superintendent of the aquarium for use at the Bryan Point, Battery, and Edenton stations. These were made with glass sides and ends, slate bottoms, and galvanized iron frames, the dimensions being 48 inches by 18 inches by 16 inches. bid received for their construction from private firms was \$40.77 each, and the actual cost of building them, exclusive of labor of regular employees, was \$13.62 each.

WYTHEVILLE STATION, VA. (GEORGE A. SEAGLE, SUPERINTENDENT).

. The number of fish on hand at the beginning of the year is shown by the following table:

	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.								
Species.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894 or earlier.			
Rainbow trout.  Black bass (small-mouth)  Black bass (large mouth)		3,008 26	2,972 21 37	511 36	647 5 18	512			
Crappie Rock bass Quinnat salmon			12 32 100		80				
Carp					20	512			
Total	128, 360	3, 034	3, 174	547	770				

The distribution commenced in September and continued until December 21, and included 96,965 yearling and 1,074 adult rainbow trout, besides 16,147 brook trout transferred to Wytheville from Erwin, Tenn., 4,400 rock bass and 8,540 black bass, of which 6,569 were reared at the fish ponds in Washington.

The food used in the summer consisted as usual of beef liver and mush boiled in varying proportions, according to the size of the fish. The stock of breeding rainbow trout on hand at the commencement

of the spawning season numbered about 5,000, ranging in age from 1 to 10 years old, though fish under 3 years of age are not apt to produce The spawning season opened November 6 and lasted to February 12, during which period 990,000 eggs were taken from 998 fish, an average of 992. The number of male fish used was about 800. The variation in the size of the eggs taken was unusually great, and was no doubt caused by the great difference in the age and size of the spawners. They ran from 312 to 445 to the ounce, the average for the season being about 387. The eggs from all of the fish were smaller than they have ever before averaged at this station, and there appears to have been a decided change in the habits of the fish for the past two years as regards the time of spawning. Formerly at least 80 per cent of the eggs taken were secured at night, but this season and last 50 per cent or more have been collected during the day. This change is thought to be due to modification in the shape of the spawningponds, the new ones being diamond-shaped and offering a more inviting entrance to the raceways. Of the eggs collected 174,500, or a little over 17 per cent, were unfertilized or lost during incubation, 377,000 were hatched, and 438,500 were shipped to other stations and to foreign The consignments to Ireland and England reached destination in excellent condition, although en route from 10 to 12 days. The fry hatched did well through the sac stage, and are being reared in indoor troughs and ponds outside for distribution in the fall.

For the purpose of introducing new blood in the brood stock, a consignment of 20,000 rainbow-trout eggs collected from wild fish in California were shipped here by the California Fish Commission in April. They had been packed by Mr. W. H. Shelby at Sisson, Cal., and arrived in good condition, considering the distance traveled and the warm weather at the time. They were at once transferred to hatching-troughs and produced 16,500 fry, 3,500 of which died in a few days, having hatched prematurely. The balance were on hand at the close of the year and in excellent condition.

A consignment of 38,400 brook-trout eggs was received in February from Massachusetts, but they were of inferior quality and hatched slowly and unsatisfactorily, thousands dying before leaving the shell. By the time the yolk-sac was absorbed over 22,000 had been lost, and on June 30 there remained about 14,000 fingerlings. A few brook trout were retained from the hatch of last year and are now being

held in the ponds as an experiment. They have grown well so far and it is hoped they will spawn next season.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the ponds the black-bass work at this station has not been successful in the past, but it is hoped, with the improvements made during the past year, that better results will be secured hereafter. Early in the spring the brood stock, consisting of 82 large-mouth and 47 small-mouth bass, was transferred to the breeding-ponds. Large beds of clean creek gravel were provided for nest building, and by June a number of nests containing young fish and eggs had been observed. The fry will be transferred to rearing-ponds as soon as they are large enough and every effort will be made to rear a good crop.

For the reasons given above rock-bass culture has been a failure during the past few years. The brood stock has been increased and there are now 190 on hand. These were placed in the ponds in the spring and artificial portable nests (heretofore described) provided for them. Nearly all the 100 nests put in the ponds have been occupied, and a number of fry have been noted, though it is impossible to give an estimate at this season of the number on hand.

About 20 adult carp are kept at the station. In May they are placed in the trout ponds for the purpose of cleaning out foreign matter and for destroying the lime plant, algae, etc. As soon as they spawn the fry are transferred to the bass ponds as food for young bass.

In December, 1896, about 4,000 eggs of the quinnat salmon were received from the Cape Vincent station. The eggs were hatched and a part of the fry were distributed at the age of one and two years, about 1,000 being retained for further developments. From the time of hatching up to the yearling stage these fish made a very fine growth, but in the spring of the third year they began to grow weak and to lose their sight. The disease continued through the summer and fall, and but few of them were alive by the following winter. The balance were planted in the spring, as it was feared they would all die in the ponds. The water in the pond in which they were confined was less than 4 feet in depth, and it is supposed this was the cause of the failure to acclimatize them.

EDENTON STATION, NORTH CAROLINA (S. G. WORTH, SUPERINTENDENT).

Mr. S. G. Worth was appointed superintendent on July 1 and took charge of the station on the 14th, relieving Mr. G. A. Schneider, who had been directing the work of construction.

Notwithstanding the incomplete condition of the station, steps were taken early in March to organize a force for the collection and hatching of shad eggs. There were no trained spawn-takers available in the vicinity, as the fish-cultural work in recent years has been conducted by the steamer Fish Hawk; consequently it became necessary to transfer a few from Havre de Grace and Washington to be used as a nucleus in training new men. In addition to other drawbacks the

season proved two or three weeks later than usual, the weather being very unfavorable, and though all the seines, nets, and traps within a radius of 10 to 15 miles were visited daily the new men had little chance to gain experience, and as a consequence became despondent. When the water attained the right temperature for the shad to spawn they came on so suddenly that the apprentices were helpless, having had no opportunity of acquainting themselves with the work. Toward the end they became efficient and sufficiently interested to insure their being reliable spawn-takers in the future, but many eggs were lost in the meantime. Work was pushed vigorously, however, night and day, so that we succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and active cooperation not only of fishermen operating on well-known spawning-grounds, but new fields were developed in the Roanoke River and at Skinner Point, several miles east of Edenton.

The grounds on the Roanoke are virtually confined to the drift gillnetters, who operate very short nets, but they catch ripe shad and in
such a way that all of the eggs can be saved. It required unremitting
personal effort to enlist their interest, but another year will find them
anxious to save the eggs. Their nets were operated mainly within 3
miles of the river mouth, making them easy of attendance and much
more profitable than the seines on the upper river, which capture
large numbers of fish but furnish very few eggs. It has also been
found that numbers of eggs can eventually be secured from trap nets.
A number of ripe fish were reported from Mackayes Ferry, but owing
to lack of experienced men the nets there could not be attended.

In the shallow waters around the mouth of the Roanoke and Cashie rivers the cooperation of the stake-net gillers was secured and a few eggs obtained. An excellent spawning-ground was developed at Hornblower or Skinner Point, 4 miles below Edenton, one trap net yielding over 800,000 eggs. There is no doubt that this will prove a valuable field next season, but the most important spawning-grounds in the vicinity are on the Chowan River. Unfortunately, no gill-net fishing is done here, but the four seines operated will undoubtedly yield large numbers of eggs. It is also hoped that additional eggs will be received from the traps, large numbers of which are fished on the river. The area covered embraces about 86 square miles, and it is urged that a first-class steamer, capable of running in all kinds of weather, be provided as a part of the permanent equipment of the station. A second boat should also be available for a month or six weeks during the season.

The following table shows the number of eggs collected by localities:

Collected by—	Roanoke River.	Chowan River.	Albemarle Sound.	Totals.
Gill-nets Seines Traps	Number. 2,989,000 353,000	Number. 4,319,000 107,000	Number. 1,660,000 173,000 803,000	Number. 4,649,000 4,844,000 910,000
Total	3, 342, 000	4, 426, 000	2, 636, 000	10, 404, 000

The collecting season lasted from April 25 to May 10, and the 6,590,000 fry hatched were distributed by May 15 in the Albemarle Sound and tributaries. The loss during incubation was 3,814,000, or about 36 per cent. In view of the fact that there were only four trained spawn-takers available for work, and of the incomplete condition of the station, the results are considered very satisfactory. Moreover, there is no question as to the entire suitability of the water of Pembroke Creek for hatching purposes; the only possible objection that could be made to it is that it is rather warm, making it risky to hold the fry, but this is unnecessary, and it need not be considered an adverse factor. The water was clear throughout the season, without a trace of sediment.

ERWIN STATION, TENNESSEE (ALEXANDER JONES, SUPERINTENDENT).

On July 3 Mr. S. G. Worth was transferred to Edenton, N. C., as superintendent, and Mr. Alexander Jones was appointed in his place, with Mr. J. E. Guard as fish-culturist. During the summer the balance of the special appropriation was expended in the erection of a five-room cottage on the northwest corner of the reservation for the occupancy of the fish-culturist, and other minor improvements were undertaken, the most important of which was the laying of a 12-inch terra-cotta pipe in the south berm ditch to carry off the waste water from the depression at the back of the residence. This added materially to the effectiveness of the station and improved its appearance.

At the beginning of the year there were on hand the following fish:

	Calendar year in which hatched.					
Species.	1900.	1899.	1897.	1896 or earlier.		
Brook trout Rainbow trout	76, 588 48, 545	991 2,975	764	866		

These were kept in troughs and ponds during the summer as usual and fed on ground beef-liver and mush made from wheat shorts; herring roe being also used for feeding the fry. The rainbows are especially fond of this, taking it greedily from the beginning, but the brook trout do not seem to relish it, preferring the beef-liver.

In August the distribution of rainbow trout commenced and was continued until the 9th of December, 43,110 in all being shipped. Of the brook trout on hand at the beginning of the year 31,126 were available for distribution. These were shipped to applicants in Virginia and Tennessee. From the beginning of July to the time of distribution the death-rate was exceedingly heavy, both in ponds and troughs; a great portion of the loss was due to popping of the eyes, though snakes and frogs destroyed quite a number of the fry.

The brook trout spawned from October 27 to December 16, yielding 79,100 eggs. As these fish refused to ascend the raceway it was

necessary to resort to seining to secure their eggs. At first this was done once a day and later twice a day as long as it was necessary. Of the eggs collected 48,000 were hatched, but most of them were affected during the embryo stage and developed white spots on the sac. The death-rate became heavier daily, and it was deemed advisable to plant the remainder at once. Accordingly 9,380 were deposited in streams in the vicinity of the station.

On the 6th of February 145,000 brook-trout eggs were received from Mr. L. B. Handy, of Massachusetts, but they were in very bad condition on arrival, many having hatched in transit, and proved a total loss. On account of the poor success attained with brook trout at this station it has been determined to abandon that work entirely, and the adult fish on hand have been turned over to Mr. B. F. O'Bryant, county fish commissioner, for stocking streams in this county.

The spawning season of the rainbow trout extended from October 25 to January 27, and resulted in the collection of 110,800 eggs from the 3-year-old fish and 30,000 from the 2-year-olds. In addition to these, 238,000 were received from Wytheville and 34,600 from Neosho. The eggs taken at the station yielded 53,570 fry, those from Wytheville 216,137, and from Neosho, 25,912, giving a total of 296,137. At the close of the season there were 130,560 on hand. They were held in troughs in the hatchery until April, when most of them were transferred to the small ponds.

During the fall 15 black bass were purchased and placed in ponds at the station; 9 of them died during the winter; the other 6, 3 of which were females, accepted the artificial nests that had been prepared in pond 31, and about May 20 deposited their eggs, which produced about 25,000 fry. These are on hand at the close of the year. As soon as the schools began to break up the parent fish were removed from the pond, as this was better than to remove the fry.

Natural enemies, such as predatory birds, muskrats, frogs, etc., are very abundant. Those killed during the year comprised 115 snakes, 25 muskrats, 4 Indian hens, 3 wild ducks, 30 kingfishers, 1 osprey, 2 minks. Snakes and frogs are regarded as the most destructive. One of the snakes had 24 young fish in its stomach.

PUT-IN BAY STATION, OHIO (J. J. STRANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT).

During the summer a new storehouse, 20 by 30 feet and 14 feet high, was built at an expense of \$331. The steamer *Shearwater*, which had been in use for a number of years, was thoroughly repaired, so that it is now in serviceable condition and will last for several years. The 10-inch suction pipe running into the lake to the westward of the station, which had been carried away by ice in 1899, was replaced by the station force at an expense of less than \$100. The lowest bid received for the performance of this work by contract was \$750.

The white-fish season opened unfavorably and was peculiar in certain important particulars; the temperature of the water during

November was very warm, closing at 44°, the lowest point reached during the month. The season was consequently very late and short, lasting only about fifteen days, the first eggs being taken from the nets on November 17 and the last on the 30th. It was also remarkable from the fact that not a single gale or storm occurred during the month to interfere with operations.

The methods followed were the same as heretofore; that is, in addition to the eggs collected directly from fish caught in pounds and gill nets, a large number were penned at Put-in Bay and Monroe Piers, Michigan. From the pound and gill nets 94,843,000 eggs were secured, 54,639,000 from fish penned at Put-in Bay, and 86,688,000 from those at Monroe Piers. The difference in the expense of collecting at the various points and by the various methods was as follows: Eggs furnished by fishermen, 60 cents per quart; those collected at Put-in Bay, 58 cents; from Monroe Piers, 69 cents.

The loss of fish by disease in the live-boxes was very slight. Of the 14,706 placed in the subnets and transferred to crates, 13,257 were returned to the fishermen, 233 died, and 1,216 escaped through accidents which could not be foreseen. The total number of females stripped from the pens was 4,432. The average yield of eggs at Put-in Bay was 36,547 per fish, and at Monroe Pier 23,387. The total cost of collection at both points was \$3,995.

Of eggs collected at Monroe Piers 35,000,000 were shipped to Cape Vincent and 21,000,000 to Duluth. The balance were transferred to the Put-in Bay hatchery and later in the season 5,832,000 were assigned to the Pennsylvania Commission and shipped to their Erie station; 10,000,000 were also assigned to the New York Fish Commission. The remainder were hatched, and produced 109,890,000 fry, which were planted in April on the spawning-grounds in Lake Erie.

During the winter a series of experiments was carried on with the view to determining whether fertilization takes place when the eggs and milt are brought together without the admixture of water. three successive days, December 17, 18, and 19, several lots of eggs and milt were so held, great care being exercised to prevent the admixture of any water. They were kept twenty-four hours in corked glass jars submerged in running water, and at the end of this period lots of 100 each were examined separately under the microscope. The first series showed an average of 16 per cent where the second cleavage was complete. About one-third of the rest were in all stages of development, from those where the disk was forming to those where the second cleavage was well under way. After these eggs had been twenty-four hours longer in running water, about half of them showed the second cleavage complete, and the rest were more or less advanced in devel-The temperature of the water while the experiments were being made was from 36° to 37°.

A series of experiments was also conducted to discover, if possible, the causes of monster embryos in fish eggs, especially those partaking

of the twin character or having more than the normal number of organs. It is conceded that monsters can be produced in the eggs of chickens by injury to the eggs at a certain critical period, but it is held by some embryologists that they are also likely to be produced by more than one spermatozoon entering the egg through the micropyle at a time when sufficient water has entered the egg through its membranes to lift them from the disk.

The first experiments were with the view to producing monsters by injury to the egg. For this purpose a half ounce of eggs from a given lot was placed in a strong 4-ounce glass jar, which was then half filled with water and securely corked. It was then dropped ten times into a wooden pail, half filled with water, from a height of 4 feet, striking the bottom of the pail with considerable violence. lots were subjected to this treatment, commencing with the first lot half an hour after impregnation, the second lot an hour later, and from then once an hour until they had all been handled. After the eggs had been forty-eight hours in running water, 100 of each of the nine lots were examined under the microscope, and only one twin disk was found, and that not well defined, showing that injury had not caused the monstrosity to any extent. The experiment resulted, however, in what to the writer was a most startling discovery. Five lots of 100 each, taken from the same lot from which eggs for the experiments had been procured, showed but 3.4 per cent unimpregnated eggs and but few ruptured yolks, while those subjected to the injury process showed large numbers that appeared unimpregnated, the disk being hemispherical, semitransparent, amber-colored, and devoid of all appearance of segmentation. It is certain that all of these eggs were dead.

The following table shows the number appearing normal, number with ruptured yolks, and number having the appearance of being unimpregnated:

Character.	30 m		1½ hours.	2½ hours.	3½ hours.	4‡ hours.	5½ hours.	6½ hours.	7½ hours.	8½ hours.
Eggs, normal Eggs, ruptured yolk Eggs, unimpregnated Twin disks		36 57 7	53 36 11	61 27 12	64 15 21	66 12 22	65 9 26	66 8 26 1	89 3 8	88 3 9

One twin disc was also found among the five lots of eggs which had not been submitted to the injuring process. In another experiment eight lots of eggs were given ten shakes each with as uniform force as possible with the right arm. The results were substantially the same as in the above, with the exception that there were more ruptured yolks than in the former case. There is obviously but one conclusion to be drawn from these experiments, and that is that the larger portion of the eggs which seemed under the microscope to be unimpregnated were really fertilized, but that segmentation had been arrested as a result of the injuries received. If this be true, it demonstrates that in many instances where eggs have been thought to be unfertilized they

were impregnated, but segmentation had been stopped on account of injury to the disc, and as this loss often runs up to one-third of the whole number in the case of pike-perch eggs, it is apparent that much care should be exercised in handling them up to the point where they are fully cushioned with water. This view was fully sustained during the season of 1899, in the case of several lots of eggs taken from the boats of the fishermen in the immediate vicinity of the station and manipulated with great care on the floor of the hatching-house. These eggs, some twenty jars in all, yielded from 80 to 90 per cent of fry, and were by far the best in the house.

Four lots of eggs were held for a short time in a weak solution of common salt before applying the milt, it being maintained by some biologists that the brine would tend to weaken the resistive power of the egg, and that therefore more than one spermatozoon might enter the micropyle. One lot was held 3 minutes in a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent solution, washed for 1 minute with several changes of water, the milt then being applied. In the next lot a 5 per cent solution was used, the eggs remaining in it for 3 minutes before washing, and with the next two lots  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 per cent solutions were employed, the eggs remaining therein for 4 minutes. Not a twin disc was found among 2,000 eggs so treated and examined.

It seems remarkable that this treatment did not appear to materially injure the eggs. Only in the lots where they were held in the solution for a period of 4 minutes was there any perceptible difference, the percentage of unfertile eggs being greater in these than in the lot normally treated from which they were taken, but this was doubtless owing to the length of time that elapsed between the taking and the fertilizing of the eggs.

On the 1st of April Mr. Stranahan was appointed superintendent of the Bullochville station, and pending the arrival of Mr. S. W. Downing, who had been appointed superintendent at Put-in Bay, the pike-perch work was directed by the foreman, Mr. J. C. Fox. The season was late. The ice did not disappear until the latter part of March, and by the time the fishermen got their nets set a large proportion of the fish had spawned. In fact, there was apparently no run of spawning fish, only a few scattered ripe ones being found.

As the experiment of penning pike perch had been very unsatisfactory the previous season, it was not attempted this year. The first eggs were received from the Port Clinton field on the 19th of April, and the last from the same point on April 28. Spawn-takers were also stationed at Monroe, Mich., Toledo, North Bass Island, and Put-in Bay, the collections from all points aggregating 138,900,000 eggs. These were of such poor quality that only 57,000,000 of them were eyed, of which number 25,000,000 were transferred to the Michigan Fish Commission, at Detroit. The balance were hatched and distributed, 20,500,000 being planted on the spawning-grounds in Lake Erie and 6,500,000 sent to applicants in Ohio and Indiana for inland lakes.

NORTHVILLE AND SUBSTATIONS IN MICHIGAN (F. N. CLARK IN CHARGE).

The results attained at Northville and auxiliary stations in Michigan the past year have been most satisfactory, the output far exceeding that of any previous year. The failure of the State legislature to provide the necessary funds made it impossible for the Michigan Commission to propagate any of the commercial fishes of the Great Lakes; hence arrangements were made early in the year for the U. S. Fish Commission to operate the Detroit white-fish hatchery, including fishing rights on Belle and Grassy islands, and later on it was also decided to utilize the State hatchery at Sault Sainte Marie for hatching a part of the eggs collected at Detroit.

Under the provisions of the Milliken act, passed by the Michigan legislature the previous year, the U. S. Fish Commission was authorized to collect lake trout and white-fish during the close season, which extends from November 1 to December 15. Although fishermen from all parts of the lakes applied to the agent of the Commission for permission to fish during the close season, he determined, after careful consideration, to confine lake-trout operations to three important spawning-grounds in Lake Michigan—Charlevoix, Beaver Island, and Manistique. It was feared that this decision would arouse the enmity of influential fishermen in other sections of the State, but the difficulty was overcome by a candid statement of the facts by the superintendent, and the pleasant relations which have always existed between the U. S. Fish Commission and the lake-trout fishermen of Lakes Michigan and Huron still continue.

The agreement entered into with the fishermen provided that after October 30 they should fish under the direction of the superintendent, at such times and points as he might designate, they to pay the expenses of the men and furnish tugs and fishing paraphernalia, receiving all of the fish taken, while the Commission was to have the eggs free of expense. About the middle of October, Mr. B. G. Filkins proceeded to Charlevoix and arranged with the fishermen for fishing and spawning operations at that point. After getting everything in satisfactory condition there, the work was left in charge of Mr. R. K. Robinson, and Mr. Filkins went to Beaver Island to make similar preparations. The fish at the latter point commenced spawning on October 24, but only 10 gallons of eggs were taken during the balance of that month. The fishing was continued until November 10, and resulted in the collection of over 7,000,000 eggs. number secured here only about 700,000, or 10 per cent, were taken during the open season; consequently the work would have been a failure had operations ceased on October 31.

At Charlevoix the fish were very late in making their appearance on the spawning-grounds and no eggs were collected until after November 1. From that time to the 8th, 1,842,000 were obtained, and on that date Mr. Robinson was directed to discontinue fishing in view of the fact that large numbers of eggs were being taken at other points.

Mr. George Platts, who has been in the employ of the Commission for a number of years, was placed in charge at Manistique, and as the fish had been observed to spawn there in the past much earlier than at any other point in Lake Huron or Lake Michigan, it was supposed large numbers could be collected during the open season, but none were taken until October 26. From that time to November 10, when work was discontinued, over 6,000,000 were secured.

As the result of operating at these three points 15,250,000 lake-trout eggs were obtained and shipped to Northville, packed as usual on canton-flannel trays, the first shipment reaching the station on November 2 and the last November 13. From Northville 1,500,000 were transferred to the State Fish Commission, 1,000,000 were sent to Alpena, and 4,117,000 were consigned to other stations of the Commission, State fish commissions, and private applicants, leaving 8,633,000 to be hatched. These produced about 7,000,000 fry, 6,535,000 of which were planted in Michigan waters in February, March, and April. The balance were retained and at the close of the year they number about 145,000. They are between 2 and 3 inches long and are apparently healthy and strong.

Although the hatchery was overcrowded with eggs, no heavy losses occurred from disease or other causes. On December 21, the creek water ceased to flow about 5 o'clock in the morning, but the incident was promptly discovered by the watchman and the spring water turned on. There were a great many eggs in the house at the time, and but for his prompt action heavy losses would have ensued.

The wisdom of limiting the work to the three points mentioned was clearly demonstrated by the results, the eggs being collected and delivered at Northville for less than \$700, or about 5 cents per 1,000.

To guard against all of the eggs hatching at once and overcrowding the hatchery, the development of a part of them was retarded by the use of creek water, which is colder than that from the spring, the creek water at this time averaging about 35° and the spring water 45°. In this way the distribution was extended from the middle of February until April, whereas had the warmer water been used they would all have come out at the same time, and it would have been impossible to have handled them. The first eggs hatched on January 17 and the last on March 8, a difference of fifty-one days.

At the beginning of the year there were 90,000 lake-trout fry on hand; when distributed in August they numbered 88,000, and ranged from 3½ to 4½ inches in length.

On July 1, 1899, there were on hand at Northville 31,493 brook trout. These were held in ponds which had been lined with stone cement, but they commenced dying in July, though special attention had been given them and the ponds had been kept perfectly clean and were exposed to the sun and air before they were introduced. On August 7, when the distribution commenced, there were only 8,000 fingerlings,

1,100 two year olds, and 154 two and three year olds. These were distributed in New York with the exception of the 154, which were liberated in Sturgeon River, Michigan. In the winter 368,710 brooktrout eggs were purchased from one of the commercial hatcheries in Massachusetts. On their arrival at the station 9,675 were dead. The balance hatched in March, producing 333,518 fry, or 93 per cent of the good eggs received. They were hatched in spring water between March 7 and 28, and the fry commenced feeding April 10. Half of them were fed on beef liver and the remainder on carp. on the liver were in better condition at the close of the year than the others, being larger and healthier, though it seemed at first that the carp-fed fry would be superior. The poor results attained with the latter are attributed to the fact that the use of carp as food pollutes the water, discoloring it and leaving an oily scum on the surface. This difficulty is not encountered to any extent in using liver.

On April 12 the distribution of the fry was commenced, and by the 25th of May 257,500 had been liberated.

For purposes of experiment 1,000 grayling fry were held over from the hatch of the previous year and fed on finely pulverized liver, the size of the pieces increasing with the growth of the fish. On July 31 the largest of them were an inch long and by the end of August 11/2 inches. In September, when they were counted and transferred from the troughs to Pond Q, they numbered 585. They grew slowly during the winter, but increased in size very perceptibly during the spring months, and at the close of the year the remaining 300 measured from 3½ to 7 inches in length. On the 11th of June 70,000 eggs arrived The temperature at the top of the case on arrival from Bozeman. was 52°, but in the center it registered 47°. The eggs showed evidence of great care in packing, and about 25 pounds of ice remained They measured 810 to the fluid ounce. The hatching was done on trout trays with spring water, the first fry appearing on June 13 and the last on the 23d. When first hatched the fry lay on the bottom from two to four days, until the sac was absorbed. rose to the surface and appeared to be vigorous and active. From the 70,000 eggs received 56,000 fry were planted in the various branches of the Rifle River, Pere Marquette River, and Baldwin Creek.

During February 13,650 rainbow-trout eggs arrived from Manchester in very bad condition, and though they yielded 12,860 fry they were so weak that 7,000 of them died before the absorption of the sac. The 385 rainbow trout hatched at the station several years ago were given to private applicants in August, it having been decided to discontinue the rearing of these fish at Northville.

Of the 3-year-old Loch Leven trout, 195 females spawned in November and December, which is much later than usual. The older fish also produced a few eggs, but they were of no value, 50,950 being secured from the entire stock. When they were sufficiently developed for shipment, 20,000 were sent to the New Hampshire Commission and

6,000 to Prof. W. A. Locy of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., for experimental work. The balance were hatched in February, and after being fed for several weeks 8,000 of the fry were distributed, and there remained on hand at the close of the year 8,590.

Of the 5,000 steelheads on hand from the hatch of June, 1899, 4,500

Of the 5,000 steelheads on hand from the hatch of June, 1899, 4,500 were planted in September in Baldwin Creek. In May, 1900, the 2-year-old steelheads numbered 1,633 and the 3-year-olds 469. These fish showed no signs of spawning.

The hatchery at Detroit, which was turned over to the Fish Commission, is located in the center of the city and is a frame structure 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a wing 48 by 36 feet. The building belongs to the Michigan Fish Commission, and the grounds on which it is located to the estate of John Pridgeon, the rental being \$425 per annum. The hatchery is equipped with 1,000 Chase jars, which have a capacity for about 162,000,000 eggs, estimating 162,000 per jar. The water, which is well adapted for this work, is furnished by the Detroit Board of Water Commissioners, at the rate of 1\frac{3}{4} cents per 1,000 gallons. Its average temperature in March was 33°, and in April it ranged from 33° to 50°, reaching that point on the day the hatching was completed.

The three fisheries included in the transfer are the East Point, Willis Ground, and Grassy Island, the two former being located on Belle Island, and the other on an island about 8 miles southwest of Detroit in the Detroit River. At the time of the transfer the hatchery was in only fair condition, as new sills had to be put in two sides of the building, the floor needed repairing, and the tanks painting.

To simplify the work arrangements were made with the Wolverine Fish Company, of Detroit, to operate the fisheries and to receive as compensation the fish captured after the eggs had been stripped and turned over to the Commission. Fishing commenced in October and continued to December 20, resulting in the capture of 33,112 white-fish. Of these 6,046 undersized ones were liberated, and the balance were held in live-cars until ripe. The apparatus used at all of the fishing-grounds was the ordinary haul seine, operated by means of capstans and horsepower. Fishing was conducted night and day by separate crews, and the catch was unprecedented, the most successful work ever recorded before only aggregating about 14,000, less than half the number captured this year. This is believed to be attributable to the large plants of white-fish fry made in past years by the National and State Fish Commissions in Lake Erie and the Detroit River.

The fish caught at East Point were transferred to the Willis Ground fishery, where the live-boxes and ponds were established. The live-car was a boat about 14 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 14 inches deep, pointed at both ends, with slats on the bottom running lengthwise. Two water-tight bulkheads were fitted in either end to keep the water from rushing through and crowding the fish into the rear end and smothering them. One of these boats can safely carry 200 fish from

2½ to 3 pounds in weight, and as many as 270 have been brought down on one trip. At first only 100 were placed in the boat, but on arrival at destination many of them were found to be badly bruised, and after that they were packed in tightly, so that they would be unable to move around and injure themselves. The experiment was successful, and thereafter all fish were transferred packed in as closely as possible.

Owing to the warm weather a great many of the females became plugged early in November, 105 being removed at one time. condition was believed to be also due to some extent to their confine-A pond, 16 feet by 40 feet, was therefore conment in the crates. structed in water 3 feet deep, by sharpening 6-inch boards and driving them into the river bottom, which was covered with 3 inches of soft mud, with gravel underneath. In this inclosure 2,200 male and female white-fish were placed, and at the end of 3 days it was noticed that they had whipped off all the mud, the gravel being plainly in sight. Commencing a week later, all of the females except 173 were stripped, and only 10 plugged fish were found. The 173 were transferred to a crate, and though apparently in perfect health, in less than a week half of them were plugged. It would thus appear that it is better to hold the fish in ponds constructed in the river, though at Grassy Island the percentage of plugged females was less than at Willis Ground, although the fish were held altogether in crates. process followed in stripping the eggs was practically the same as in past years, all of the fertilizing being done by the dry method, though the milt was taken before the eggs.

Fishing commenced at Grassy Island on October 7 and closed the 3d of December, 4,563 male and 5,870 female fish being taken. The spawning season here lasted until the 19th of December, 4,460 of the females crated, or about 76 per cent, yielding 108,288,000 eggs.

At the other two points fishing commenced on October 23 and continued to the end of November, resulting in the capture of 7,323 females and 9,310 males. 4,905 females yielded 137,952,000 eggs, an average of 28,124 per fish.

All of the eggs collected were transferred promptly to the Detroit hatchery; where they were either placed in jars or reshipped to other stations. During the season 2,508 hauls of the seine were made. The average number of white-fish taken per haul (including also immature specimens) was 13, the catch of mature white-fish per haul averaging 11.

The total number of eggs collected was 246,240,000, of which 48,020,000 were transferred to the Alpena hatchery, 40,732,000 to the Sault Ste. Marie, 22,220,000 to Duluth, and 2,379,000 to other stations and private applicants. The balance were hatched at Detroit and distributed in April, by tugboats, in the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Michigan, near Frankfort, Charlevoix, and Beaver Island, most of them being liberated in Detroit River and Lake St. Clair.

As the Detroit hatchery was overcrowded, the Alpena station was

opened on November 27, on which date 47,520,000 white-fish eggs were received. Later on 500,000 more were transferred. The eggs were hatched in the Chase and the McDonald jars and produced 36,500,000 fry, or about 76 per cent of the number of eggs handled. These eggs were green, having been transferred direct from the seining-grounds, consequently the percentage hatched was better than would at first seem. In April the fry were distributed by tugboats in Lake Huron and tributaries, inside a radius of 50 miles from the station.

The water supply for the Alpena station is pumped from Thunder Bay and is quite clear and pure. When the eggs were first received its temperature was 42°, but by December 13 it had fallen to 34°, where it remained until February, when it registered 33°. In March it ranged from 33° to 35°, and in April averaged 41°.

On February 15th 1,000,000 eyed lake-trout eggs were transferred from the Northville hatchery. They hatched with practically no loss and all of the fry were planted in Lake Huron during April, with the exception of 100,000 deposited in Beaver Lake. The plants were made with tugboats loaned by the fishermen.

To further relieve the Detroit hatchery it was arranged to transfer a part of the eggs to the State hatchery at Sault Ste. Marie, and 40,732,000 were sent to that point in December, January, and March. In December the water was cut off from the hatchery for  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hours by the formation of anchor ice and the freezing of the wheels belonging to the electric power company. The eggs were at once placed on flannel trays and the temperature kept down to  $34^{\circ}$ . No further trouble was experienced, but it is probable that the eggs then in the hatchery were slightly damaged by this accident. The temperature of the water reached  $32^{\circ}$  by December 24 and remained at  $32^{\circ}$  until April 13, when it ranged from  $33^{\circ}$  to  $43^{\circ}$  until May 1, when the last of the fry were planted. From the eggs transferred 25,000,000 fry were hatched, 10,000,000 being planted in Lake Huron, off Detour, and 15,000,000 in Lake Superior and tributaries.

The Commission is indebted to A. Booth & Co. for transferring fry without expense; also to fishermen at Detour for similar courtesies. The work at this point was under the immediate direction of H. H. Marks, of the Michigan Commission. At the close of the season the hatchery was cleaned up and turned over to the State Fish Commission.

The following table shows the total number of eggs collected during the year, eggs shipped, and fry distributed:

Species.	Eggs col- lected.	Eggs shipped.	Fry distrib- uted.
White-fish	246, 240, 000 15, 250, 000	24,601,000 5,617,000	163, 500, 000 7, 530, 000
Brook troutLoch Leven trout	359, 035 50, 950	26,000	257, 500
Rainbow trout Grayling	13,650 70,000		8,000 3,000 56,000
Total	261, 983, 635	30, 244, 000	171, 354, 500

The following shows the fish on hand at the close of the year:

	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.							
Species.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1894 or earlier.			
Steelhead trout			1,630	460				
Loch Leven trout Lake trout	8,400 145,000		244	677	50			
Grayling Brook trout	15,000	292						
		000	4 084	4 108				
Total	168,400	292	1,874	1,137	50			

DULUTH STATION, MINNESOTA (S. P. WIRES, SUPERINTENDENT).

In the summer arrangements were made for collecting lake trout and white-fish in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ontario; Grand Portage, Minn., and at Islé Royale, Ontonagon, Houghton, Keystone, and Montreal River, Michigan. Lake trout commenced spawning in the vicinity of Port Arthur and Isle Royale about September 20 and in The collections were unusually large, and Michigan during October. could have been greatly increased had it not become necessary to discontinue fishing in compliance with the closed-season laws of Michigan and Canada. The total collections aggregated 12,400,000, as follows: Rossport and Port Arthur, Ontario, 4,177,000; Houghton, Keystone, and Montreal River, Michigan, 2,076,000; vicinity of Isle Royale, Michigan, 3,758,000; vicinity of Ontonagon, 2,100,000; Grand Portage, Minn., 289,000. During January and March 1,550,000 eyed eggs were shipped to the commissioners of New York, Utah, and Wyoming, and 300,000 transferred to Nashua station; from the balance 9,047,000 fry were hatched and planted during April, May, and June. The total loss of eggs and fry during the season was 1,503,000.

As white-fish had just commenced spawning in the vicinity of Rossport and Port Arthur when the closed-season law took effect, only 200,000 eggs were collected, but in December 44,222,000 were transferred from Put-in Bay and Detroit. The Michigan eggs arrived in very poor condition, and the losses among them were very heavy. In April and May 20,000,000 white-fish fry were liberated.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 14,000 grayling fry on hand. These were planted in August in Baptism River, Minnesota. On the 12th of the following May 72,000 grayling eggs arrived in excellent condition from Bozeman; they were placed in McDonald hatching-jars, 36,000 to the jar, and sufficient water was turned on to give them a gentle motion. They commenced hatching on the 19th and finished in four days. As the current of water in the jar was not strong enough to carry the fry out, they were permitted to remain in the jars until all of them had been hatched, when they were transferred to an ordinary trout trough  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 10 inches deep, and 2 feet wide, well supplied with fresh water. They remained on the bottom of the trough, acting very much like lake or brook trout, for from 36 to 40 hours, after which they began swimming near the surface

and commenced feeding. Beef liver chopped very fine and strained through a cheese-cloth bag was given them four times a day. The fry appeared healthy until May 29, when they commenced to drop back in the troughs in an exhausted condition and died rapidly. This was due to the rapid rise in the temperature of the water, which varied from 60° to 72°. Had they been a week or ten days older when the warm weather commenced it would not have affected them seriously, as grayling fry were held the previous summer in warmer water without loss. Plants aggregating 34,000 were made during the spring in suitable waters in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

All of the steelhead trout on hand at the beginning of the year were planted in July in streams in Minnesota and Michigan. On the 17th of May 100,000 eggs arrived from Clackamas, Oreg., in fine condition. These commenced to hatch on the 28th, and by June 5 a large proportion were feeding; by the 10th all of them were taking food nicely. To all appearances the steelhead trout are exceptionally hardy and grow rapidly at this station, and, judging from reports received from streams already stocked, are well adapted for the waters of Minnesota. During the year 148,500 were planted in waters in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The 100,000 brook-trout eggs received from Colorado in March were hatched late in April and retained in troughs and fed until June, when 91,000 were planted, the total loss of eggs and fry being less than 9,000. At this station brook-trout fry are brined once a week from the time the sac is about one-fourth absorbed until they are distributed.

QUINCY STATION, ILLINOIS (S. P. BARTLETT, SUPERINTENDENT).

The season opened very favorably, young bass being plentiful all along the shores, though the water was too high to work the overflows and ponds. When it receded it was found that the weeds and grass had grown so rapidly that it would be impossible to collect from some ponds which had heretofore yielded large numbers. The bass handled during the summer were much larger than usual, the bulk of them having been hatched the previous year. A large number of adults were captured and shipped.

Crappie were very abundant, but owing to the difficulty in transporting these fish from the fishing-grounds to the station only a limited number were handled until fall. The catch of all kinds of fishes in the river has been larger than for many years, especially of the commoner species, hundreds of thousands of which are saved annually by the Commission.

As a result of the season's work 36,248 yearlings and adult bass were distributed, 9,260 crappie, 2,100 sun-fish, and 22 warmouth bass, besides 4,480 rock bass transferred from Neosho.

The station was reopened in June, 1900, and many thousands of young fish captured, and by the close of the year there were over 18,000 on hand for distribution.

MANCHESTER STATION, IOWA (R. S. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT).

The construction work in progress at the close of the year was completed during the summer and a considerable number of improvements were made by the station force, the most important being the construction of a frame building, 14 by 21 feet, to be used as a fuel-shed and store-room. The roadways around the 80-foot ponds were graded and graveled, and the land behind the stone protection-wall from the upper spring reservoir was filled in and graded; the walls of the kitchen, mess-house, boiler-house, office, reception-hall, and stairway in the hatchery building were given a coat of paint, and all of the hatching apparatus was thoroughly overhauled and repaired; the rearing-ponds, which were damaged by frost during the winter, were torn out and rebuilt, and considerable repairing was done to the stone protection-wall and dam, which had been injured by the ice-gorge.

Fish-cultural operations were conducted on the same lines as in the previous year, ponds Y, Z, and V being used for the propagation of large-mouth black bass and rock bass. The propagation of crappie was abandoned, as they do not do well at the station, and it is possible to collect large numbers at small expense from overflowed lands at the substation at Bellevue.

In the summer and fall of 1899 a very peculiar disease appeared among the adult and 2-year-old brook trout in the 80-foot ponds, which resulted in the almost total loss of the younger fish and a large number of the adults. It first appeared among a lot of 2-year-old fish during the summer and gradually spread until late in the fall, the greatest loss occurring just before and during the spawning sea-The symptoms varied greatly, some of the fish being attacked with inflammation of the gills, some with a slimy skin disease, some with tumorous sores, while many died without any outward sign to The majority that died, though, were affected indicate the trouble. with the sores, which seemed to originate from some internal cause, first appearing as a knotty substance under the skin and gradually enlarging and breaking out in a running sore. The sores were not confined to any particular part of the fish, but were distributed over the entire body, sometimes appearing on the head and back, and at other times on the abdomen and tail. The development of the disease was rapid, death taking place two or three days after it appeared. When the epidemic began every effort was made to check it by the liberal use of salt and clay baths, a change of food, and the transferring of the diseased fish to isolated ponds, but all remedies proved unavailing, and it continued until all the brook trout at the station were more or less affected.

It is questionable whether the disease was infectious, for, while it spread to all of the ponds, they all have independent water supplies and drains, none of the water being used more than once. In addition to this, the rainbow trout, confined in the same kind of ponds

and fed on the same food and under the same conditions, were not diseased in any way. The superintendent is unable to account for its appearance. The ponds used were 80 feet long, perfectly new, and, so far as known, the water supply is absolutely pure. As a result of this epidemic 457 adults and 4,450 2-year-old fish were lost. It appeared again during the spring of 1900 and caused the loss of 3,470 yearlings that were held for brood stock.

At the beginning of the year there were on hand 63,000 fry hatched the previous spring. Of these, 55,565 were distributed to applicants and planted in public waters during the fall, and 5,270 were held for rearing, the loss during the summer amounting to 2,165.

The stock of breeders at the commencement of the spawning season consisted of 5,250 two-year-olds and 957 adults. The first eggs were taken on November 8, and collections continued daily till January 15. From the 1,331 ripe females, 513,080 eggs were secured, an average of 385 per fish. Of this number 348,930 fry, or about 80 per cent, were hatched, and 75,000 eyed eggs were shipped to other stations. The fry were of low vitality and died in great numbers during the sac stage, only 55,800 healthy ones resulting from the season's work. Of this number, 25,000 were planted in public waters in the vicinity of the station, and 30,800 are held for distribution in the fall.

The stock of rainbow trout on July 1 consisted of 2,500 three-year-olds, 4,200 two-year-olds, and 1,900 fry. The three-year-old fish commenced to spawn on December 30 and continued until March 24, only 216 of them yielding eggs. These produced 132,225, of which 45,000 were shipped to other stations and 65,450 fry were hatched. The eggs appeared to be in good condition, the percentage of fertilization being 84, but the fry, like those of the brook trout, were of low vitality, and only 15,500 healthy ones resulted. The two-year-old fish yielded no eggs.

On the 1st of July 1,840 fry, hatched the previous winter, were on hand. Of this number 1,700 were planted in the public waters in the vicinity of the station during the fall, the loss during the summer being 140. At the beginning of the year the brood stock consisted of 45 adult fish. The spawning season extended from November 18, to December 6, resulting in the collection of 9,100 eggs. Eight thousand of these eggs were hatched, but losses during the summer reduced the number of fry to 3,000, which are now held at the station for distribution in the fall.

The grayling resulting from eggs hatched in June, 1898, were kept in ponds at the station with a loss of 626, leaving at the end of the year 824 two-year-olds, which should produce eggs next season. On the 12th of May 50,000 eggs were received from Montana in good condition, the loss on arrival amounting to only 3,100 and subsequent losses to 6,450. The fry hatched, numbering 40,450, were liberated with the exception of 5,000, which will be held.

The breeding-ponds contained large numbers of young bass in June, but during the next month natural food became so scarce that the

loss from cannibalism was large. Late in July the ponds were drawn and the fry placed in troughs, where they were fed on live maggots. Though large numbers of them died on account of weakness and insufficient nourishment while in the ponds, their improvement after being transferred to the troughs was marked. As an article of food the maggots proved far superior to anything ever used at this station. They remain alive a long time after being placed in the water, thereby attracting the notice of the young bass, which snap them up greedily. It is believed they will also prove a most economical food, as they can be produced in large quantities from the refuse of livers, at little cost. As a result of the work with this fish, 4,300 were distributed in the fall and 200 were held for brood stock.

The rock-bass work has not been as successful as was anticipated, due to low temperature of water and lack of natural food in the ponds. The construction of a new pond will permit the extension of this work, and it is believed that large numbers can be reared in the future.

At the close of the year there were on hand the following fish:

	Calend	ar year ir	which fis	sh were ha	tched.
Species.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Brook trout	30,800 15,500 5,000	1,810	3,600 824		500 1,340
Loch Leven trout	3,000		0.02	16	140 58
Rock bass	54, 300	1,810	4,424	16	2,038

Investigations made during the spring of 1899 indicated that large numbers of fish could be collected in the vicinity of Bellevue, Iowa, from the overflowed lands of the Mississippi River, as it is the center of a vast territory extending on the Illinois side of the river from Galena to a point 22 miles south, and on the Iowa side from Dubuque to the mouth of the Maquoketa River. Bellevue was also selected on account of the good railroad facilities and its excellent water supply. The preparatory work of fitting up a small temporary station was commenced on July 14 and completed on the 25th. The equipment consisted of four wooden retaining-tanks, 12 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet, set up on the levee in front of the city, the city council having granted permission to use the ground free of charge. The tanks were supplied with water from the city works through a half-inch galvanized-iron pipe, under pressure of 100 pounds, and escaped into the tank through a one-fourth-inch pet-cock, which reduced the volume but caused it to flow into the tank with great force, taking with it large quantities The average number of gallons of water used in each tank per day was 2,000. This water was furnished at a cost of 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. A light wooden frame was constructed above the tanks, over which was stretched a canvas cover to protect the fish from strong sunlight. The daily collections were held in these tanks

until ready to be distributed. In one tank 2,500 bass, from 2 to 5 inches long, were held for ten days without loss except by cannibalism, and in the latter part of the season, when the weather was cool, 1,200 crappie, 3 inches long, were held in one tank for two weeks without loss. The tanks were kept clean, the fish assorted according to size, and no food given, and to this was attributed, to a great extent, the success met with in holding them. Of the 95,260 placed in the tanks during the season not over 100 were lost by fungus, and the loss from cannibalism was very small.

A gasoline launch 26 feet long, 4 feet beam, with 3-horsepower engine and twin screws, was purchased for \$300 and used for towing live-boxes and flatboats from the lakes to the retaining-tanks at Bellevue. The live-boxes were 5 feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 2 feet. There was also a flatboat, with a capacity for carrying 15 round-shouldered cans, which was used for transporting fish in rough weather when it would have been impossible to tow the live-boxes.

The fish were captured by means of seines, which were operated under the direction of Mr. Charles Hruby, assisted by five laborers. Operations commenced on July 25 and continued to November 10, during which time 95,260 black bass and 41,364 crappie were taken from lakes and bayous in the vicinity of Bellevue, where they would certainly have died, and were transferred by the cars to various parts of the country.

While making the collections of bass and crappie for distribution large numbers of fish, which it was impossible to hold, were liberated in the Mississippi River. As it was impracticable to count these they were handled in galvanized-iron bushel baskets, and on the counts of individual baskets it was estimated that there were thus transferred 5,000 black bass, 100,000 crappie, 5,000 pike, 8,000 yellow perch, 50,000 bream, 4,000 cat-fish, 15,000 carp, and 20,000 buffalo—a total of 207,000. This represents a very small percentage of the fish in the lakes and bayous in the vicinity of Bellevue that died when the waters dried up. There is little doubt but that the number would run up into the hundreds of thousands, if not millions.

The total cost of operating this station for the season was \$1,387.98 Of this amount \$536.51 was used for the purchase of apparatus and equipment, leaving the actual cost of collection a little over \$851.47.

The following table gives the mean temperatures of the air during the year, arranged by months. The water temperature was stationary at 50 degrees.

Month.	Mean minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean average.	Month.	Mean minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean average.
July	°F. 71 70 37 42 81 -2	°F. 88 90 93 77 59 44	° F. 81 82 68 61 45	January February March April May June	°F. -3 -2 3 29 52 65	°F. 42 37 52 74 83 86	°F. 27 19 33 57 68 76

SAN MARCOS STATION, TEXAS (J. L. LEARY, SUPERINTENDENT).

During the summer a pond 1 acre in area was constructed on a triangular space lying between the roadways and the circular ponds. This was built particularly for the propagation of crappie, and receives its water supply from the current wheel through a 6-inch pipe. Concrete walks were laid around the office and artesian well, the office and buildings were painted, and 200 loads of gravel were procured for improving the bottoms of the ponds.

The weather conditions during the year were very favorable for work until January 15, when tremendous rainfalls commenced and continued until the middle of April, causing floods in many parts of the State and doing a great deal of damage. On April 7 the San Marcos River overflowed its banks, flooding the entire pond system supplied by the artesian well and causing the loss of all the black bass that were ready for distribution and a large number of broodfish, besides destroying many nests of eggs by depositing on them a heavy coat of sediment. Over 10,000 fry had been counted out into one of the ponds for distribution, and it is estimated that the loss of fish between 2 and 3 inches long was over 50,000. Fortunately the overflow occurred during the day, and by stretching a seine across Pond H as the water receded a part of the brood stock was saved. The rainfall has been of decided advantage, though, in increasing the water supply, the well now flowing 1,000 gallons per minute. winter was mild, the lowest temperature being 16° above zero on February 18. June 22 was the hottest day of the year, the thermometer registering 102 in the shade. The temperature of the water from the well is stationary at 73° the year round. The average temperature in the ponds is about 69°.

The methods employed in the propagation of black bass, crappie, rock bass, and bream, were practically the same as in the past, the increase in pond area permitting the utilization of additional ponds for black bass, the most important fish handled at the station. The spawning season began on February 2, seven days earlier than usual, and it was noticed that more fish used gravel for their nests than ever before. As the winter was mild the young fish grew rapidly and were large enough to be distributed by April 1, but the work had to be deferred until May on account of the freshet. As heretofore, the young bass were transferred from brood-ponds to rearing-ponds when from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, the seine used for the purpose being of bobinet, 40 feet long, 5 feet deep, supplied with the usual float and lead lines. As many as 2,500 were moved at one haul of the seine.

The method of feeding is the same as in the past, chopped fish and crawfish being used to a great extent, in addition to live food. The distribution was commenced as soon after the subsiding of the water as possible, and resulted in the shipment of 110,455 bass, 5,690 rock bass, 3,195 crappie, and 300 bream, to applicants in Texas.

The calico bass, rock bass, crappie, and bream spawned as usual in

the spring, and though the brood stock was small, it is believed that considerable numbers of young fish will be available for distribution in the fall. The crappie have done particularly well, and the new pond constructed for them promises to yield a large crop. In order to keep the water of this pond stirred up 26 large carp have been kept in it, as it has been found by experience that crappie do not thrive in clear water at this station. Although much difficulty has been experienced in distributing this fish during the warm months, 125 crappie over 2 inches in length were shipped late in June and were carried for 36 hours without any loss, though the air temperature on the trip was over 100°. Ice was, of course, used for keeping the water cool.

Carp and mud shad are propagated for supplying live food for the bass and crappie, and answer the purpose well. In one of the ponds 75 adult mud shad were introduced with the bass, and from this pond 27,000 young bass were taken. Occasionally a young mud shad was captured with them, showing that the bass had eaten nearly all of them.

Salamander and shrimp continued to come up from the artesian well until the overflow in April, but since that time none have been seen. A female salamander which showed well-developed eggs was kept in a can, to see if it would produce young. It seemed to do well for 41 days, but then died without spawning. As heretofore, schools of science have been furnished with salamander and shrimp.

Very few aquatic birds have been killed during the year, showing that the warm weather carried them further south or that they are becoming less numerous. Turtles and snakes, however, are on the increase, but it is not believed that they are especially harmful to the young fish, as an examination of their stomachs showed that they consume large numbers of frogs and tadpoles, only a few fish being found.

NEOSHO STATION, MISSOURI (H. D. DEAN, SUPERINTENDENT).

The output of fish in the fall was not so large as that of the preceding year, but it is believed that the improvements now going on will enable us to increase very materially the effectiveness of this station in future. Of the rainbow trout on hand at the beginning of the year, 57,525 were distributed during the fall, and 2,500 kept for brood stock—94 per cent of the number on hand July 1. The fish were held in ponds and troughs as heretofore, and fed on a mush made of liver and shorts. The new ponds, Nos. 17 and 18, were used for spawning and proved a great convenience, the only difficulty being to give them a full supply of water when the small ponds were filled with young trout. For this reason they could not be used until the distribution was nearly over, it being December 7 before the fish were assorted and placed in them. The spawning season extended from December 13 to March 2, and though the brood-fish seemed to be in fine condition, of the 397,649 eggs collected from the older fish only 212,616, or 53 per cent, were eyed. The 2-year-old fish produced 99,048, of which 49 per cent were eyed. Assignments amounting to

99,600 were shipped to private applicants and other stations, and the balance were retained for hatching. The first of the fry made their appearance on January 2, and although the eggs had apparently been of poor quality, the fish were strong and healthy, and at the close of the year there were 97,000 on hand. The eggs from the 2-year-old trout were kept separate and hatched about the same percentage as the others, the fry from them being as strong as those from the older fish, and the losses among them no heavier.

There were no epidemics of any kind during the year and no losses of old trout except in one instance, where 425 of the 2-year-old fish were lost during the night. There is no accounting for this except on the theory that the water supply was cut off in some way in the night, though it was running in the morning.

The black-bass ponds were drawn as usual in July and the young transferred to troughs and supplied with water from pond 5. The loss during the summer was much larger than usual, and of the 15,145 placed in the troughs only 8,765, or about 58 per cent, remained in the fall when the distribution was undertaken. In the spring the brood-fish were again placed in ponds 4, 10, and 11, and though there appear to be many young fish in them, no estimate can be made as to the exact number. Several thousand, three-fourths of an inch long, were taken from pond 11 and transferred to Nos. 9 and 16, where they have grown rapidly. Observations this season seem to indicate that there is a much longer period of time between the hatching of the young bass and the absorption of the sac than has generally been supposed. It is believed at this station that it does not disappear in less than ten days and sometimes lasts two weeks.

One of the ponds which had been set aside for the rearing of strawberry bass was drawn on July 24 and 25, but owing to heat and the difficulty encountered in handling the young fish it was decided, after 5,000 had been taken out, to allow the pond to fill and leave the balance of the fish until cooler weather. On September 11 it was again drawn and 6,000 young transferred to the troughs. From all of the ponds 17,279 were taken, but the fish were so frail and so hard to feed that only 7,804 were distributed. It is noted that the young of this species are more liable to attacks of fungus than any of the other The breeders were placed in ponds 3 and 7, but it has been impossible to make any observations of their spawning habits, owing to the unusual roiliness of the water; but this feature is favorable to the production of young, and it is thought there will be a good crop when the ponds are drawn in the fall. It is believed that these fish are very prolific and could be distributed in large quantities were it possible to handle them in the summer like the other basses.

It had been determined not to draw down the ponds containing the young rock bass until cool weather, but in order to supply applicants from Quincy it became necessary during a very warm spell to remove them from the pond. The results were very disappointing, as only 12,582 were obtained as against 31,000 the previous year. From one pond that had yielded 20,000 the preceding year only 90 young fish were found. No explanation of this can be given unless it be that they were smothered by confervæ, which appeared in this pond in large quantities during the season and entirely stopped the growth of vegetation. Of the fish taken from the ponds 10,500, or 83 per cent, were successfully distributed. From observations made it is obvious that it takes fourteen days for the absorption of the sac—that is, two weeks from hatching to scattering—with a daily water temperature ranging from 62° to 75°.

Nearly 2,000 pounds of crawfish were removed from the ponds during the year and fed to the bass. No special effort has been made to exterminate them, as it is thought their value as food for the fish more than counterbalances the damage they cause to the pond banks, etc., and with proper care in drawing the ponds it is not probable that their presence is detrimental to the young fish.

The following shows the fish on hand at the end of the year:

•	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.						
Species.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896 or earlier.		
Rainbow trout	97,000	2,500 155	1,375	370 81	30 75		
Rock bass Strawberry bass Golden ide		177 200		58	50		
Salmon		140					
Total	97,000	3,172	1,375	509	166		

LEADVILLE STATION, COLORADO (E. A. TULIAN, SUPERINTENDENT).

The brook trout on hand at the beginning of the year were kept in troughs and ponds until August, when they were distributed, with a loss of about 5,000, to applicants in Colorado.

Arrangements were made during the summer for the collection of eggs on shares from various private lakes. The brood-fish at the station commenced spawning early in October and continued until the 8th of December, 214,600 eggs being collected from them. They were of poor quality, however, and only 117,000 were eyed. Of these 45,000 were shipped and 72,000 fry were hatched. The period of incubation varied from 131 to 138 days.

The following table shows the number of brook trout eggs collected at the various points and the period of spawning:

Point of collection.	Spawning period.	No. of eggs.
Station	October, November, December  do October and November November and December October and November October, November, December October and November November November November and December	805, 800 496, 800 305, 100 131, 400
Total		4, 815, 400

The take of eggs was largely in excess of the previous year, but the quality was exceedingly poor, the best being obtained at Uneva Lake, where the loss was only 10 per cent. At Smith Lake, where 131,400 were taken, it reached 44 per cent, as against a loss of 28 per cent the previous year. At Ridgeway the loss was 77½ per cent; at Wellington, 56 per cent; at Young's, 42 per cent; at Decker's, 80 per cent; at Musgrove's, 56 per cent, and at Derry's,  $54\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This mortality on brook-trout eggs was greater than has ever been experienced before at the Leadville station, and is very discouraging, as the work was carried on under the same conditions as heretofore, and all of the eggs were taken by the superintendent and foreman, the greatest care being exercised in transferring them from the field stations to the hatchery. It can only be attributed to the fact that about threefourths of the eggs were taken from young fish—as at Uneva Lake, where the fish were 3 years old and over, the loss was light. all of the other points where collections were made the owners rear fish for market and do not care to keep them longer than two years, as they do not find a ready sale after that age.

During the winter 395,000 eyed eggs were shipped to other stations and private applicants, all of them reaching destination in excellent condition except one consignment to Bozeman. On May 1 there were on hand 1,796,650 fry, of which 760,700 belonged to the Government and the balance to the owners of the various lakes. The distribution of fry began on May 27 and by the end of June 233,000 had been planted in Colorado waters.

The Loch Leven trout on hand July 1 consisted of 180 two-year-olds and 300 fingerlings. The fingerlings all died during the year, and the others were reduced to 120 by July 1, 1900. In November 6,100 Loch Leven eggs were collected at Uneva Lake and produced 5,400 fry.

The rainbow-trout work was very unsatisfactory. Of the 18,000 fry hatched in July, 8,000 were turned over to the Lake Loveland Company, and the fry resulting from the balance, together with those derived from Twin Lakes and Sisson, California, were placed in one of the ponds at the station, and on September 1 there were 32,000 fingerlings, but by the last of June 28,000 of them had been lost. Arrangements were made in the winter for the collection of eggs from fish belonging to Mr. R. M. Ridgway, at Salida, Colo., and from this source 54,500 were secured. The eye-spots appeared within 63 days, and the fry commenced hatching in 97 days. These eggs were taken from fish 3 years of age, which had spawned for the first time this year, and though they appeared excellent when stripped the loss was very heavy, only 11,100 fry resulting from them.

In March 64,700 eggs were collected from Lake Loveland, but they were also poor. It is impossible to account for their condition unless it was caused by the unusually warm and stagnant water in the lakes the previous summer, and this theory seems untenable in view of the fact that Mr. T. H. Johnson, State fish commissioner, captured a large

number of wild rainbow trout weighing from 2 to 10 pounds each in the Gunnison River, and spawned them during April and May, and fully one-half the eggs from them were bad when taken. As the Gunnison is a cold, clear stream and quite rapid, the quality of the eggs in this instance can not be attributed to the cause mentioned above. If the eggs of other wild rainbow trout are found in this condition, it would seem that there is a limit to the usefulness of that fish in the waters of Colorado.

An effort was made in April to collect eggs from Stover Lake, about 50 miles north of Fort Collins, but when the ice melted all of the fish were dead. Numbers of them were found floating in the water. One lake near Fort Collins, which had been well stocked with black bass, was practically stripped of fish, a hole 12 feet long and 5 feet deep being found full of dead bass. The same condition was found to exist in a number of other lakes in the vicinity, and it was thought the fish had smothered under the ice.

The lake trout on hand at the beginning of the year were carried through the year with a loss of about 43 per cent. In December 50,000 eyed eggs arrived from Northville in excellent condition, but the fry were not strong. The loss during the hatching period was only about 10 per cent, but since then the mortality has been very heavy.

During May 78,000 eyed grayling eggs arrived from Bozeman.

They hatched with a loss of 21,000, and the loss of fry to June 30 was 36,000, leaving on hand at the close of the year 21,000 fingerling fish.

A consignment of 50,000 steelhead eggs arrived from the Pacific

A consignment of 50,000 steelhead eggs arrived from the Pacific coast in May. They commenced hatching within five days, and finished with a loss of 300, or about 0.6 per cent. The loss of fry to July 1 amounted to 1,100.

From the 1,735,000 black-spotted trout eggs on hand in July 870,980 fry were hatched. The eggs collected at Grand Mesa Lake turned out very badly, about 50 per cent being lost in incubation. This was attributed principally to the fact that they were eyed at the lake on trays with such large mesh that they were liable to fall through; consequently it was necessary to cover the trays with mosquito netting, which collected a great deal of sediment. The fry were carried to October and distributed with a loss of about 50 per cent. Arrangements were again made this year to collect eggs of the black-spotted trout at Grand Mesa Lake, and by the close of the year 1,857,400 had been collected at Grand Mesa Lake and 16,000 at Freeman Lake, or a total to the close of the year of 1,873,400. These were at once transferred to the station, and appear to be of excellent quality.

SPEARFISH STATION, SOUTH DAKOTA (D. C. BOOTH, SUPERINTENDENT).

On July 3 Mr. D. C. Booth was appointed superintendent of this station, relieving Mr. H. H. Buck, who had directed the work of construction. In addition to the superintendent, the personnel consists of a fish-culturist and two laborers.

The hatchery, which was completed on July 25, is a frame building 66 feet long by 33 feet wide, with a 17 by 17 foot transept for main entrance. The first floor contains the hatching room (48 feet long by 32 feet wide), the boiler-room, reception-hall and office, and on the second floor are two bedrooms. The whole building is fitted with hotwater heating apparatus. The water supply is obtained from a series of springs rising in Amos Canyon within the hatchery grounds, and is conveyed by closed plank flumes, 700 feet long, to the hatchery.

During the summer various streams in the Black Hills, in South Dakota and eastern Wyoming, were investigated by the superintendent with the view to the establishment of auxiliary stations for the collection of brook and Loch Leven trout eggs, but judging from information so far gained it is believed the collections for a time will be somewhat limited, though there are many streams in this region which will eventually become productive if stocked with suitable fish. A permit was obtained from the governor of South Dakota for seining fish from Spearfish Creek, and within an area of 8 miles 900 brook trout and 140 Loch Levens were secured and transferred to the station ponds. Arrangements were also made with individuals to collect eggs on shares from private ponds. A temporary retaining-pond was constructed on Sand Creek, about 7 miles from Beulah, Wyo., in the Black Hills, and 3,000 adult trout, averaging 10 inches in length, were collected. These commenced to spawn on November 15, and by January 20 the 1,100 females had yielded 374,000 eggs.

From all sources in South Dakota and Wyoming 581,000 brook trout and 41,500 Loch Leven trout eggs were obtained, and 100,000 brook-trout eggs were shipped from Leadville. Of those obtained at Sand Creek 50,000 were sent to the Wyoming Fish Commission and to an applicant in Idaho; the balance were hatched with comparatively light losses and yielded 300,000 fry, or 93 per cent of the eggs reserved. As a result of the season's work, 579,568 brook-trout fry were hatched, 85,145 were lost during the sac stage, 87,423 were given to the owners of stock fish from private ponds, and 123,000 distributed, leaving on hand at the close of the year 284,000. A consignment of 100,000 black-spotted trout eggs, shipped from the Leadville station in July, hatched the following month with a loss of 18,240. The fry were held in troughs at the station during the winter, but the losses were very heavy, and when distributed in the spring only 20,260 of them remained; 15,000 of these were planted in May and June.

The superintendent made a trip through northern Wyoming in April with the view to establishing an auxiliary station for the collection of black-spotted trout eggs, and after several days of investigation along the Big Horn Mountains, Tongue River was decided upon as the most feasible field for operations. An egg-eying station was accordingly erected near Dayton, Wyo., early in May, and by the close of the year several hundred adults had been collected and a few thousand eggs secured, but the outlook was very unfavorable on account of the

immense quantities of snow on the mountains, which not only retarded the spawning season, but raised the streams to such an extent as to practically stop work. Permission has been obtained from Mr. S. H. Campbell, of the Wyoming Fish Commission, to operate next season for brook trout in the vicinity of Laramie, where there are a number of good streams.

The Loch Leven trout eggs collected during the fall hatched in the spring with a loss of only 2,450. The owner of the pond was given 8,000, and at the close of the year there were 27,000 on hand.

The following table shows the stock at the station on June 30:

Species.	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.				
	1900.	1899.	1897.	1896.	
Brook troutLoch Leven trout	284,000 27,000	************	300 40	600 100	
Black-spotted trout  Total	5,000 316,000	5,260	154	700	

BOZEMAN STATION, MONTANA (JAMES A. HENSHALL, SUPERINTENDENT).

The freshet which occurred in June prevented the use of the creek water for the grayling fry, and as many were dying in the hatchingtroughs, which are supplied by spring water of a low temperature, 300,000 were planted in Bridger Creek early in July. By the time the rest of the fry were hatched the ponds were again supplied with the creek water and they throve well in it, though the losses from cannibalism were heavy. It would seem from the experience at this station that the methods used in hatching and rearing trout are not entirely applicable to the grayling. The fry can not be retained in troughs supplied by cold spring water, as trout are. This is probably because trout when first hatched have a large yolk-sac, which supplies them with nourishment for a month or more, and by that time they are able to take artificial food. The yolk-sac of the grayling is quite small and is absorbed in a few days, consequently the fry have but little strength when they begin to swim and are apparently incapable of taking artificial food, and as there is little or no natural food in spring water, it is imperative that they be transferred to water containing it. This food can easily be seen with the naked eye. holding a glassful to the light hundreds of small crustaceans (Entomostraca), resembling specks of dust, can be seen floating in the Another reason why the fry of the grayling should be transferred at an early stage to creek water is that they may get plenty of sunlight, as they have been observed to be partial to the sunny parts of the water. Within a week or two after the absorption of the sac the fry learn to take finely chopped liver very readily.

Operations at Red Rock commenced much earlier than ever before, collections of grayling eggs extending from April 30 to June 1. Mr. G. H. Tolbert, who had charge of the work, secured 3,687,000; of

these, 119,500 were lost in incubation, 1,625,000 were transferred to Bozeman, and the balance, 1,942,000, were hatched and distributed in the vicinity. The eggs were eyed in white-fish hatching-jars, and were then transferred to troughs and hatched like trout. The shipments, many of which were to distant points, reached their destination in excellent condition. This was attributed chiefly to the use of a new shipping-case, devised at the station the previous winter. The outside of this case is of the usual form, 30 inches square, from 12 to 18 inches deep, and fitted with hinges, hinged hasps, and staples, in order to allow ready access for re-icing en route. An inner case of half-inch stuff, of the same depth as the outer case, but without top or bottom and about 26 inches square, fits into the outer case, the space between the two being packed with dry sphagnum-moss or sawdust. The egg trays are 12 inches square outside and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and as it has proven impracticable to place moss over the eggs, the only covering is a piece of mosquito netting on each tray. The stack of trays is placed in the center of the space in the case, which is then filled in with broken ice. On the top of the trays is a hopper of the same size with perpendicular sides filled with ice, which allows ready access to the ice chamber. On the outside is a notice to the express messenger that the contents are perishable and must be re-iced en route. difficulty has so far been experienced in sending eggs to any part of the United States in this form of case. In every instance they have arrived in good condition, with a temperature of 40° or less.

The black-spotted trout eggs on hand at the first of the year were hatched in July, and the fry resulting from them were distributed in September and October in the States of Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, the output amounting to 277,000. The season at Henry Lake was about a month in advance of the usual time. The first eggs were taken on April 2, the last on June 5, the total collections being 1,441,000. The work at this point was directed by Mr. W. F. Jarvis, and was satisfactory except for the heavy loss of eggs during incubation, which was due to the fact that sufficient help could not be secured to pick out the dead ones. The losses in hatching were 398,500. During June 923,000 were transferred to Bozeman and 120,000 were hatched and distributed in Henry Lake and vicinity.

In the summer of 1897 a number of steelhead trout escaped from the ponds into Bridger Creek, which flows through the station grounds, and as a result some 200 steelheads this year entered the waste ditch from the creek and 52,000 eggs were secured from them and hatched with little loss, producing fine healthy fry. The fish from which they were taken were scarcely three years old, from 12 to 20 inches long, but were much larger than those of the same age that are confined in ponds at the station and which did not spawn this season.

The brook-trout fry on hand at the beginning of the year were distributed with the other fingerlings in the fall, having been carried through the summer with comparatively light losses.

In November 60,000 eggs were collected from the two-year-old trout reared at the station, and two consignments, comprising 100,000, were shipped from Leadville. The first of these arrived in fair condition, but the last were of poor quality and the losses consequently heavy. At the close of the year there were on hand the following fish:

Species.	Calendar year in which fish were hatched.				
	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	
Brook trout Black-spotted trout Steelhead trout Rainbow trout Grayling Total	128,000 800,000 44,000 700,000 1,672,000	1,550 50 1,600	1,750 4,700 170 	932 133 5, 945 7, 010	

BAIRD STATION, CALIFORNIA (G. H. LAMBSON, SUPERINTENDENT).

During June the racks were put in by the regular employees of the station, but it was noted that the number of salmon in the pool was much smaller than in past years. The equipment for the new hatchery, which had been completed just before the close of the fiscal year, was installed during the summer and consists of 86 troughs, arranged in sections of eight, so that the water from each gate of the supplytrough passes through four troughs of eggs, with a fall of about 9 The upper troughs are 52 inches above the floor and are provided with platforms for the pickers to stand on; the lower troughs are 20 inches above the floor. The troughs are 15 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 15\frac{2}{2} inches wide, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, inside measurement, and are equipped with 6 baskets each, 24 inches long, 15 inches wide, and 67 inches deep. These baskets are of galvanized-wire cloth, 5 wires to the inch, 3-inch mesh, and are substantially made, the corners being soldered to an L strip of galvanized sheet iron extending seven-sixteenths of an inch on each side, and the wire cloth attached at the top to the wooden frame by double-pointed tacks. The compartments in which they are placed are 25 inches long and are separated by pairs of steel plates placed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart. The first division plate is 12 inches from the upper end of the trough and the lowest division 14 inches from the lower end. The troughs are fastened together in pairs by two iron braces made of 5-inch by 1-inch iron, which extend across the bottom and up the sides in the shape of a double L, and are attached by screws. This arrangement leaves the top of the trough open, with no braces in sight, and, moreover, allows the baskets to be shifted without being lifted from the water.

The water supply for the station, which had been very unsatisfactory in the past two years, was increased by the installation of a No. 4 Byron Jackson centrifugal pump, geared to supply about 450 gallons per minute. The power for operating this pump is furnished by an undershot water-wheel, designed by Mr. Leroy Ledgerwood, one of the regular laborers at the station. It is 13 feet long with a radius

of 6 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with 18 paddles 19 inches wide. It runs on a 3½-inch shaft, and makes about 6 revolutions per minute when driving the pump. The power is conveyed by an 8-segment gear of 184 teeth bolted to the framework of the wheel and driving a 24-tooth pinion, to the shaft of which is keyed the main driving-pulley, 61 feet in diameter. The pump is operated by a 7-inch pulley, driven by an 8-inch rubber belt 80 feet long. This wheel is so built on its supporting frames that by means of a tackle it can be raised or lowered to meet the exigencies of rising or falling waters in the river, as at certain heights of water it becomes impossible to use the water-wheel. To meet such emergencies a steam pumping-plant was installed, capable of furnishing 300 to 400 gallons of water per minute. This plant consists of a Blake special duplex pump, operated by a 15-horsepower Atlas locomotive boiler, and is set about 17 feet above the river at extreme high-water level. It is operated when the regular supply is disabled, and has proved very satisfactory. A suitable building with corrugated-iron roof was erected over this plant.

Fish-cultural work commenced August 21 and continued steadily until September 27, when the summer run was over. The fall run commenced October 18 and continued until November 9. During the first run 14,017 females and 8,047 males were captured in the 353 seine-hauls made; of these, 914 males and 1,222 females were placed in the spawning-pens. From the trap, which is located in the upper rack, 108 females were secured and 34 were taken with a dip net. The total number of fish handled does not indicate the real number in the pool, as it is customary to count them as often as they are caught. There were, perhaps, between 3,000 and 4,000 fish in the pool during the summer run, though not over a third of that number were in the pool at one time. The fall run was very irregular, and only 173 fish were captured; of these, 101 females were placed in the pound.

The seining is done in the pool between the upper and lower racks, and is carried on daily from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 5 to 10 p.m. The seine is run out in a flat-bottomed boat and hauled in by a windlass, operated by two men and a one-horse whim. While operating the seine at night it is necessary to keep a fire on the bank for warmth and light, and lanterns are hung up around the fishing-grounds to enable the men to examine the fish as they are captured.

Many fish are necessarily held in the pool for eight or ten weeks, and it has been noticed that there is a decided difference in the condition of the ripe fish, some being dark, with fins frayed, noses bitten, and of a generally dilapidated appearance, while others are bright, silvery, plump, and pliable. The former are those that have been in the pool for a long time, the latter are fresh-run fish. It is much more difficult to take eggs from the old-run fish, but no experiments have been conducted to determine whether they are actually inferior to the eggs from fresh-run fish.

The methods of taking the eggs are the same as heretofore. After

the fish are stripped the females are knocked on the head and given to the Indians for winter stores, though a few were put up by the white residents during the past season. The males are returned to the river unless there is a scarcity, when they are retained in the pound to be used again, as one male will frequently furnish milt for several pans of eggs.

From the summer run 6,228,260 eggs were secured; from the fall run 186,800, a total of 6,415,060. The summer run averaged 4,896 per fish; the fall run 5,494. After the eggs are taken to the hatchery they are measured and put in baskets, 40,000 to the basket. As the eggs were much smaller this year than heretofore, it was discovered later in the season that the first 72 baskets filled contained 48,800 each.

As soon as the water is turned on the baskets are covered and the dead eggs are picked out every other day until they reach the critical stage, which is usually the fourth or fifth day at this station. They are then left undisturbed until the day after the closing of the blastopore, which usually occurs about the eleventh or twelfth day. At that time they are uncovered and washed without lifting the baskets from the water, which is done by removing the division plates, and after that are picked daily until all dead eggs have been removed.

When the eggs were from 25 to 28 days old 1,000,000 were shipped to the California Fish Commission station on Eel River, and 1,905,000 to the Sisson hatchery. The remainder, with 1,224,000 from Battle Creek, were hatched at the station. Of the eggs taken during the summer run 1,115,000 were lost during incubation and from the fall run 11,880, making a total of 1,126,880, or 17.9 per cent loss on the eggs taken at Baird. Of those transferred from Battle Creek 24,400, or 1.9 per cent, were lost.

Very unfavorable reports were received from the California Fish Commission as to the condition of the eggs sent to Sisson. seemed to be spotted by a thinning of the membrane, and this was followed later by its rupture and consequent death of the aborted The superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Wallich, the foreman at Baird, examined the eggs at Sisson and found the disease present, though not to so great an extent as had been reported. It is believed by the California Commission that it was due to fungus, but as the eggs at Baird during the season had been exceptionally free from this disease, the superintendent was unable to concur in this opinion. Later Mr. Cloudsley Rutter, of the Division of Scientific Inquiry, was detailed to examine into the trouble, but not arriving at Baird until the affected eggs had hatched and most of the fry had been planted, he was unable to make as thorough investigation as was desired. This is not the first appearance of this disease. It has been observed several years previously, but no systematic study involving an examination of the parent fish, eggs, and fry has ever been made, nor has there been any attempt to cultivate the bacteria and determine its

exact nature. The majority of the eggs retained at the station were taken from the first run and commenced to hatch on September 27. They finished on October 27, the yield amounting to 2,208,260.

The eggs from the fall run and from Battle Creek were hatched in October and November, and yielded, respectively, 174,920 and The loss of fry during the sac stage was comparatively 1,187,050. small, amounting to 49,130, or 3.6 per cent of the total fry hatched. Several days before the eggs commence to hatch at this station the baskets are placed in clean troughs, two to each trough, where they remain until all have hatched except a few hundred. The baskets are then transferred to the last section of the trough, as these eggs produce a large percentage of deformed fry. This was particularly noticeable in the eggs from Battle Creek; in some cases both the caudal fin and the caudal vertebræ were apparently lacking. During the process of hatching the baskets are shaken up twice a day to sift the fry through and prevent their smothering. The fry are cleaned daily, but the troughs can not be thoroughly scrubbed until the hatching is completed. Upon the removal of the baskets the troughs are given a good scrubbing and the operation is repeated twice a week until they are planted.

Early in the season the eggs retained for hatching seemed to show an unusual mortality late in their development, but the measurement of losses did not reveal anything to cause alarm. A considerable mortality occurred in the alevins after they were somewhat advanced in development, but in most instances the losses seemed to be individually selective. The victims showed no preliminary affection, and were usually taken from the oldest, strongest, and best lots of As this loss was not due to the fish smothering, it was believed that the depth of water in the troughs might be too great; consequently it was lowered from 6 to 4 inches in another line of troughs, but the results were identically the same. A mud bath was also The greatest loss occurred among the scattered tried without effect. baskets of eggs, which had been retained at the station on account of extraordinary losses upon first picking. This would seem to point to the cause as antedating the taking of the eggs from the fish.

The following table shows the daily take of eggs, eggs lost, and mean temperature of water:

Table showing daily take of eggs, eggs lost, etc., at Baird Station.

Date.	Females stripped.	Eggs taken.	Eggs lost.	Mean water temper- ature.	Date.	Females stripped.	Eggs taken.	Eggs lost.	Mean water temper- ature.
1899. Aug.21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	32 25 13 14 28 24	175, 000 117, 900 80, 200 80, 200 151, 000 116, 500	600 60 900 1,200 200 90	55 54 54 54 55 55 55 55	1899. Aug. 29 30 31 Sept. 1 2 3 4 5	20 21 31 40 40 50 45 53	102, 200 106, 000 155, 400 206, 594 205, 455 218, 043 209, 855 254, 343	350 275 200 4,400 4,100 9,900 4,000 11,000	55 55 55 54 <sub>1</sub> 53 53 53 <sub>1</sub> 52 <sub>1</sub>

Table showing the daily take of eggs, eggs lost, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Females stripped.	Eggs taken.	Eggs lost.	Mean water temper- ature.	Date.	Females stripped.	Eggs taken.	Eggs lost.	Mean water tempe ature
1899.	32	154 278	4 000	F0:	1899. Nov. 21			000	
Sept. 6	54	154,376 275,978	4,000 9,400	52 <u>4</u> 53 <u>1</u>	NOV.21			350 125	5 5
8	54 72	335, 620	9, 400 7, 800	534	22 23			525	4
. 9	40	206,000	8,500 8,700	54	24			500	5
10	69 73	344, 422 345, 054	10,300	541	25 26 27 23 29			150 250	5
11 12	90	432,600	14, 900	54 541	27			150	5 5 5
13	78 51	357, 100	15,600	55 53‡	2\$			100	5
14 15	51 37	254, 700 176, 500	19,300 13,800	531	30			600 450	5
16	36	173, 200	15,600	534	Dec. 1			350	5 5
17	39	180, 700	15,000	531 531	2 3				5
18 19	36 36	168, 300 179, 100	21,500	54 53)	3			750	5
30	35	174, 850	24, 300 20, 700	531	5			750	4
21	20	92,650	19 600	53	6				4
22			22, 000 22, 300	53	7			225	4
23	24	120,000	22, 300 20, 700	53	8 9			200	4
25	8	48, 250	26, 700	521	10			350	4
26			20,700	521	11				4
27	6	30, 250	18,400	52	12			300	4
28			26, 500 34, 500	521	13 14			310	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			42, 700	53; 53 53 53 53 53; 52; 52; 52; 52; 52; 52; 52; 52; 52; 52	15			1	4
et. 1			32,000	501	16			175	4
2			27,600	491	17				. 4
5			36,000 73,700	50 50	18 19			300	4
5			33,000	494				300	
6			92,000	491	20 21 22 23 24				1 4
7			20,700	501 511	22			200	1 4
8			27,000 59,900	504	24			470	4
10	*******		46,000	49	25			1.0	
11 12			59,000	461	= 26 27				4
12		******	55,000 16,000	46	27			325	4
14			-8,000	47	28 29			525	
15				461	30				4
16			8,800	461	31				4
17	. 3	*****	6,600 4,000	481 49	1900. Jan. 1				1 :
18 19	0	18,000	2,000	52	2				
20	3			52 50	2 3				200
21 22	2	17,550		50	4				
22 23		11, 100	4,000 2,000	49 48	5 6				
24		******	2,400	47	7				1 8
25				47	8				1
25			.525	47	9				
28		*****	.020	47	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 17				
29	. 1	4,600		46	12				
30				47	13				
ov. 1	4	27, 200 6, 800	***********	48	14				1
2	1	0,000		46	16				1
3				46	17				
4	8	40,800		48	18		•		1
5	6	28,050		48	90				
7	U	20,000	100	48	21				
8			100 40 21	48	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				4
9	6	32,700	21	49	23				4
11			101	55 55	24				1 4
12				. 55	26				
13			128 150 150	56	27				4
14	******		150	53	28				4
16				51	30				4
24 25 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28			1,200 1,350 360 600	47 47 47 46 47 48 47 48 48 49 53 55 55 55 55 55 50	31				5
18	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,350	52	M-t-1	1 000	C 41E 140	1 198 990	
19	******		360	53	Total	1,306	6, 415, 140	1, 120, 880	

The total of fry lost during the season was 36,280. The following is a summary of fishing operations:

Month.	Seine hauls.	Trap hauls.	Males taken.	Females taken.	Total taken.	Ripe females im- pounded.	Ripe females stripped.	Percentage of females ripe.	Ripe males stripped.
1899. August September October November	87 266 10 11	3 25 4 4	3, 692 4, 425 45 58	6, 474 7, 736 42 59	10, 166 12, 161 87 117	224 1,142 13 21	208 1,064 13 21	31 14 31 35	133 886 11 15
. Total	374	36	8,220	14,311	22, 531	1,400	1,306		1,045

BATTLE CREEK, CALIFORNIA (G. H. LAMBSON, SUPERINTENDENT).

The station remained in charge of a watchman until September 10, when work was regularly installed by the superintendent, Mr. W. B. Hunt, an employee of the California Commission, being put in charge of the hatchery and Mr. A. P. Smiley in charge of work on racks, ditches, etc. The main rack was commenced at once and was completed so that no salmon could ascend the stream by September 15, when the energies of the men were directed to completing racks 2 and 3, clearing the seining-grounds between the racks, cleaning out the water-supply ditch, and placing the hatchery apparatus in condition for work.

On October 1, when the first salmon appeared, the water in the Sacramento River was so low that very few fish entered Battle Creek. On October 11 a heavy rainfall raised the creek and brought down a large amount of trash, but only a few salmon were brought up by the rise. Rains continued, and on October 19 racks 2 and 3 had been damaged, No. 3 being partially carried away, but the main rack was uninjured. On October 26 the first haul of the seine was made and about 60 fish secured. Of the 18 females included in this catch only 1 was ripe.

Regular seining commenced on October 28 with a crew of 7 men, and continued to November 18, on which date only 24 fish were secured in 6 hauls of the seine. This season the seine was hauled at intervals of 40 to 60 minutes for about 10 hours during the day, though in previous years when fish were plentiful it has been customary to employ two crews and keep the seine going continuously night and day. When working at night two locomotive headlights are used to illuminate the grounds, and fires are maintained on the banks for the comfort of the workmen.

The season proved a total failure. Only 3,258 fish were captured, and of these 255 yielded 1,420,500 eggs, an average of 4,984 per fish. The usual methods were employed in taking eggs. All eggs were transferred to the hatchery, where they were eyed, 1,224,000 being shipped to Baird and 20,000 to France.

On December 18 the remaining temporary employees were discharged and the regular men transferred to Baird, the property being

left in charge of a watchman. As usual, the adult fish were given to residents in the vicinity of the station, who came in large numbers from 50 miles around for them.

CLACKAMAS STATION, OREGON (S. W. DOWNING IN CHARGE).

Mr. W. F. Hubbard, who had been in charge of this station since its acquisition by the Government, was transferred to Nashua on July 1, and the station left in charge of Mr. J. N. Wisner, field superintendent until July 10, when it was turned over to Mr. S. W. Downing, who had been appointed to the vacancy. The construction of the rack across the Clackamas River, a short distance above the station, was undertaken at once and finished July 25. As the water supply had been very unsatisfactory for a number of years a well was sunk to a depth of about 20 feet near the hatchery, 4 feet below the level of the low-water mark of the Clackamas River, and as the land formation at that depth is of coarse gravel, an abundant supply of water was secured. The water was very clear, of even temperature, and proved of excellent quality for hatching purposes. During the summer the . seining-grounds below the rack were cleared and a number of other improvements made.

Operations commenced on September 13, but no ripe fish were taken As there were very few fish below the rack, an agreeuntil the 15th. ment was entered into with G. H. Oldenburg to furnish eyed eggs at 40 cents per 1,000, and 775,000 were secured in this way. The fishing at the station resulted in the collection of 619,900, and 620,000 were transferred from the Salmon River, which was being operated by the State Fish Commission. In November 2,436,000 more were received from the Little White Salmon, making a total of 4,450,900 handled during the season. The fry resulting from these, 4,371,422, were liberated in the Clackamas River and Clear Creek, over an area of about 10 miles above and below the station, except 250,000, which were held in troughs and fed until they were four months old, when all were liberated except 2,000 retained for further experiment. February 25 the fingerlings that were being fed were attacked by fungus, the dorsal and pectoral fins turning white and little white spots appearing on different parts of the body. Salt was applied by drawing the water in the trough down low and then adding a pailful of strong brine. The fry were allowed to remain in this until they showed signs of distress, when fresh water was again turned on. After several such treatments the disease disappeared. The well water was used until November 30, when the water from the spring was turned on. The spring water had been tried early in the season when the eggs were received from the Salmon River, but on account of its high temperature they commenced dying within a few hours after being placed in it.

With the view to getting additional data relative to the number of salmon that return to the streams in which they are liberated, efforts

were made in June to tag the fry that had been held, but although the greatest care was exercised, all the fish experimented with died in a few days. Twenty-four of them were tagged through the mouth, but with the same result. The difficulty in marking such small fish lies in the liability of injury to the scales and fins. Every fish, though handled very carefully with a soft linen cloth, showed white spots or finger marks within 5 minutes after being returned to the water, and on the following day they were covered with fungus.

Experiments were also tried to determine how many eggs are left in a salmon after being stripped by the usual process, and as to the practicability of taking these through an opening in the abdomen. The abdomen was opened and all of the eggs found in the ovaries were washed free of blood and milt applied, but the eggs were of no value. At the Rogue River station, however, very good results were secured, 35,800 of the 53,200 eggs taken being successfully eyed. At that point, in order to avoid possible injury to the eggs by washing, Mr. Berrian bled the fish by cutting off their tails before placing them in the spawning-box. The fry hatched from them appeared to be as healthy and strong as the others, and it was decided that from 400 to 500 eggs per fish could in this manner be saved.

Besides the quinnat-salmon eggs handled here, 150,000 eggs of the silver salmon were received from the Rogue River in January, from which 146,000 fry were hatched and liberated in the Clackamas. One hundred thousand lake-trout eggs shipped from Northville produced 88,000 fry, which were held until March, and then planted in suitable lakes in the State of Washington. Two shipments of white-fish eggs, aggregating 1,000,000, were also received from this station. The first proved a total loss, having been 8 days en route; the other yielded 160,000 fry, which were liberated in Lake Washington, King County, Wash. From the 25,000 rainbow-trout eggs received from the California Fish Commission 22,000 fry were distributed in Meachum, Pearson, and McKay creeks, all tributaries of the Columbia River, near Pendleton, Oreg., at the request of the Oregon Fish Protective Association. On the last of May 144,000 steelhead eggs were transferred from the Rogue River and produced 124,000 fry.

From Bozeman 50,000 grayling eggs were received, which produced 41,000 fry.

On May 7 Mr. Downing was transferred to the superintendency of the Put-in Bay station and was succeeded by Mr. E. N. Carter.

### ROGUE RIVER STATION, OREGON.

As the State Fish Commission had decided to operate the Upper Clackamas and Salmon River stations, the superintendent visited Rogue River with Mr. R. D. Hume late in July and arranged to reopen the station there. Large numbers of salmon were to be seen jumping, and to prevent their further ascent a rack was immediately placed across the river. Fishing commenced during the latter part

of August and continued steadily to October 19, when the rack was carried away by high water and all the fish escaped.

The indications are that Rogue River will prove a valuable field for salmon work. There is no doubt but that double as many eggs would have been collected this season had not the rack been carried away. The day it was swept out 264,800 eggs were collected and there were numbers of green fish in the pool. The water of this stream is of the very best quality for hatching operations, the highest temperature recorded being 53°. The following illustrates what may be accomplished in water of this character: A basket containing 8,000 eggs was placed in a trough in the river and left undisturbed for 21 days, when they were found to be perfectly eyed, and only 80 dead ones were picked out; a total loss of 1 per cent.

The take for the season was 4,364,800, of which 1,800,000 were sent to Mr. Hume's hatchery at Wedderburn, Oreg., near the mouth of the Rogue River. The first shipment of 800,000, although two weeks en route and hauled about 100 miles over a wagon road, reached destination with a loss of only about 10 per cent; the second lot carried much better, the loss being only about 1 per cent. They were hatched at Wedderburn and the fry held until they were 3 or 4 inches long, being fed entirely on canned salmon. They were then liberated in the Rogue and its tributaries. The balance of the eggs were hatched at the station, producing 2,156,000 fry, which were liberated in Elk Creek and Rogue River.

Efforts were also made to collect silver-salmon eggs. A rack was placed across Elk Creek on November 19, and on the 27th, when it was carried away by a freshet, 200,000 eggs had been secured. They were of fair quality, and 150,000 of them were eyed, but as the hatchery was overcrowded with quinnat salmon they were shipped to Clackamas.

As numbers of steelhead trout had been observed in Elk Creek it was decided to establish an auxiliary station on that stream, and a point about 10 miles above the station, known as Elk Creek Falls, was selected. Here the stream forks at almost right angles, the falls being in the east branch. By February 1 an effectual barrier to the ascent of the fish up the west branch had been completed in the form of a solid log dam a short distance from the base of the falls, thus compelling the fish to ascend the east branch. A heavy log was then placed across the creek at the upper edge of the falls and pinned to the bed-rock, forming so sudden an ascent that the fish were unable to jump over it. A deep natural channel, with almost level bottom, about halfway up the falls formed an excellent place for a trap, and here the greater portion of the fish were secured. Many fish were also captured on the north side of the falls, where a channel 40 feet long, 2 feet deep, and 4 feet wide was blasted in the solid rock. shed 15 by 38 feet, without sides, was erected, and two hatchingtroughs set up, the water supply being conveyed to them by means of

a ditch and 100 feet of flume. The first eggs were secured March 7, and the season closed May 11, with a total take of 530,000. Of these 315,000 were shipped to various points in the United States, 70,000 were lost in incubation, and the balance transferred to Clackamas on May 24, when the Elk Creek Falls station was closed.

LITTLE WHITE SALMON STATION, OREGON (J. N. WISNER, SUPERINTENDENT).

The station was opened August 5 and preparations at once commenced for the capture of quinnat salmon. The channel of the river was found blocked by a mass of débris, caused by the lumber company fluming lumber down to the Columbia River. On September 2, after much correspondence and several interviews, the company was induced to discontinue operations, so that in a few days salmon began to appear in the river, and on the 10th fishing was commenced. The daily catch increased steadily until September 25, when the number seemed to have reached its maximum. On that date 1,025,000 eggs were secured, the largest take of the season.

The fish are captured by means of a downstream trap, which consists of a box about 20 feet long by 8 feet wide and 18 inches deep, made of slats placed 2 inches apart, anchored in midstream. end of the trap pointing upstream is weighted to the bottom of the river and a dam or rack extends from its two sides to within a few feet of either bank. The fish ascending the stream pass around the rack to the spawning-grounds above, and as soon as a sufficient number have collected a seine is drawn downstream at a rapid rate. Although salmon always swim against the current, when frightened they turn and go rapidly downstream, and as a consequence they are brought to a halt high and dry upon the lower end of the trap. are then quickly assorted and placed in pens near the traps, the males and females being put in separate compartments. Most of the fishing during the season is done at night, the best hauls being usually made about an hour after dark.

Spawning operations commence in the morning and continue until all ripe fish have been stripped. The female is first taken from the pen by the spawn-taker, and if found to be ripe she is killed by striking her upon the back of the head with a club. She is then placed in the spawning-box, which is raised to a vertical position so that the eggs may be stripped into a pan held by an assistant. As soon as the milt is added to the eggs the contents are gently stirred until every egg has come in contact with it. A little water is then added and the pan placed aside for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes, when it is handed to a third person, who washes the milt and dirt from the eggs by immersing the pan in The eggs are then carried in buckets to the hatchery, meas-The buckets hold about 15,000 eggs ured, and placed in baskets. each, and are carried in pairs by means of yokes, one man carrying The baskets to which they are transferred on arriving at the hatchery hold from 25,000 to 40,000 each, depending on the size

of the troughs used. After being placed in the troughs they are covered to exclude the light. On the first, second, and third days the dead eggs are picked off, after which they are not uncovered for at least 30 days, provided the water is clear. At the expiration of this period they are placed in water-buckets and a strong current of water turned on, which causes all of the unimpregnated eggs to turn white, while it does not injure the good ones. After the dead eggs have been removed the remainder are returned to the baskets.

The first eggs were secured September 11 and the last on October 10. During this period 10,385,000 were collected from 2,148 females, making an average of 4,835 per fish; 1,042,125 were lost in incubation; 250,000 were shipped to New Zealand, and 2,436,000 transferred to Clackamas. The eggs retained at the station hatched in November and the fry were liberated in December and January, as soon as the sac was absorbed, in the Little White Salmon, Dog Creek, and the Columbia River, the total loss being only 30,820 during the fry stage. In all 6,626,947 were planted in the streams referred to.

Several experimental forms of hatching and rearing apparatus were tried during the season, but proved unsatisfactory. It is believed, however, that the present forms can be materially improved upon.

Eggs of the blueback salmon were impregnated with milt of the quinnat and, contrary to theory, hatched nicely, the fry resulting being strong and healthy. Eggs of the humpback salmon were also fertilized with milt of the quinnat, giving as good results.

As the result of a number of experiments the conclusion was reached that an average of 825 eggs remain in a salmon after it has been stripped by the usual operation, and of these 48 per cent might be impregnated, or 400 eggs per fish; and, consequently, had all the eggs been removed through an incision made in the abdomen 859,000 more fry could have been hatched. The experiments seemed to demonstrate that where the eggs are removed through an incision and fertilized immediately before the blood is removed the loss would be about 3 per cent, whereas if the blood is quickly rinsed off before the milt is applied the loss is very heavy, sometimes averaging 99 per cent. Of the eggs remaining after the fish has been stripped by the usual method, only 48 per cent could be fertilized when they were removed through an incison.

On one salmon weighing about 40 pounds a lump as large as a man's head was observed immediately under the dorsal fin. The lump was found to consist partly of a gristly growth resembling a tumor and partly of a gelatinous substance, the former being of a light color and the latter of about the same shade as the fish. The eggs from this fish were good, and the lump had apparently not interfered at all with its locomotion. A male was also observed with all the characteristics of a female. Another fish with jaws crossed in such a way as to resemble a pair of shears was noted. The bones seemed not to have been broken.

During the early part of December the force at the station was occupied in building a boom around the premises, cutting down trees near the buildings and flume, and preparing for high water during the following summer. The boom as completed protects all the shore lines from drift. It was made from sticks of timber 40 to 60 feet in length and 12 to 20 inches in diameter. The amount of drift and lumber that settled on the station grounds the previous winter caused very serious inconvenience and necessitated an immense amount of work before the station could be opened.

During the fall the superintendent visited all the streams on both sides of the Columbia River, between Viento and Celilo Falls, Oregon, with the view to establishing auxiliary stations for taking and eying eggs. The only places that offer any possibilities are the falls at Celilo, where by running a fish-wheel during the closed season some ripe fish might be captured. On the Big White Salmon the prospects are better, except that logging operations would prevent the construction of a rack.

In December the station was closed and placed in charge of a watchman, and the superintendent was transferred east for duty in connection with the shad work.

BAKER LAKE STATION, WASHINGTON (H. H. BUCK, SUPERINTENDENT).

In July Mr. J. N. Wisner was instructed to proceed to Baker Lake and receive the station from the Washington Fish Commission, from whom it had been purchased, and turn it over to Mr. W. W. Thayer, who had been appointed superintendent. Mr. Thayer, after visiting the station, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. H. H. Buck, but in the interim Mr. Wisner employed a force of men and commenced clearing the seining-grounds and getting the equipment in readiness for the salmon work. By August 1 the permanent personnel, consisting of a superintendent, fish-culturist, and two laborers, had been appointed, and a good working force of temporary assistants taken on.

All supplies for the use of the station were packed in during August and September, as it is very difficult, if not dangerous, to bring in material late in the fall.

Early in September arrangements were completed for fishing for blueback or sockeye salmon, which seek the lake in large numbers to spawn in still water along its rocky shores. Gill nets 300 feet long and 20 feet deep were employed for the work here, as it was impossible to use seines, as the shores of the lake are covered with heavy timber which must have been killed by a rise of water from 50 to 100 years ago. The task of removing this material would be exceedingly expensive, and as it seems to afford shelter for the young fish and serves as a breeding-place for their food, it is questionable whether it would be advisable to do so. The nets are handled from boats, two

men in a boat, the plan being to attach one end to the shore and pay it out quietly in the arc of a circle around a spawning-bed. The inclosed salmon are then driven into the net by movements of the boat and splashing of the oars. The spawners are put into pens provided near the spawning-shed, which stands upon a large float in front of the hatchery, and the same process is repeated upon another part of the shore. As night approaches the nets may often be left set for two hours or more. On the same day or the one following the fish are handled in the usual manner by the spawn-takers.

The season practically closed October 28, though a few eggs were taken as late as November 10, and resulted in the collection of 11,613,000 eggs from 3,218 females. No record was kept of the number of males, but it is believed that at least 5,000 were used.

The hatchery, which is a wooden structure, is fitted with 74 troughs, each 16 feet long and containing 7 baskets. The number of eggs placed to a basket varied from 30,000 to 40,000, and each trough was given a maximum flow of 12 gallons of water per minute. The period of incubation for the first eggs collected was seventy-two days, at a mean temperature of 45° F., corresponding closely to the rule of fifty days at 50°, and five days more or less for each degree of lower or higher temperature, as established by Seth Green. The hatchery is supplied with water from the creek, which drains the hills on the south side of the lake, its normal volume being about 200 miner's inches of water, equal to about 2,000 gallons per minute. It is unfortunately subject to sudden rises, and at such times is muddy, which will necessitate the erection of a settling tank at some time in the future, in order to guard against losses of eggs.

Of the eggs collected, 92 per cent hatched, and 10,683,000 fry were liberated in the lake and in Skagit River. No attempt was made to ship eggs from the station on account of its isolated position. Hamilton, the nearest railroad station, is 36 miles away, and 18 miles of this distance is over a mountain trail. It is hoped that during the next year a trail will be opened up on the south side to Baker, where the railroad is now extending its tracks.

·A few silver salmon appeared in the lake after the bluebacks, but as the hatchery was crowded, no attempt was made to handle them.

An effort was made to collect steelheads when the first fish appeared at the foot of the lake on March 9, but between that time and May 8 only 81 were captured in the gill nets. These were placed in the floating-pens to ripen, but most of them died, the 14 surviving females yielding 52,000 eggs, which hatched in about seventy-five days, in a mean temperature of  $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The losses aggregated 50 per cent, and occurred largely in the early stages of development. The mortality was supposed to have been due to the parent fish failing to properly mature their eggs on account of confinement in the pens.

## Details of distribution.

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings.
Shad:			
State Fish Commission Ponds, Deep River, Conn		4,080,000	
Stratford, Conn Brandywine Creek, Wilmington, Del	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,040,000 5,175,000	
Blackbird Creek, Middletown, Del.		300,000	
Blackbird Creek, Middletown, Del Smyrna Creek, Clayton, Del		150,000	
Leipsic Creek, Cheswold, Del. St. Johns Creek, Dover, Del	******	150,000 300,000	
Lebanon, Del		450 (00)	
Murderkill Creek, Felton, Del Frederica, Del		600,000	
Mispillion Creek, Milford, Del		450,000 600,000	
Indian River Millshore Del		475 000	
Anacostia River, Bennings Bridge, D. C. Twining City, D. C. Potomac River, opposite fish lakes, D. C.		1,000,000 1,095,000	
Potomac River, opposite fish lakes, D.C		1,095,000	2,000,000
St. Lucie River, Fort Pierce, Fla		160,000	
New River, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.		140,000 200,000	
Suwanee River, Ellaville, Fla		340,000	
St. Marys River, Macclenny, Fla Suwanee River, Ellaville, Fla Ocklocknee River, Ocklocknee, Fla		340,000	
Aucilla River, Aucilla, Fla		340,000	
Tomoka River, Ormond, Fla  Spruce Creek, New Smyrna, Fla  Savannah River, Augusta, Ga  Flint River, Albany, Ga  Ocmulgee River, Macon, Ga  Ogeechee River, Millen, Ga  Potomac River, off Bryan Point, Md  Piscetacuis Creek		60,000	~~~~~
Spruce Creek, New Smyrna, Fla		60,000	
Flint River, Albany Ga		537, 000 500, 000	
Ocmulgee River, Macon, Ga.		500,000	
Ogeechee River, Millen, Ga		500,000	
Potomac River, on Bryan Point, Md  Piscataguis Creek Md		9,672,000 1,897,000	
Piscataquis Creek, MdAccoceek Creek, Md		2, 189, 000	
Pomonkey Creek, Md Bar Landing, Md		3, 943, 000	
Broad Creek, Md		1,670,000 2,269,000	
Swan Creek. Md.		1,237,000	
Point of Rocks, Md		750,000 4,758,000	
Chesapeake Bay, Battery Haul, Md Battery Flats, Md	9, 222, 000	9, 106, 000	
Eastern Flats, Md Battery Channel, Md		6, 638, 000	
Battery Channel, MdSusquehanna Flats, Md	2,071,000	10,598,000 2,267,000	
Havre de Grace. Md		1 - 621,000	
Western Channel, Md.		10, 823, 000	
Spesutia Narrows, Md Carpenter Point, Md		2, 157, 000 650, 000	
Narrows, Md Battery Shoals, Md		455,000	
Battery Shoals, Md.	6,418,000		
State Fish Commission, Baltimore, Md Susquehanna River, Port Deposit, Md	4,000,000	9,692,000	
Garrett Island, Md		1,000,000	
Cooley Point, MdGunpowder River, Gunpowder station, Md	•••••	455, 000	
Bush River, Bush River station, Md		1.460.000	
Mill Creek, Mill Creek, Md		1,500,000	
Swan Creek, Swan Creek, Md. Elk River, Elkton, Md		2, 400, 000 450, 000	
Elk River, Elkton, Md Wicomico River, Salisbury, Md Tuckahoe Creek, Queen Anne, Md Chester River, Chestertown, Md Northeast River, Northeast, Md		450,000	
Tuckanoe Creek, Queen Anne, Md.		450,000 450,000	
Northeast River, Northeast, Md		483,000	
Fablixemb Daver, Daurel, Mu		1 1004 - 1007	
Patapsco River, Relay station, Md. Wankingo River, Wareham, Mass		750,000 300,000	
Furnace Pond, Hanover, Mass Delaware River, off Gloucester, N. J		200,000	
Delaware River, off Gloucester, N. J	895,000		
Howell Cove, N. J off Bennett's fishery, N. J	2,483,000	12,832,000	
Milford, N. J.		8, 220, 000	
Lambertville, N. J		12,610,000 700,000	
Hudson River, Catskill, N. Y.		4, 100, 000	
Hudson River, Catskill, N. Y. Albany, N. Y.		4 100 000	
Glens Falls, N. Y.		2,060,000 990,000	
Albemarle Sound, Edenton, N. C.	~========	4, 142, 000	
Chowan River, Colerain, N. C		967,000	
Mouth of Chowan River, Avoca, N. C.		200,000 146,000	
Glens Falls, N. Y  Glens Falls, N. Y  Edenton Bay, Edenton, N. C  Albemarle Sound, Edenton, N. C  Chowan River, Colerain, N. C  Mouth of Chowan River, Avoca, N. C  Roanoke River, Plymouth, N. C  Susquehanna River, Peach Bottom, Pa  Fites Eddy, Pa  Columbia, Pa		525,000	
Fites Eddy, Pa.		1,050,000	
Columbia, Pa		450,000	

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Species and disposition	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings.
Shad—Continued.			
Delaware River, Lackawaxen, Pa		450,000	
Delaware Watergap, Pa	6 006 000	450,000	
State Fish Commission, Bristel, Pa Palmer and Rulin River, Providence, R. I	0,000,000	500,000	
Point Judith Pond, Wickford, R. I. Pedee River, Pedee, S. C.		500,000	
Pedee River, Pedee, S. C.		412,000 400,000	
Santee River, St. Stephens, S. C Cooper River, Monks Corner, S. C Combahee River, Yemassee, S. C		400,000	
Combahee River, Yemassee, S. C.		400,000	
Edisto River, Ponpon, S. C. Potomac River, off Craney Island Swash, Va.		400,000	
Occornan Ray Va		1 3 799 000	
Mount Vernon, Va		2,199,000 5,485,000	
Mount Vernon, Va Dogue Creek, Va Hunting Creek, Va Pohick Creek, Va		5,485,000	
Pohick Creek, Va		2,885,000 7,805,000	
Nansemond River, Suffolk, Va. Moreton Frewen, Queenstown, Ireland		485,000	
Moreton Frewen, Queenstown, Ireland	700,000		
Total	36,749,000	202, 307, 000	2,000,000
Oninnat salmon:			
State Fish Commission, Sisson, Cal Eel River, Cal McCloud River, Baird, Cal	1,905,000		
McClard Biron Brind Col	1,000,000	0.700.070	
Shoal Creek, Neosho, Mo		3,533,950	200
Shoal Creek, Neosho, Mo Gasconade River, Arlington, Mo			300
Meramec River, Cuba, Mo Hickory Creek, McMahon Spring, Mo			300
W H Phelos Carthage Mo			350 200
W. H. Phelps, Carthage, Mo Clackamas River, Clackamas, Oreg Rogue River, Trail, Oreg Little White Salmon River, Chenowith, Wash Skamania County, Wash Dog Creek Chenowith, Wash		4,369,422	200
Rogue River, Trail, Oreg		2, 156, 945	
Skamania County Wash		4,791,323	
Dog Creek, Chenowith, Wash		112,000	
Columbia River, Skamania County, Wash		784,000	
Government of New Zealand Wellington New Zealand	250,000	100,000	
Dog Creek, Chenowith, Wash Columbia River, Skamania County, Wash Hatchery Creek, Skamania County, Wash Government of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand J. Williamson, Paris, France	20,000		
Total	3,175,000	16, 687, 264	1,350
Atlantic salmon:			
Sebec River, Milo, Me Pleasant River, Brownville, Me			33,000 154,692
East Branch Penobscot River, Grindstone, Me		320,000	197, 614
East Branch Penobscot River, Grindstone, Me East Branch Mattawamkeag River, Oakfield, Me West Branch Mattawamkeag River, Island Falls, Me		330,000	90, 28
West Branch Mattawamkeag River, Island Falls, Me Alamosook Lake, Orland, Me Toddy Pond, East Orland, Me Orland and Surry, Me Depokacet River and twikusering Brownwille, Me			45, 595 20, 671
Toddy Pond, East Orland, Me		19,639	
Orland and Surry, Me  Penobscot River and tributaries, Brownville, Me		78, 434	
Adirondack League Club, Fulton Chain, N. Y.	100,000		
State Fish Commission, Laconia, N. H Adirondack League Club, Fulton Chain, N. Y State Fish Commission, Allentown, Pa	. 250,000		
Total	550,000	908,073	541,858
Landlocked salmon;			
Herbert W. Burdette, Creede, Colo.	5,000		
Reservoir Sormour Conn			3,000
Zoological Park, D. C		3,850	2,000
Embden Lake, North Anson, Me.			2,000
37 4 136 1 5 1 6 11 1 36			1,000 3,000
Herbert W. Burdette, Creede, Colo- State Fish Commission, Windsor Locks, Conn Reservoir, Seymour, Conn Zoological Park, D. C Embden Lake, North Anson, Me Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me Canaan Lake, Camden, Me			3,000
Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me Canaan Lake, Camden, Me Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me			3,000
Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me Canaan Lake, Camden, Me Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lake house, Me			9 F00
Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me. Canaan Lake, Camden, Me. Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me. Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me. St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me. Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me.			2,500 8,000
Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me Canaan Lake, Camden, Me Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me			2,500 8,000 36,000
Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me. Canaan Lake, Camden, Me. Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me. Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me. St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me. Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me. Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me. Grand Lake Stream, Me. Grand Lake Stream, Me.			2,500 8,000 36,000 67,787
Newfound Meadow Brook, Oakland, Me. Canaan Lake, Camden, Me. Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me. Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me. St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me. Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me. Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me. Grand Lake Stream, Grand Lake Stream, Me. Weld Pond, Wilton, Me. City Water Company's reservoir, Belfact, Me.			2,500 8,000 36,000 67,787 2,000 2,000
Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake Stream, Grand Lake Stream, Me Weld Pond, Wilton, Me City Water Company's reservoir, Belfast, Me Moosebead Lake Greenville, Me			2,500 8,000 36,000 67,787 2,000 2,000 6,000
Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake Stream, Grand Lake Stream, Me Weld Pond, Wilton, Me City Water Company's reservoir, Belfast, Me Moosebead Lake Greenville, Me			2,500 8,000 36,000 67,187 2,000 2,000 6,000
Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake Stream, Grand Lake Stream, Me Weld Pond, Wilton, Me City Water Company's reservoir, Belfast, Me Moosebead Lake Greenville, Me			2,500 8,000 36,003 67,75 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000
Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake Stream, Grand Lake Stream, Me Weld Pond, Wilton, Me City Water Company's reservoir, Belfast, Me Moosehead Lake, Greenville, Me Morrison Ponds, Amherst, Me Long Pond, Mount Desert, Me Hayden Lake, Skowhegan, Me Meddybemps Lake, Eastport Junction, Me			2,000 2,000 3,000
Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Weld Pond, Wilton, Me City Water Company's reservoir, Belfast, Me Moosehead Lake, Greenville, Me Morrison Ponds, Amherst, Me Long Pond, Mount Desert, Me Hayden Lake, Skowhegan, Me Meddybemps Lake, Eastport Junction, Me Howard Lake, Calais Me			2,000 2,000 3,000 3,000
Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Phillips Lake, Lakehouse, Me St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Sysladobsis Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Me Grand Lake Stream, Grand Lake Stream, Me Weld Pond, Wilton, Me City Water Company's reservoir, Belfast, Me Moosehead Lake, Greenville, Me Morrison Ponds, Amherst, Me Long Pond, Mount Desert, Me Hayden Lake, Skowhegan, Me Meddybemps Lake, Eastport Junction, Me			2,000 2,000 3,000 3,000

### $Details\ of\ distribution{--} {\bf Continued.}$

Landlocked salmon—Continued. Donnell Pond, Franklin, Me. Moulton Pond, Moulton Lake, Me Woods Pond, Ellsworth, Me Duck and Junior lakes, Duck Lake, Me Lake Maranocook, Augusta, Me. Lake Cobbosseecontee, Augusta, Me. Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me. Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me. Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me. Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me. Clearwater Pond, Flsworth Falls, Me. Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me. Green Lake, Otis, Me. Dedham, Me. Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me. Toddy Pond, Orland, Me. Surry, Me. Branch Pond, Dedham, Me. Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me. Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me. Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me. Lake Moosetoemaguntic, Bemis, Me. Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me. Heart Pond, East Orland, Me. Craig Pond, East Orland, Me. State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me. Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me. Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass. Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass. Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass. Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass. State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass. William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass. State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich. Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H. Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H. Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H. Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H. Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H. Applicant at Drewsville, N. H. Bradley Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H. Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H. Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H. Adirondack League Club, Fulton Chain, N. Y. Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Lake George, Caldwell, N. Y. Lake George, Caldwell, N. Y.	30,000	7,000 1,000 2,000	2, 000 3, 000 3, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 152, 774 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 1, 200 2, 000
Woods Pond, Ellsworth, Me Duck and Junior lakes, Duck Lake, Me Lake Maranocook, Augusta, Me Lake Cobbosseecontee, Augusta, Me Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa Mass	30,000	7,000 1,000 2,000	2, 000 3, 000 3, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 152, 774 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 1, 200 2, 000
Woods Pond, Ellsworth, Me Duck and Junior lakes, Duck Lake, Me Lake Maranocook, Augusta, Me Lake Cobbosseecontee, Augusta, Me Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa Mass	30,000	7,000 1,000 2,000	2, 000 3, 000 3, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 152, 774 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 1, 200 2, 000
Duck and Junior lakes, Duck Lake, Me Lake Maranocook, Augusta, Me Lake Cobbosseecontee, Augusta, Me Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H  Crystal Lake, Victory Crystal Lake, Victory Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000	1,000	2, 000 3, 000 3, 000 4, 000 4, 000 2, 000 152, 774 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 0
Lake Maranocook, Augusta, Me Lake Cobbosseecontee, Augusta, Me Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfeld, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfeld, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfeld, N. H Mascoma Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H Crist Concord, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H Crist Concord, N. H Lake Winterpesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000	3, 000 3, 000 4, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 3, 000 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 12, 500 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000
Lake Cobbosseecontee, Augusta, Me Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	3,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 3,000 3,000 20,154 32,025 25,000 12,500 6,112 1,500 4,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,
Spring Lake, Carrebassett, Me Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	2,000 4,000 2,000 152,774 3,000 3,000 20,154 32,025 25,000 12,500 6,112 1,500 4,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 2,000 4,000
Clearwater Pond, Farmington, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me. Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me. Green Lake, Otis, Me. Dedham, Me. Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me. Toddy Pond, Orland, Me. Surry, Me. Branch Pond, Dedham, Me. Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me. Orland, Me. Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me. Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me. Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me. Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me. Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me. Heart Pond, East Orland, Me. State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me. Craig Pond, East Orland, Me. Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass. Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass. Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass. Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass. State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass. William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass. State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich. Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H. Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H. Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H. Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H. Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H. Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H. Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H. Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H. Applicant at Drewsville, N. H.	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	2,000 4,000 152,774 3,000 3,000 20,154 32,025 25,000 6,112 1,500 4,000 2,000 1,200 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 4,000 2,000 4
Webb Pond, Ellsworth Falls, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Denn Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000 20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	4, 000 2, 000 152, 774 3, 000 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 12, 500 4, 000 2, 000 1, 200 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000
Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000 20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	2, 000 152, 774 3, 000 3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 12, 500 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000
Green Lake, Otis, Me Dedham, Me Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000 20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	152,774 3,000 3,000 20,154 32,025 25,000 6,112 1,500 4,000 2,00
Squaw Pond, Presque Isle, Me Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	3, 000 20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 12, 500 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000
Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000 20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	20, 154 32, 025 25, 000 12, 500 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 2, 000 4, 000
Surry, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000 20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	32, 025 25, 000 12, 500 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000 4, 000
Patten Pond, Dedham, Me Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30,000 20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	25, 000 12, 500 6, 112 1, 500 4, 000 2, 000 1, 200 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 1, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000 4, 000
Orland, Me Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 4,000
Blunt Pond, Ellsworth, Me. Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me. Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me. Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me. Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me. Heart Pond, East Orland, Me. Craig Pond, East Orland, Me. State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me. Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me. Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass. Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass. Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass. Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass. State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass. William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass. G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass. State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich. Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H. Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H. Mascoma Lake, Concord, N. H. Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H. Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H. Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H. Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H. Applicant at Drewsville, N. H.	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000
Silver Lake, Great Pond, Me Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	4,000 500 2,000 1,200 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 4,000
Crystal Lake, Waldoboro, Me Lake Moosetocmaguntic, Bemis, Me Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	30, 000 20, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000	1,000 2,000	2,000 2,000 1,200 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 4,000 4,000
Lunksoo Pond, Grindstone, Me Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H State Fish Commission, Canter Ossipee, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	2,000 1,200 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 4,000 4,000
Heart Pond, East Orland, Me Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H State Fish Commission, P. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 2,000	2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 1, 000 2, 000 4, 000
Craig Pond, East Orland, Me State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	2,000	2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 1, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 4, 000
State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 4,000
Chain Ponds, Farmington, Me Seven Ponds, Whittins Station, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 4,000
Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 4,000
North Watuppa Lake, Watuppa, Mass Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		2,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 4,000
Long Pond and Lake, Falmouth, Mass Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		2,000 1,000 2,000 4,000
Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	20,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		1,000 200 2,000 4,000
State Fish Commission, Wikinsonville, Mass William H. Drew, Plymouth, Mass G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		200 2,000 4,000
G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	5,000 5,000		200 2,000 4,000
State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H	5,000		200 2,000 4,000
Crystal Lake, Enfield, N. H  Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H  Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H  Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H  Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H  Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H  Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H  Applicant at Drewsville, N. H			200 2,000 4,000
Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H Penacook Lake, Concord, N. H Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H			2,000 4,000
Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H.  Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H.  Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H.  Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H.  Applicant at Drewsville, N. H.			4,000
Dan Hole Pond, Center Ossipee, N. H Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H			- 2 000
Bradley Pond, Andover, N. H  Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H  Applicant at Drewsville, N. H			1,900
Lake Winnepesaukee, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H			2,000
Applicant at Drewsville, N. H			2,000
STUTO RIGHT CONTRIGORAN COLONBOOK N H	10,000		900
Adirondack League Club, Fulton Chain, N. Y	10.000		
Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo Park, N. Y	10,000		
Lake George, Caldwell, N. Y  Lake Champlain, Fort Henry, N. Y  Paradox Lake, Ticonderoga, N. Y  State Fish Commission, Carolina, R. I  State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah  Derby Pond, Newport, Vt.			5,000
Lake Champlain, Fort Henry, N. Y			5,000
State Fish Commission, Carolina, R. I	10,000		900
State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah.	10,000		
Derby Pond, Newport, Vt			1,100
Lake St. Catharine, Poultney, Vt Caspian Lake, Greensboro, Vt			1,000
Willough by Lake Westmore Vt		1	5 005
Long Pond, Westmore, Vt.			2,992
Little Averill Pond, Averill, Vt.			2,990
Long Pond, Westmore, Vt. Little Averill Pond, Averill, Vt. Lake Dunmore, Salisbury, Vt. State Fish Commission, St. Johnsbury, Vt	00.000		1,560
State Fish Commission, St. Johnsbury, Vt	20,000		
Total 1			
Silver salmon:			
Clackamas River and Clear Creek, Clackamas, Oreg		146,824	
Sockeye or blueback salmon:			
Baker Lake and stream, Baker Lake, Washington		10,683,000	
Steelhead trout:		1	
Cobbosseecontee Lake, Winthrop, Me Billings Pond, Bluehill, Me		2,800	
Billings Pond, Bluehill, Me		3,000	
Canaan Lake, Rockland, Me		2,500	3,653
Rocky Pond, Otis, Me Alamoosook Lake, Orland, Me			226
Washington Harbor, Washington Harbor, Mich		.) 5,000	
Grace Harbor, Washington Harbor, Mich		10,000	
Baldwin Creek, Baldwin, Mich		12 500	4,335
Pickwick Lake, Pickwick, Minn French River, Duluth, Minn		13,500 15,000	
Sucker River, Two Harbors, Minn		5,000	
Sucker River, Two Harbors, Minn Baptism River, Beaver Bay, Minn		20,000	

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings
the 14 and 4 would Combined			
teelhead trout—Continued. Poplar River, Lutsen, Minn		20,000	
Eagle Lake, St. Louis County, Minn		20,000	
Sucker River, Duluth, Minn			
Lester River, Duluth, Minn		5,000	
State Fish Commission, St. Paul, Minn Clear Creek and Clackamas River, Clackamas, Oreg State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah		20,000	
Clear Creek and Clackamas River, Clackamas, Oreg		99,000	
Clear Creek and Clackamas River, Clackamas, Oreg State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah Willoughby Lake, Westmore, Vt Baker Lake, Baker Lake, Wash A. J. McNab, Lake Nebagemain, Wis. Trout Brook Company, Hudson, Wis Brule River, Winneboujou, Wis State Fish Commission, Laramie, Wyo Bear Tooth Lake, Bighorn County, Wyo Brooks and lakes, Bighorn County, Wyo	10,000		
Willoughby Lake, Westmore, Vt		19,650	2,20
Baker Lake, Baker Lake, Wash		26,000	
A. J. McNab, Lake Nebagemain, Wis	50,000		
Trout Brook Company, Hudson, Wis	25,000	15 000	
State Fish Commission Lemens Wrse	95 000	15,000	
Poor Tooth Lake Pichorn County Wyo	25,000		5,0
Procks and lakes Pighorn County, Wyo			5, 0 5, 0
brooks and lakes, Dignorn County, wyo			5,0
Total		301, 450	20, 4
L VUIA = 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	110,000	001, 100	20, 1
och Leven trout:			
Hartman Pond, South Bend, Ind.		5,000	
Magnakata River Forestvilla Iowa			1,7
Applicant at Plymouth, Mich		3,000	
Applicant at Plymouth, Mich State Fish Commission, Laconia, N. H.	20,000		
			•
Total	20,000	8,000	1,7
ainbow trout:			
Spring Lake, Seale, Ala			5
Spring Lake, Springville, Ala			2
Applicants in Alabama			$\tilde{5}$
Liveoak Creek, Flagstaff, Ariz			2.4
Spring Creek, Denieville, Ark			3,8
Custer Creek, Batesville, Ark			1,9
Spring Creek, Denieville, Ark Custer Creek, Batesville, Ark Illinois River, Siloam Springs, Ark			1,3
Buffalo Creek, Cove, Ark			1,1
Buffalo Creek, Cove, Ark Spring River, Mammoth Springs, Ark			1,2
Applicants in Arkansas Tumbling Rock Creek, Woodland Park, Colo			1,0
Tumbling Rock Creek, Woodland Park, Colo			5
Rox Park Lake, Leadville, Colo			5
Columbine Lake, Rockwood, Colo			56
St. Vrain River, Lyons, Colo			5
Dick Lake, Telluride, Colo			2
Frees Lake, Cimarron, Colo			2
Frees Lake, Cimarron, Colo Trout Creek, Como, Colo			5
Lake Lenore, Ouray, Colo			6
Lake Lenore, Ouray, Colo Dallas River, Ridgway, Colo			3
Frying Pan River, Thomasville, Colo Ruedi, Colo			5
Ruedi, Colo			1,0
Norrie, Colo			5
Eagle Lake, Thomasville, Colo Lake No. 3, Cimarron, Colo			3
Lake Alicia Thomasyilla Colo			3
Lake Alicia, Thomasville, Colo Fairview Lake, Thomasville, Colo			
Spring Creek, Thomasville, Colo			3
Keno Lake, Aspen. Colo			1 4
Applicants in Colorado			i
State Fish Commission, Hartford, Conn	30,000		
Applicants in Colorado State Fish Commission, Hartford, Conn State Fish Commission, Wilmington, Del			1,0
Zoological Park, D. C Chattahoochee River, Clarksville, Ga			3
Chattahoochee River, Clarksville, Ga			8
Ward and Norton creeks, Jasper, Ga			5
Ward and Norton creeks, Jasper, Ga. Applicants in Georgia. Spirit Lake, Rathdrum, Idaho.			1,9
Spirit Lake, Kathdrum, Idaho			3,0
Applicants in Idano	10,000		3,0
Applicants in Idaho Thomas Turton, Kilgore, Idaho Black River, Sallisaw, Ind. T Mill Creek, Bellevue, Iowa	10,000		1.8
Mill Creek Rellevne Jowe			1,6
Bear Creek, Edgewood Towa			4
Bear Creek, Edgewood, Iowa Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa			9
Applicants in Kansas			5
Onawa Lake. Greenville. Me		1,000	
Canaan Lake, Rockland, Me		800	
Canaan Lake, Rockland, Me Long Pond, Somesville, Me Alamoosook Lake, Orland, Me		1,000	
Alamoosook Lake, Orland, Me			
Black Run, Deer Park, Md			
Mountain Stream, Swanton, Md			5
Spring Branch, Texas, Md			2
T-1 1	1		2
Lake and stream, Glyndon, Md			
Spring Branch, Texas, Md  Lake and stream, Glyndon, Md  Applicants in Maryland  State Fish Commission Wassester, Mass	15 000		9
Lake and stream, Glyndon, Md Applicants in Maryland State Fish Commission, Worcester, Mass Stony Creek, Shelby, Mich Turk Lake, Greenville, Mich	15,000		

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearling
unbow trout—Continued.			
ninbow trout—Continued. Pine River, West Harrisonville, Mich Paint Creek, Ypsilanti, Mich Spring Brook trout hatchery, Kalamazoo, Mich Cowskin River, Lanagan, Mo Railroad Pond, Cedargap, Mo Railroad Pond, Mountain Grove, Mo Piney Creek, Cabool, Mo Bennett Mill Spring, Lebanon, Mo Baker Lake, Franks, Mo Fasconade River, Arlington, Mo Meramec River, Cuba, Mo McMahon Spring, Neosho, Mo Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo Applicants in Missouri		1,000	
Paint Creek, Ypsilanti, Mich	25,000	1,000	
Cowskin River, Lanagan, Mo	23,000		1,3
Railroad Pond, Cedargap, Mo.			1,2
Railroad Pond, Mountain Grove, Mo.			$1, 2 \\ 1, 2$
Bennett Mill Spring, Lebanon, Mo			1,7
Baker Lake, Franks, Mo			1,1
#asconage River, Arlington, Mo			2,3
McMahon Spring, Neosho, Mo			5
Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo			1
Applicants in Missouri Elk Springs, Monida, Mont			3, 2 5, (
Applicant at Red Rock, Mont			2,0
J. F. Comee, Missoula, Mont	10,000		8,8
State Fish Commission, South Bend, Nebr.	20,000		0,0
Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo Applicants in Missouri Elk Springs, Monida, Mont Applicant at Red Rock, Mont J. F. Comee, Missoula, Mont State Fish Commission, South Bend, Nebr State Fish Commission, Laconia, N. H Applicant at Drewsville, N. H Musconetcong River, Junction, N. J Reeves Pond, Glassboro, N. J Pequest Creek, Belvidere, N. J Cooper Creek, Haddonfield, N. J Applicants in New Jersey Vermejo Creek, Catskill, N. Mex Vermejo Creek, Maxwell City, N. Mex Bayado Creek, Springer, N. Mex Frout Springs, Las Vegas, N. Mex Rio Bonito Creek, Raton, N. Mex Chiccrica Creek, Raton, N. Mex Reservoir, Raton, N. Mex Penasco Creek, Toboggan, N. Mex Mal Pais Spring, Three Rivers, N. Mex Bayado Creek, Gilmore, N. Mex Eagle Creek, Gilmore, N. Mex Eagle Creek, Gilmore, N. Mex Buidosa Creek, Ruidosa, N. Mex Buidosa Creek, Ruidosa, N. Mex Boring Lake, Herkimer, N. Y Gip Creek, Andrews, N. C Green River, Hendersonville, N. C Yadkin River, Lenore, N. C			1,5
Musconetcong River, Junction, N. J.			1,( 1,(
Randall Pond, Glassboro, N. J.			1,0
Pequest Creek, Belvidere, N. J.			1,
Cooper Creek, Haddonfield, N. J.			1,0
Vermejo Creek, Catskill. N. Mex			
Vermejo Creek, Maxwell City, N. Mex			6
Bayado Creek, Springer, N. Mex			4
Rio Bonito Creek, Peters, N. Mex			
Chiccrica Creek, Raton, N. Mex			
Reservoir, Raton, N. Mex			6
Fresnal Creek, Fresnal, N. Mex			5
Mal Pais Spring, Three Rivers, N. Mex.			3
Mescalero Creek, Tularosa, N. Mex			9
Ruidosa Creek, Ruidosa, N. Mex			į
Spring Lake, Herkimer, N. Y			4
Tip Creek, Andrews, N. C.			1,0 1,0
Zadkin River, Lenore, N. C.			1,0
South Fork New River, Lenore, N. C.			
Yadkin River, Lenore, N. C. South Fork New River, Lenore, N. C. Frassy Creek, Marion, N. C. Mountain stream, Marion, N. C. Sam Creek, Marion, N. C.			1,0
Sam Creek, Marion, N. C.			
raptree Creek, Marion, N. C.			é
Buck Creek, Marion, N. C			,
llear Creek, Marion, N. C Beaver Creek, Marion, N. C			1,0
loe Creek, Marion, N. C.			1 (
Pine Branch, Marion, N. C. Canoe Branch, Marion, N. C. Little Bear Creek, Marion, N. C. Little Bear Creek, Marion, N. C.			į.
ittle Bear Creek, Marion, N. C			Ì
Rose Creek, Marion, N. C.			Ę
North Fork Creek, Marion, N. C.			1,0
Elk River, Elk Park, N. C.			1,0
Baker Creek, Fayetteville, N. C			5
Blevin Creek, Cranberry, N. C.			1,0
Slevin Creek, Cranberry, N. C. C. A. Schenck, Biltmore, N. C. Applicants in North Carolina	10,000		
Applicants in North Carolina.		1.000	2,2
Applicant at Oxford, Ohio			1,0
Rock Creek, Shattuc, Okla			
bilver Lake, Morvin, Okla			
McKay and Pearson Creek Pendleton Oreg		22 303	
tream and pond, Wilkesbarre, Pa Rogue Harbor Creek, Westover, Pa Buckmountain Dam, Ashland, Pa Vest Fall Creek, Ashland, Pa			2
Rogue Harbor Creek, Westover, Pa			4
Vest Fall Creek, Ashland, Pa			ę
Sentley Creek Pond, Tioga, Pa			E
Mill Creek, Tioga, Pa Laurel Creek, Redding, Pa			8
Blair River, Altoona, Pa			8
Three-Spring Run, Altoona, Pa			â
			3
Piney Creek, Altoona, Pa Clover Creek, Altoona, Pa			8

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearling
uinbow trout—Continued.			
Jenesee Fork of Pine Creek, Ulysses, Pa			1,0
Dyberry Creek, Honesdale, Pa Butternut Creek, Honesdale, Pa			6
Boyd Brook, Honesdale, Pa			3
Lackawaxen River, Honesdale, Pa.			3
Barnev Creek, Smethport, Pa			$\frac{3}{2}$
Butternut Creek, Honesdale, Pa Boyd Brook, Honesdale, Pa Lackawaxen River, Honesdale, Pa East Branch, Honesdale, Pa, Barney Creek, Smethport, Pa Robbins Brook, Smethport, Pa Hallup Brook, Smethport, Pa Daly Brook, Smethport, Pa Beaver Run, Smethport, Pa Blacksmith Brook, Smethport, Pa Boyer Brook, Smethport, Pa			2
Hallup Brook, Smethport, Pa			2
Beaver Run, Smethport, Pa.			2
Blacksmith Brook, Smethport, Pa		******	2
Dalatan Da			
Frozen Run, Ralston, Pa			4
Lycoming Creek, Ralston, Pa			3
West Branch Potato Creek, Colegrove, Pa			2
Black Lick Creek, Ebensburg, Pa			4
Zeller Kun, Millinburg, Pa			4
Spruce Run, Lewisburg, Pa			
Spruce Creek, Tyrone, Pa			
Frozen Run, Ralston, Pa Frozen Run, Ralston, Pa Lycoming Creek, Ralston, Pa Mehoopany Creek, Rehoopany, Pa Mehoopany Creek, Mehoopany, Pa Mehoopany Creek, Mehoopany, Pa Mehoopany Creek, Mehoopany, Pa Meller Run, Mifflinburg, Pa Meller Run, Mifflinburg, Pa Mortian Run, Mifflinburg, Pa Mortian Run, Lewisburg, Pa Mortian Run, Tyrone, Pa Mig Fill Run, Roaring, Pa Mig Branch, Moosic, Pa Lick Run, Roaring Branch, Pa Mill Creek; Roaring Branch, Pa Mill Creek, Roaring Branch, Pa Mill Roaring Roare, Pa Mill Roare, P			
Brandywine Creek, Avondale, Pa			
Spring Brook, Moosic, Pa.			
ick Run. Roaring Branch. Pa			
Roaring Branch, Roaring Branch, Pa			
Salt Springs Run, Roaring Branch, Pa			1.
Sugarworks Run, Roaring Branch, Pa			1,
ycoming Creek, Roaring Branch, Pa			
Falling Springs, Chambersburg, Pa.			2,
Spring Creek, Penllyn, Pa			
Dodge Brook, Harrison Valley, Pa			
Park Creek, Penllyn, Pa Spring Creek, Penllyn, Pa Oodge Brook, Harrison Valley, Pa Marsh Creek, Harrison Valley, Pa Spring Run, Reynoldsville, Pa Lamott Branch, New Freedom, Pa Spring Lake, Frazer, Pa Sulphur Spring Run, Irvine, Pa Quakaka Creek and Pond, Shenand ah, Pa Mill Creek, Coudersport, Pa Allegheny River, Coudersport, Pa Hardiner Spring Brook, Coudersport, Pa Mill Creek, Birdsboro, Pa			
Lamott Branch, New Freedom, Pa			
Spring Lake, Frazer, Pa			
Juakaka Creek and Pond, Shenand ah, Pa			
Mill Creek, Coudersport, Pa			
Allegheny River, Coudersport, Pa			1,
Mill Creek, Birdsboro, Pa			
Mill Creek, Birdsboro, Pa Birdsboro Reservoir, Birdsboro, Pa			
Sixpenny Creek, Birdsboro, Pa Pine Creek, Birdsboro, Pa Hay Creek, Birdsboro, Pa			
Hay Creek, Birdsboro, Pa			
French Creek, Birdsboro, Pa Powdermill Creek, Birdsboro, Pa			
Millbach Creek, Sheridan, Pa			
Millbach Creek, Sheridan, Pa Antietam Creek, Waynesboro, Pa			
Stone Creek, Huntingdon, Pa Detwiler Run, Huntingdon, Pa			
Invuce Creek Huntingdon Pe			
Lake of Herod's Queen, Huntingdon, Pa Middle Fork of Bell Run, Potter County, Pa			1
eggr Kun, Locknaven, Pa			
McElhotton Dun Lookhowon Do	1		1
Fishing Creek, Lockhaven, Pa			
Rattlesnake Run. Lockhaven, Pa			
Lick Run, Lockhaven, Pa			
Spring Kun, Lockhaven, Pa Hyner Creek, Lockhaven, Pa			
Fishing Creek, Lockhaven, Pa Cherry Run, Lockhaven, Pa Rattlesnake Run, Lockhaven, Pa Lick Run, Lockhaven, Pa Spring Run, Lockhaven, Pa Hyner Creek, Lockhaven, Pa Spring Meadow Brook, Bedford, Pa Rock Run, Westover Pa			
Rock Run, Westover, Pa Lucquan Creek, Rawlinsville, Pa			
Hoover Run, Cresson, Pa			
Hoover Run, Cresson, Pa Wallace Run, Bellefonte, Pa			
Spring Creek, Bellefonte, Pa			1,
Buffalo Creek, Bellefonte, Pa Logan Branch, Bellefonte, Pa			
Rock Run, Bellefonte, Pa Bens Creek, Johnstown, Pa			
Bens Creek, Johnstown, Pa		~	
Mountain Stream, Johnstown, Pa. Solomon and Adams creeks, Johnstown, Pa			
Mosquito Creek, Williamsport, Pa Wolf Run, Williamsport, Pa			

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearling
ainbur tront—Continued			
Mill Creek, Scranton, Pa			5
Pennypack Creek. Willowgrove, Pa.	-		9
Spruce Creek, Pottsville, Pa Bear Run, Bear Run, Pa			1.0
Swamp Run, Bear Run, Pa			1,
Silver Spring Run. Bear Run, Pa			
Beech Creek. Snowshoe, Pa			
Miller Creek, Hamburg, Pa			
Beaver Dam Run. Hooversville, Pa			
Starancea Creek, Lanesboro, Pa			
Roaring Run. Wilkesbarre, Pa			
Black Creek, Tremont. Pa			1
Front Run, Morristown, Pa.			
McGinnis Run. Ligonier, Pa. North Branch Wopwallopen Creek, Wopwallopen, Pa.			
OPENIO ESPONE POLICEPOPONE POL	3	H	1
Applicant at Kasiesville. Pa Applicants in Pennsylvania Conneross Creek, Walhalia, S. C.		6,000	
Applicants in Pennsylvania			3,
Conneross Creek, Walhalia, S. C. Drake Springs, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	-		1.
Cedar Creek Pond, Morristown, Tenn			1,
tone River, Murfreesboro, Tenn			
pring Lake, Murfreesboro, Tenn			
Collins Spring Branch, Belmont, Tenn			
Camp Creek, Greenville, Tenn			
pring Lake, Corryton, Tenn			
ndian Creek, Agee. Tenn			.1
aney Creek, Rogersville, Tenn			
Ory Creek, Garbers, Tenn			
Roan Mountain. Tenn.	-		
aurel Fork, Hampton. Tenn			
Elizabethton, Tenn	.1	1	1.1
Bee and Glade Creeks, Seals, Tenn			1
Nolachucky River, Chestoa, Tenn Little River, Maryville, Tenn			
South Indian Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn			2,
Rock Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn		1	1
ndian Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn Granny Lewis Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn			2,
Franny Lewis Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn			
Dick Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn.			1,
Hollow Poplar Creek, Hollow Poplar, Tenn Silver Lake, Johnson County, Tenn			
Ory Creek, Drycreek, Tenn	-		
Big Creek, Jacksboro, Tenn			
Applicants in Tennessee			
Colony Fork Lake, Ranger, Tex Beaver Pond, Proctor, Vt			1.
South Fork Appointation River, Appointation, Va			
Com Creek, Coeburn, Va	.1	1	1
ond and creek, Tazewell, Va.		.	
Millpond in Falling River, Brookneal, Va.	-,		
Hale Spring and brook, Gate City, Va. Millpond, Ocoonita. Va		1	
Little River, East Lexington, Va			
Ory River, Harrisonburg, Va			2,
Ory Run, Wytheville, Va			
Tate Run, Wytheville, Va			
Millpond, Glade Spring, Va			
Millpond, Glade Spring, Va Big Stoney Creek, Pearisburg, Va Abraham Creek, Winchester, Va			
braham Creek, Winchester, Va		.]	
Reservoir, Crozet, Va	-		
'owardin Run, Hot Springs, Va			
Healing Springs Creek, Hot Springs, Va			. 1,
Reservoir, Lynchburg, Va.			
Spring Brook, Winchester, Va.			
Van Clure Spring, Winchester, Va. Mountain Lake, Mountain Lake, Va. Walker Little Creek, Pulaski City, Va			1.
Walker Little Creek, Pulaski City, Va			1
Big Stoney Creek, Pembroke, Va			. 1.
I've River, Vesuvius, Va			
Mill Creek. Millhoro, Va	M		1.3
Applicant at Round Hill, Va			3,
Applicants in Virginia Snowy Creek, Terra Alta, W. Va Indian Run, Berkeley Springs, W. Va Meadow Brook, Berkeley Springs, W. Va			0,
Indian Run, Berkeley Springs, W. Va		1	
Meadow Brook, Berkeley Springs, W. Va			
White Oak Spring Run, Terra Alta, W. Va			

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearling.
ainbow trout—Continued.			
Tug River, Naugatuck, W. Va			9
Tug River, Naugatuck, W. Va Tuscarora Creek, Martinsburg, W. Va Spring Lake, Martinsburg, W. Va			50
Southwood Spring, Martinsburg, W. Va			1,0
Southwood Spring, Martinsburg, W. Va Glade Creek, Glade, W. Va			4
Laurel Creek, Alderson, W. Va. Tygart Valley River, Elkins, W. Va.			3
Riackwater River Davis W Va			1,0
Blackwater River, Davis, W. Va Rocky Marsh Run, Shepherdstown, W. Va Black Run, Huttonsville, W. Va			5
Black Run, Huttonsville, W. Va			1,0
Browning Dam Preston County W. Va			1,0
Cheat Mountain hatchery ponds, Huttonsville, W. Va.  Browning Dam, Preston County, W. Va.  Indian Creek, Fort Spring, W. Va.			8
Frout Run, Romney, W. Va Little Kanawha River, Burnsville, W. Va			5
Elk River Sutton W Va			5
Elk River, Sutton, W. Va Fributaries of Spruce Run, Harman, W. Va			5
Applicants in West Virginia			1,3
Applicants in West Virginia  F. A. Degler, Cheat Bridge, W. Va  State Fish Commission, Sheridan, Wyo  Laramie, Wyo  H. M. Phipps, Inverness, Scotland  Walter Bailey, Malyern Wells, England	25,000		
Laramie, Wyo	25, ()(0)		
H. M. Phipps, Inverness, Scotland Walter Bailey, Malvern Wells, England	10,000		
Walter Bailey, Malvern Wells, England  John Dinsmore, Ballymena, Ireland			
Moreton Frewen, Innishannon, Ireland	15,000		
	1		1
Total	255,000	34,103	209, 5
ack-spotted trout:			10.6
Ross Pond, Granite, Colo			10, 0 20, 0
Brush Creek, Eagle, Colo.			20,0
Brush Creek, Eagle, Colo			10,0
South Platte River, Alma, Colo			20, (
Proffelo Colo	1		
Grand Lake, Grandlake, Colo			20,0
State Fish Commission, Denver, Colo			75.0
Prospect Lake, Telluride, Colo			20, 0 20, 0
Jenny Lind Creek Central City Colo			
North and south branches of St. Vrain River, Lyons, Colo			20, 0 25, 0
Los Pinos River, Cumbres, Colo South Bear and Marshall creeks, Iola, Colo			25,0
Gypsum Creek, Gypsum, Colo			15,0
Texas Creek, Cotopaxi, Colo Frying Pan River, Thomasville, Colo			15.6 50.0
Surface Creek, Delta, Colo			20, (
Eagle River, Wolcott, Colo			20,0
R. A. Osborn, Rea, Idaho	10,000		
Iwin Lakes, Rathdrum, Idaho Spirit Lake, Rathdrum, Idaho			5,0 5,0
Anderson millpond, Vollmer, Idaho			5,0
		190,090	
Anderson millpond, Vollmer, Idaho Henry Lake, Fremont County, Idaho			5,0
Henry Lake, Fremont County, Idaho Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont			5,0 5,0
Henry Lake, Fremont County, Idaho Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont			0,0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont			10,0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek milloond, Lewis, Mont			10, 0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont			10, 0 10, 0 10, 0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont			10, 0 10, 0 10, 0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont. Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Boring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Boring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Lixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Lottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Little Fight Boyeman, Mont			10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont			10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 19, (
ake Palmer, near Butte, Mont  ittle Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont  pring Brook, Redrock, Mont  Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont  pring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont  ixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont  ittle Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont  cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont  ributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont  Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont  Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont			10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Pributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont			10, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 8 19, 6 10, 6
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Pributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont			10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 5, (
ake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Pributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont			10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 5, (
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Pributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Beservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Hold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont			10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Fributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Jold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont			10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 5, ( 20, ( 10, 0
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Tributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Jold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont Cliff Lake, Monida, Mont Waterdog Lake, Sweetzrass, Mont		20,000	10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 5, ( 20, ( 10, ( 1
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Tributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Jold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont Cliff Lake, Monida, Mont Waterdog Lake, Sweetzrass, Mont		20,000	10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 5, ( 20, ( 10, ( 1
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Tributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Gold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont Cliff Lake, Monida, Mont Waterd of Lake, Sweetgrass, Mont Mill Creek, Salem, Oreg South Fork Spearfish Creek, Elmore, S. Dak		20,000	10, ( 10, (
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Tributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Gold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont Cliff Lake, Monida, Mont Waterd of Lake, Sweetgrass, Mont Mill Creek, Salem, Oreg South Fork Spearfish Creek, Elmore, S. Dak Beaver Creek Buffalo Gan S. Dak		20,000	10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 5, ( 20, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 10, ( 20, ( 10, ( 20, ( 2
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Tributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Gold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont Cliff Lake, Monida, Mont Waterd of Lake, Sweetgrass, Mont Mill Creek, Salem, Oreg South Fork Spearfish Creek, Elmore, S. Dak Beaver Creek, Buffgis, S. Dak Bosebud and Rock creeks Rosebud Agency, S. Dak		20,000	10, ( 10, ( 10
Lake Palmer, near Butte, Mont Little Blacktail Lake, near Butte, Mont Spring Brook, Redrock, Mont Bozeman Fork Creek, Leadboro, Mont Spring Creek millpond, Lewis, Mont Sixteen-mile Creek, between Lombard and Dorsey, Mont Little Boulder Creek, Boulder, Mont Cottonwood Creek, Bozeman, Mont Tributaries of Big Hole River, Browns Station, Mont Wisconsin Lake, Twin Bridges, Mont Vincent Lake, Anaconda, Mont Rock Creek, Browns Station, Mont Reservoir, Lewiston, Mont Basin Lake Reservoir, Portage, Mont Gold Creek, Pioneer, Mont Marias Run, Shelby, Mont Spring Creek, Salesville, Mont Cliff Lake, Monida, Mont Waterd of Lake, Sweetgrass, Mont Mill Creek, Salem, Oreg South Fork Spearfish Creek, Elmore, S. Dak		20,000	10, ( 10, (

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearling
clack-spotted trout—Continued.			
Little Spokane River, Spokane, Wash Plugh Creek, Spokane, Wash			10,0
Plugh Creek, Spokane, Wash			5,0
Natches River, North Yakima, Wash Yakima River, Cle Elum, Wash Touchet River, Dayton, Wash Sequllitchew, Tacoma, Wash American Lake, Tacoma, Wash Crevelly Lake, Tacoma, Wash			5,0
Touchet River, Dayton, Wash			5,0
Segullitchew, Tacoma, Wash			10,0
American Lake, Tacoma, Wash			10,0
Gravelly Lake, Tacoma, Wash State Fish Commission, Laramie, Wyo Bear Tooth Lake, Bighorn County, Wyo Sunlight Creek, Bighorn County, Wyo	75 000		10,0
Rear Tooth Lake Righern County Wyo	15,000		10,0
Sunlight Creek, Bighorn County, Wyo			10,0
Total	85,000	120,000	737,0
rook trout:	10.000		1
Robert Mathis, Cajon, Cal South Platte River, Florissant, Colo Hartsell, Colo	10,000	3,000	10,0
Hartsell, Colo		10,000	10,0
Lake Lenore, Ouray, Colo		5,000	
Mahon Brook, Buenavista, Colo		5,000	
Frying Pan River, Basalt, Colo Norrie, Colo		10,000 5,000	
Thomasville, Colo		5,000	
Ruedi, Colo		10,000	
Ruedi, Colo Spring Creek, Montrose, Colo		13,000	
Reservoir, Eastonville, Colo		3,000	
Dallas River Ridoway Colo		3,000 5,000	
Dallas River, Ridgway, Colo Lake Isherwood, Salida, Colo South Arkansas River, Salida, Colo		1,000	
South Arkansas River, Salida, Colo		11,000	
Lake No. 3, Cimarron, Colo Big Cimarron River, Cimarron, Colo Little Cimarron River, Cimarron, Colo		3,000	
Big Cimarron River, Cimarron, Colo		5,000 5,000	
Spring Lake, Cimarron, Colo		2,000	
Spring Lake, Cimarron, Colo Eagle River, Berrys Station, Colo		10,000	
Wolcott, Colo.		15,006	20,0
Chaqauqua Lake, Telluride Colo		5,000	
Lake San Cristobal, Lake City, Colo Lake Fork Gunnison River, Lake City, Colo		10,000 10,000	
Bear Creek, Morrison, Colo		3,000	
Bear Creek, Morrison, Colo North Fork Big Thompson River, Loveland, Colo		10,000	
Summit Lake, Sawpit, Colo		5, 000	
Tennessee Creek, Leadville, Colo Goose Creek, Wagonwheel Gap, Colo		20,000 20,000	
Mount Sopris Lake, Carbondale, Colo		10,000	
Applicants in Colorado	Į.	14 000	***********
State Fish Commission, Hartford, Conn	20,000		
Kettle Brook, Hartford, Conn		14, 985 10, 000	
Norwalk River, South Wilton, Conn Shotgun Creek, Spencer, Idaho		10,000	4,0
Blue Lake, Bluelake, Idaho			3, 6
Blue Lake, Bluelake, Idaho Fish Lake, Rathdrum, Idaho			4,(
Thorp Lake, Kathdrum, Idaho	1		2,0
Elk Creek, Kendrick, Idaho R. A. Osborn, Rea, Idaho	15,000		3,0
Haleon River, Hatch Mills, Ind	1	10 (88)	
St. Jo Pond and Creek, South Bend, Ind Graveyard Run, Mongo, Ind		10,000	
Graveyard Run, Mongo, Ind		5,000	
Spring Lake, Niles, ind		2,000	
Graveyard Run, Mongo, Ind Spring Lake, Niles, Ind Applicants in Indiana Canoe and Bear creeks, Decorah, Iowa Mill Creek, Bellevue, Iowa Snymagill Creek, McGregor, Iowa Village Creek, Lansing, Iowa Clear Creek, Lansing, Iowa Bacon Creek, Lansing, Iowa Bear Creek, Edgewood, Iowa Maquoketa River, Forestville, Iowa Manchester, Iowa Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa		2,000	2, (
Mill Creek, Bellevue, Iowa			2,0
Snymagill Creek, McGregor, Iowa			2, ( 5, (
Village Creek, Lansing, Iowa			5,0
Bacon Creek, Lansing, Iowa			5,0 5,0
Bear Creek, Edgewood, Iowa			2,0
Maquoketa River, Forestville, Iowa			5,2
Manchester, Iowa		95 000	5,0
Applicants in Iowa		25,000	5,8 1.8
Lake Walking, Milldale, Ky			1,6
Lake Isham, View, Ky			4
Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa Applicants in Iowa Lake Walking, Milldale, Ky Lake Isham, View, Ky Applicant at Nolin, Ky Canaan Lake, Camden, Me Norton Lake, Camden, Me		10.000	1
Canaan Lake, Camden, Me		10,000	
Otter Pond, Bingham, Me		10,000	
Otter Pond, Bingham, Me Jewett Pond, Bingham, Me		5,000	
Dama Dama Dimahama Ma		5,000	
Reno Pond, Bingham, Me Clear Pond, Bingham, Me Rowe Pond, Bingham, Me		w' 000	

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger-lings.	Adults and yearlings.
Proof treat Continued			
Brook trout—Continued. Pierce Pond, Bingham, Me		20,000	
Great and Long ponds, Belgrade, Me		10,000	
Great and Long ponds, Belgrade, Me Webb Pond, Ellsworth, Me		10,000	
Patten Pond, Ellsworth, Me Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me Wapskalugan and Moosehorn brooks, Charlotte, Me		25,000	
Lake Anasagunticook, Canton, Me		10,000	
Varnum Pond, Farmington, Me		5,000 5,000	
Clearwater and Weath nends Formington Me		10 000	
St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me		10,000	
Pennamaquan Creek, Calais, Me		5,000	
Wilson Lake Wilton Me		5,000	
Parmachene Lake, Bethel, Me		20,000	
St. George Lake, Thorndike, Me Pennamaquan Creek, Calais, Me Meadow Brook, Calais, Me Wilson Lake, Wilton, Me Parmachene Lake, Bethel, Me Craig Pond, Orland, Me Craig Brook, East Orland, Me Witter commenced to the control of the co			5,210
Craig Brook, East Orland, Me		4,578	
Water company's reservoir, Belfast, Me		5,000 25,000	
Jordan Pond Bar Harbor, Me		10,000	
Eagle Lake, Bar Harbor, Me		10,000	
Moosehead Lake, Greenville, Me Jordan Pond, Bar Harbor, Me Eagle Lake, Bar Harbor, Me Lake Thompson, Oxford, Me Branch Pond, Dedham, Me		10,000	
Branch Pond, Dedham, Ma.		35,000	
Green Lake Otis Me		15,000	
Israel Creek, Walkersville. Md		0,014	775
Lake and stream, Oakland, Md			1,000
Pond and spring, Brownsville, Md			400
Turkey Run, Emmitsburg, Md			775
Branch Pond, Dedham, Ma Holland Pond, Alton, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me Israel Creek, Walkersville, Md Lake and stream, Oakland, Md Pond and spring, Brownsville, Md Turkey Run, Emmitsburg, Md Mountain stream, Swanton, Md Henson Branch, Silverhill, Md Spring Branch, Texas, Md Applicants in Maryland			1,000 $365$
Spring Branch, Texas, Md			32
Applicants in Maryland Fuller Brook, North Attleboro, Mass			409
Mistu Pond, Cottage City, Mass		10,000	
Pond and stream, Cottage City, Mass		5,000	
Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass.		10,000	
Mistu Pond, Cottage City, Mass Pond and stream, Cottage City, Mass Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass State Fish Commission, Worcester, Mass State Fish Commission, Wilkinsonville, Mass Samoset Ponds, Fall River, Mass Mill Brook, Medfield, Mass Cold Spring Brook, Lawrence, Mass	20,000		
Samoset Ponds, Fall River, Mass	20,000	5,000	
Mill Brook, Medfield, Mass		10,000	
			100
Applicant at Cambridge, Mass Spring Brook, Milford, Mich		5,000	100
Cedar Creek, Pentwater, Mich		5,000	
Boardman River, Traverse City, Mich		1 - 2.500	
Silver and Gold creeks, East Tawas, Mich Witch Lake, Marquette County, Mich		20,000 5,000	
Red Run, Dorr, Mich		5,000	
Red Run, Dorr, Mich. Burch Creek, Greenville, Mich.		9,000	
Silver Creek, West Harrisonville, Mich	. '	5,000	
Hubbard Lake, West Harrisonville, Mich		5,000 10,000	
Vaughn Creek, Emery Junction, Mich Cedar Creek, West Greenbush, Mich		5,000	
Norton Creek, Wixom, Mich		5,000	
Halfway Creek, New Richmond, Mich		10,000	
Branch of Paint Creek, Oxford, Mich Spring Brook, Eau Claire, Mich		5,000 5,000	
McEwan Creek, Clare, Mich	.	5,000	
·Silver Creek, Clare, Mich		5,000	
McKinley Creek, Clare, Mich.		5,000	
Chippewa lakes and streams, Lake Station, Mich.			
Grand River, Hanover, Mich. Nottawasippi Creek, Union City, Mich.		5,000	
Coldwater Creek, Freeport, Mich		5,000	
Coldwater Creek, Freeport, Mich Boardman River, South Boardman, Mich		10,000	
Kalkaska, Mich	.	10,000	
Boyne River, Elmira, Mich Little Manistee River, Canfields, Mich		22.500	
Washington River Washington Harbor Mich		7 000	
Sturgeon River, Trowbridge, Mich Cook Valley Creek, Kellogg, Minn Trout Brooks, Northfield, Minn Brows Brooks, Morthfield, Minn			154
Cook Valley Creek, Kellogg, Minn			3,000
Beaver River, Beaverbay, Minn		10,000	11,000
The state of the s		7,000	
Baptism River, Beaverbay, Minn.		5,000	
Baptism River, Beaverbay, Minn Shingobe Creek, Walker, Minn		10,000	
Shingobe Creek, Walker, Minn Stuart River, Waldo, Minn		E 000	
Shingobe Creek, Walker, Minn Stuart River, Waldo, Minn Poplar River, Lutsen, Minn		5,000	
Shingobe Creek, Walker, Minn Stuart River, Waldo, Minn Poplar River, Lutsen, Minn French River, Duluth, Minn Sucker River, Duluth, Minn		5,000 8,000 8,000	
Shingobe Creek, Walker, Minn Stuart River, Waldo, Minn		5,000 8,000 8,000 6,000	

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings
Prook trout—Continued.			
	20,000		
Walnut Creek, Nebraska City, Nebr	90, 000		4,00
Spring Brooks, Concord, N. H.	20,000	20,000	
Wild Meadow Brooks, Grafton, N. H.		10,000	
McQueston Brook, Nashua, N. H.		10,000	
A. M. Bigelow, Branchville, N. J.	20,000	10,000	
Paulins Kill River, Washingtonville, N. J.			1,00
J. Minion, Las Vegas, N. Mex	10,000		40
Oneonta Creek, Oneonta, N. Y			80
Charlotte Creek, Oneonta, N. Y.			40
Harrison Brook, Oneonta, N. Y			40
Otego Creek, Oneonta, N. Y		18,750	300
Elk Creek, Worcester, N. Y.			80
Nigger Hollow Swamp, Sherburne, N. V.			80
Tiquin, Limon, and Howard brooks, Sherburne, N. Y		18,750	
Montfredy Brook, Syracuse, N. Y.			8
J. F. Comee, Missoula, Mont. Walnut Creek, Nebraska City, Nebr State Fish Commission, Laconia, N. H. Spring Brooks, Concord, N. H. Wild Meadow Brooks, Grafton, N. H. McQueston Brook, Nashua, N. H. Whitten Pond West Ossipee, N. H. A. M. Bigelow, Branchville, N. J. Paulins Kill River, Washingtonville, N. J. J. Minion, Las Vegas, N. Mex Harrison Brook, Oneonta, N. Y. Oneonta Creek, Oneonta, N. Y. Charlotte Creek, Oneonta, N. Y. Charlotte Creek, Oneonta, N. Y. Keyes Brook, Oneonta, N. Y. Keyes Brook, Oneonta, N. Y. Elk Creek, Worcester, N. Y. Owego Creek, Owego, N. Y. Nigger Hollow Swamp, Sherburne, N. Y. Tiquin, Limon, and Howard brooks, Sherburne, N. Y. Montfredy Brook, Syracuse, N. Y. Trout Creek, Schenectady, N. Y. Van Epps Brook, Schenectady, N. Y. Cedarvale and Judd brooks, Syracuse, N. Y. Tioughnioga River, De Ruyter, N. Y. Quaker Brook, Patterson, N. Y. Mover Brook, Frankfort, N. Y. Mover Brook, Frankfort, N. Y.			4
Cedarvale and Judd brooks, Syracuse, N. Y		15,000	
Lishas Kill Brook, Niskayuna, N. Y. Tionghnioga River, De Ruyter, N. V.		44 000	40
Quaker Brook, Patterson, N. Y		44,000	8
Quaker Brook, Patterson, N. Y Otsdawa Creek, Otego, N. Y Moyer Brook, Frankfort, N. Y Richmondville Creek, Richmondville, N. Y Schenevus Creek, East Worcester, N. Y Canisteo River, Hornellsville, N. Y Edwards and Burchard brooks, Waterville, N. Y Tributaries of Stony Brook, St. Regis Falls, N. Y State Fish Commission, Watertown, N. Y		40 500	81
Moyer Brook, Frankfort, N. Y		12,500 18,750	
Schenevus Creek, East Worcester, N. Y		12,500	9
Canisteo River, Hornellsville, N. Y		15,000	
Edwards and Burchard brooks, Waterville, N. Y		18,750 40,000	
State Fish Commission, Watertown, N. Y		39,000	
Spring Brook, Littleton, N. C Applicant at Morrisville, N. C			5
Applicant at Morrisville, N. C		5 000	2
Spring Lake, Sheldon, N. Dak. Silver Lake, Bellefontaine, Ohio Spring Lake, Bellefontaine, Ohio		5,000	
Spring Lake, Bellefontaine, Ohio		5,000	
Spring Lake, Bellefontaine, Onio Applicants in Ohio Applicant at Junction City, Oreg Tobyhanna Creek, Tobyhanna Mills, Pa Butternut Creek, Honesdale, Pa Swamp Brook, Honesdale, Pa Middle Creek, Honesdale, Pa Lackawaxen River, Honesdale, Pa Goodrich Brook, Honesdale, Pa Paddy Run, Renovo, Pa Drury Run Renovo, Pa		9,500	2,0
Tobyhanna Creek, Tobyhanna Mills, Pa			,,3
Butternut Creek, Honesdale, Pa			3
Middle Creek, Honesdale, Pa			3
Lackawaxen River, Honesdale, Pa			6
Goodrich Brook, Honesdale, Pa			3
Drury Run, Renovo, Pa			9
Pond and stream, Berwindale, Pa			2
Pond and stream, Berwindale, Pa Sandy Run, Edgehill, Pa Mill race and pond, Bedford, Pa			5
Clover Creek, Altoona, Pa			3
Clover Creek, Altoona, Pa Valley Creek, Valley Forge, Pa			5
Bear Run, Bear Run, Pa			1,0
Allegheny River and tributaries, Coudersport, Pa Crescent Lake, Cocono Summit, Pa			. 3
Painter Creek, Moosic, Pa Laurel Run, Cresson, Pa			. 3
Laurei Run, Cresson, Pa Lick Run, McElhattan, Pa	-		3 5
Rock Run, McElhattan, Pa			2
Spring Run, McElhattan, Pa Rhodes Branch, New Freedom, Pa			3
Spring Creek, Bellefonte, Pa			2
Hagerman Kun, Williamsport, Pa			6 5
Solomon and Adams creeks, Johnstown, Fa Spring Creek, Bellefonte, Pa Hagerman Run, Williamsport, Pa Mountain Stream, Wetham, Pa Rattlesnake Run, Wetham, Pa Plumb Run, Lockhaven, Pa Beech Creek, Snowshoe, Pa			1,1
Plumb Run, Lockhaven, Pa			3
Beech Creek, Snowshoe, Pa Cook Creek, Troy, Pa			23
Ballard Creek, Troy, Pa			3
Morgan Creek, Trov. Pa			3
Slannera Creek, Susquehanna, Pa Starruca Creek, Susquehanna, Pa		12,500 15,000	
Applicants in Pennsylvania		20,000	1 1 1
Applicants in Pennsylvania Bartlett Brook, Providence, R. I		10,000	
Applicant at Providence, R. I Queens River and tributaries, Kingston, R. I Little Spearfish Creek, Deadwood, S. Dak		3,000	
August mine attendances trings out to T		E 000	

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings
Prook trout—Continued.			
South Fork Spearfish Creek, Englewood, S. Dak Whitewood Creek, Englewood, S. Dak		5,000	
Whitewood Creek, Englewood, S. Dak		15,000	
Spring Lake, Fairfax, S. Dak		5,000	
Whitewood Creek, Englewood, S. Dak Rapid Creek, Rapid City, S. Dak Spring Lake, Fairfax, S. Dak Cascade River, Cascade, S. Dak Pond and stream, Spearfish, S. Dak Crow Creek, Spearfish, S. Dak Horse Creek, Sheridan, S. Dak Beaver Creek, Buffalo Gap, S. Dak		5,000	
Pond and stream, Spearfish, S. Dak.		5,000	
Horse Creek, Spearnsh, S. Dak		5,000	
Beaver Creek, Buffalo Gap, S. Dak		5,000	
Lake Creek, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak		8 333	
Wolf Creek, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak		8,333	
American Horse Creek, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak		8,334	
Applicants in South Dakota		5,000 13,000	
Stone Creek, Murfreesboro, Tenn		10,000	9
Spring Lake, Murfreesboro, Tenn			
Fall Creek Hohenwell Tenn		,	90
Rosebud and Rock creeks, Rosebud Agency, S. Dak Lake Creek, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak Wolf Creek, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak American Horse Creek, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak Box Elder Creek, Nemo, S. Dak Applicants in South Dakota. Stone Creek, Murfreesboro, Tenn Spring Lake, Murfreesboro, Tenn Pine and Falling Water creeks, Watertown, Tenn Fall Creek, Hohenwall, Tenn Buffalo River, Linden, Tenn Big Stony Creek, Elizabethton, Tenn Martin Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn Mill Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn Granny Lewis Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn Crow Branch Fishery, Tenn Rock Creek, Rock Creek, Tenn Ponds and springs, Erwin, Tenn Applicants in Tennessee Pinewood Lake, Clarksville, Tenn State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah Orson Saunders, Salt Lake City, Utah Caspian Lake, Greensboro, Vt Little Leach Pond, Averill, Vt Henderson Brook, Salisbury, Vt Vermont State Fish Commission, Colebrook, N. H F. J. Robinson, North Underhill, Vt Spring Brook, White River Junction, Vt Frog Pond, Waterford, Vt Mill Brook, Newport, Vt Mason Pond, Randolph, Vt Hatch Brook and pond, Randolph, Vt Hatch Brook and pond, Randolph, Vt			4:
Big Stony Creek, Elizabethton, Tenn			99
Martin Creek, Unicoi County, Tenn			1,50
Granny Lewis Creek Unicoi County Tenn			1,00
Crow Branch Fishery, Tenn		***********	9.3
Rock Creek, Rock Creek, Tenn			4
Ponds and springs, Erwin, Tenn			9
Pinewood Lake Clarksville Tenn			1,77
State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah.	50,000		
Orson Saunders, Salt Lake City, Utah	5,000		
Casplan Lake, Greensboro, Vt		49, 985	3, 1
Henderson Brook, Salisbury, Vt.		20,000	2, 1
Vermont State Fish Commission, Colebrook, N. H.	50,000		
F. J. Robinson, North Underhill, Vt.	5,000		
S. L. Griffith, Danby, Vt	109,000	10,000	
Frog Pond, Waterford, Vt.  Mill Brook, Newport, Vt.  Mason Pond, Randolph, Vt.  Hatch Brook and pond, Randolph, Vt.  Aver and Peth brooks, Randolph, Vt.  Molly Brook West Danville, Vt.		5,000	
Mill Brook, Newport, Vt.		15,000	
Mason Pond, Randolph, Vt		5,000	
Averand Peth brooks Randolph, Vt		5,000	
Molly Brook, West Danville, Vt		10,000	
Molly Brook, West Danville, Vt Caledonia Trout Ponds, St. Johnsbury, Vt		20,000	
Hastings Brook, St. Johnsbury, Vt.		5,000	
Cributaries of Sleiner River, St. Johnsbury, Vt.		2,500 19,000	
Hastings Brook, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Passumpsic River, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Pributaries of Sleiper River, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Carr, Scales, and Rousing brooks, East Concord, Vt.		10,000	
Hewitt Drook, Dristol, vt		9,000	
ake Mitchell, West Norwich, Vt		5,000	
loe Brook, Walden, Vt		5,000	
Spring Branch, Brownington, Vt		10,000	
Waier Andrick Brook. Passiimnsic. Vi		5.000	
Danville, Vt		5,000	
raven Brook, North Danville, Vt		10,000	
Kake Factory Brook, East Barnett, Vt		5,000	
wateriord Brook Passiimbsic Vr.		3 (88)	
ewis Creek, Vergennes, Vt. Branch Brook, South Wallingford, Vt.		10,000	
Pico Pond, Rutland, Vt Sherburne, Vt		50,000	
Sherburne, Vt		49,800 10,000	
treams at Stowe, Vt Froves Brook, Kirby, Vt		2,600	
Vheelock Brook, Lyndon, Vt Big Fish Pond, Lyndon Center, Vt		5,000	
Big Fish Pond, Lyndon Center, Vt.		10,000	
Bean Pond, South Barton, Vt		5,000	
stevens Brook, Barnett. Vt		5,000	
stevens Brook, Barnett, Vt Baldwin Pond, Starksboro, Vt		10,000	
Annileants in Vermont	l .	1 35.000 1	A
MOUNTAIN STROOM Lindon Vo			40 50
Jarh Crook Winchester Vo			5
Mountain stream, Linden, Va Darb Creek, Winchester, Va Applicants in Virginia			
Applicants in Virginia Diamond Lake, Camden, Wash			3,0
Upplicants in Virginia			3,0

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings.
D			
Brook trout—Continued. Touchet River, Dayton, Wash			1,000
Chambers Creek, Tacoma, Wash			250
Lake Steilacoon, Tacoma, Wash			25)
F. A. Degler, Cheat Bridge, W. Va	25,000		Print
Big and Mandow Runs Huttonsville W Va			500 1,000
Spring Lake, Martinsburg, W. Va			500
Chambers Creek, Tayton, Wash Chambers Creek, Tacoma, Wash Lake Steilacoon, Tacoma, Wash F. A. Degler, Cheat Bridge, W. Va Salt Lick Creek, Terra Alta, W. Va Big and Meadow Runs, Huttonsville, W. Va Spring Lake, Martinsburg, W. Va Applicants in West Virginia Trout Brook Weedwiff Wis			750
Trout Brook, Woodruff, Wis Lake Nebagemain, Lake Nebagemain, Wis Black River, Foxboro, Wis State Fish Commission, Sheridan, Wyo Laramie, Wyo Brooks and lakes, Bighorn County, Wyo		70.000	1,000
Black River Forbert Wig		10,000	
State Fish Commission, Sheridan, Wyo	35,000	10,000	
Laramie, Wyo	75,000		
Brooks and lakes, Bighorn County, Wyo			4,000
Bear Tooth Lake, Bighorn County, Wyo H. M. Phipps, Inverness, Scotland	20,000		2,000
H. M. Phipps, invertiess, Scotland	20,000		
Total	534,000	1,967,092	195,021
Lake trout:		07 000	
State Fish Commission, Windsor Locks, Conn		25,000 25,000	
Quonnipaug Lake, New Haven, Conn State Fish Commission, Enfield, Me	350,000	20,000	
Donnell Pond, Franklin, Me		55,000	
Long Pond, Great Pond, Me.		40,000	
Morrison Lake, Green Lake, Me		20,000 45,000	
Rocky Pond, Otis, Me Green Lake, Otis, Me		21,000	
Holbrook Pond, Holden, Me		45,000	
Little Fitz Pond, Holden, Me		45,000	
Phillips Lake, Dedham, Me.		45,000	
Tunk Pond, Sullivan, Me Schoodic Lake, Schoodic, Me		40,000 150,000	
Belgrade Lake, Belgrade, Me		41,000	
Messalouskee Lake, Belgrade, Me		40,000	
Watuppa Lake, Fall River, Mass		25,000	14 000
Lake Huron, Alpena, Mich East Tawas, Mich		20,000	14,600 15,000
Chebovgan, Mich			15,000 14,900
Cheboygan, Mich Lake Huron, off Scarecrow Island, Mich		125,000	
North Point, Mich Middle Island, Mich		125,000	
Thundar Bay Island, Mich		125,000 500,000	
Thunder Bay Island, Mich Lake Michigan, Charlevoix, Mich		1. 992, 500	9,600
Wanistique, Wich		987 500	
Lake Superior, Bay Mills, Mich Ontonagon, Mich		800,000	
Long Point, Mich		560,000 280,000	
Firesteel River, Mich		280,000	
Fourteen-mile Point, Mich		280,000	
Washington Harbor, Mich.		280,000	
Keystone, Mich Little Montreal River, Mich		210,000	
Rock Harbor, Mich		280,000	
Fish Island, Mich Tobins Harbor, Mich		140,000	
Tobins Harbor, Mich.		140,000	
Todds Harbor, Mich Hamlin Lake, Ludington, Mich Straits of Mackinac, Mackinaw City, Mich		280,000	15,000
Straits of Mackinac, Mackinaw City, Mich		2,000,000	14, 850
Walnut Lake, North Farmington, Mich.		2,000,000	14,850 2,700
State Fish Commission, Reed City, Mich.	1,500,000		
Walnut Lake, North Farmington, Mich. State Fish Commission, Reed City, Mich. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Portage Lake, Ypsilanti, Mich.	350,000	EQ 000	
Union Lake, Commerce, Mich		50,000 100,000	
Union Lake, Commerce, Mich Pine Lake, Charlevoix, Mich		500,000	
Round Lake, Hanover, Mich Beaver Lake, Alpena, Mich		20,000	
Beaver Lake, Alpena, Mich.		100,000	
Turtle Lake, Alpena County, Mich Eagle Lake, Willmar, Minn Bear Lake, Akely, Minn		65,000 28,000	
Bear Lake, Akely, Minn		10,000	
Leech Lake, Walker, Minn		25,000	
Lake Superior, Duluth, Minn		2,000,000	
Grand Portage, Minn			
Hovland, Minn Beaver Bay. Minn		(SOST), LIKUL	
Hovland, Minn Beaver Bay, Minn Lutson Minn		420,000	
Hovland, Minn Beaver Bay, Minn Lutson Minn		420,000 30,000	
Hovland, Minn Beaver Bay, Minn		420,000 30,000 20,000	

Species and disposition.	Eggs.	Fry and finger- lings.	Adults and yearlings.
Lake trout—Continued.			
Lake Asquam, Ashland, N. H		52, 500	
Rahosic Pond. Amherst. N. H.		10,000	
Dublin Lake, Dublin, N. H. Lake Masabesic, Hillsboro and Rockingham counties, IV. H.		5,900	
Lake Masabesic, Hillsboro and Rockingham counties, N. H.	200, 000	8,730	
State Fish Commission, Caledonia, N. Y	500,000		
Adirondack League Club, Fulton Chain, N. Y State Fish Commission, Caledonia, N. Y Coldspring Harbor, N. Y	1,000,000		
St. Lawrence River, Cape vincent, N. Y		36,200	
Lake Ontario, off Grenadier Island, N. Y Tibbetts Point Lighthouse, N. Y		739, 600 1, 100, 000	
Lower Tumbling Run Lake, Pottsville, Pa		8,368	
Lower Tumbling Run Lake, Pottsville, Pa State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah State Fish Commission, Roxbury, Vt Lake Dunmore, Salisbury, Vt Willoughby Lake, Westmore, Vt	500,000	0,000	
State Fish Commission, Roxbury, Vt	300,000		
Lake Dunmore, Salisbury, Vt		50,000	
Harvey Pond, Barnett, Vt	*******	20,000 15,000	
Great Averill Pond, Averill, Vt		10,000	
Stone Pond, Barton, Vt		10,000	
Newman Lake, Hauser, Wash Loon Lake, Loonlake, Wash		14, 955	. ,
Loon Lake, Looniake, Wash		26, 930 21, 985	
Lake Washington, Seattle, Wash Lake Whatcom, New Whatcom, Wash		17,822	
Applicant at Wenatchee, Wash		5,000	
Applicant at Wenatchee, Wash Lake Superior, Bayfield, Wis Sand Island, Wis		280,000	
Sand Island, Wis		700,000	
Madeline Island, Wis Bark Point, Wis		280, 000 560, 000	
Lake Hebagemain, Lake Nebagemain, Wis		400,000	
Crooked Lake Woodruff Wig	į	30,000	
State Fish Commission, Laramie, Wyo	200,000		
State Fish Commission, Laramie, Wyo	50,000	204 500	
·			
Total	5,050,000	19, 577, 415	86,650
Scotch sea trout:			
Heart Pond, Orland, Me			5,266
Toddy Pond, Orland, Me Patten Pond, Orland, Me			248 18,899
Ellsworth, Me		20.000	27, 234
Long Pond. Bar Harbor. Me		7.000	
G. H. Richards, Wenaumet, Mass Big Sandy Pond, Marshfield, Mass	10,000	8,000	
big Sandy Pond, Marshield, Mass		8,000	
Total	10,000	35,000	51,647
Golden trout:		0.000	
Harriman Pond, Dedham, Me		6,990	
Hybrid trout: Applicant at Cambridge, Mass			100
Caspian Lake, Greensboro, Vt.			1,859
Total			1,959
Grayling:			
South Platte River, Florissant, Colo		1,000	
Platte River, Webster, Colo			
Frying Pan River, Ruedi, Colo		10,000	
East Fork of Big Wood River, Hailey, Idaho.		10,000	5,000
Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa		5,000	
Eagle River, Berry Station, Colo East Fork of Big Wood River, Hailey, Idaho Spring Branch, Manchester, Iowa Maquoketa River, Forestville, Iowa Willog Crook, L. Pring, Lowa		15,000	
State Fish Commission Paris Mich	200,000	15, 450	
Village Creek, Lansing, Iowa State Fish Commission, Paris, Mich Spring Brook, Westbranch, Mich		10,000	
Pere Marquette River, Baldwin, Mich Baldwin Creek, Baldwin, Mich		27,000	
Baldwin Creek, Baldwin, Mich.		19,000 14,000	
Baptism River, Lake County, Minn Lester River, Duluth, Minn		10,000	
Tributaries of Big Hole River, Brown Station, Mont.		20,000	5,000
Elk Creek, Redrock Lake, Mont Elk Lake, Redrock Lake, Mont		1,628,100	
Elk Lake, Redrock Lake, Mont.		164,000	
Picnic Creek, Redrock Lake, Mont Bridger Creek, Bozeman, Mont		300,000	
McKay and Pearson Creeks, Pendleton, Oreg		41,668	
McKay and Pearson Creeks, Pendleton, Oreg State Fish Commission, Murray, Utah Caspian Lake, Greensboro, Vt Brule River, Winneboujou, Wis	72,000	90.000	
Rrule River, Winnehouser, Win		20,000	
Di die miver, winneboujou, wis		10,000	L

Species and disposition.		773		
	Eggs.	finger- lings.	Adults and yearling.	
Grayling—Continued.	1			
State Fish Commission, Sheridan, Wyo Laramie, Wyo	50,000 50,000			
Total	372,000	2,449,718	10,000	
White-fish:	200,000			
Henry A. Mower, Worcester, Mass Lake Erie, Monroe, Mich Lake Huron, near North Point, Mich	300,000	8,840,000		
Lake Huron, near North Point, Mich.		11,000,000		
Scarecrow Island, Mich Presque Isle, Mich Sturgeon Point, Mich off Forester, Mich Detour (north shore), Mich Lake Michigan, Charlevoix, Mich Frankfort, Mich St. Lorges Mich		9,700,000		
Sturgeon Point, Mich		3,500,000		
off Forester, Mich.		3,000,000		
Lake Michigan Charlevoix Mich		10,000,000 16,000,000		
Frankfort, Mich		16,000,000		
St. James, Mich Lake Superior, off Sault Ste. Marie (east end), Mich		4,000,000		
		6,500,000 2,800,000		
Grace Harbor, Isle Royale, Mich		2,200,000		
Grace Harbor, Isle Royale, Mich Detroit River, off Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich		58, 000, 000		
Lake St. Clair, oil Belle Isle. Detroit Wich	I	S. IKNI, INKI	:	
Thunder Bay, off North Point, Mich. St. Marys River, off Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Whitefish Bay, off Tequamenon Island, Mich.		3,500,000		
Whitefish Bay, off Tequamenon Island, Mich.		5,000,000		
Lake Superior, off Sousic Island, Minn State Fish Commission, Plymouth, N. H St. Lawrence River, Cape Vincent, N. Y State Fish Commission, Caledonia, N. Y Lake Ontario, off Grenadier Island, N. Y	500,000	400,000		
St. Lawrence River, Cape Vincent, N. Y	300,000	22,000,000		
State Fish Commission, Caledonia, N. Y.	10,000,000			
Lake Ontario, off Grenadier Island, N. Y.		5,000,000 6,580,000		
Lake Erie, Peach Point Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio Buckeye Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio	1	3 600 000		
West Sister Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		5, 250, 000		
West Sister Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio Rattlesnake Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio North Bass Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		8,360,000		
Middle Bass Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		23,000,000 10,100,000		
Niagara Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		5,600,000		
Starve Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		1 5,600,000		
Ballast Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio  Moore Point Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		4,800,000		
Sugar Island Reef off Put-in Bay Ohio		1 2 000 000		
Green Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio Kelly Island Reef, Erie County, Ohio Put-in Bay, east side, Ohio		3, 259, 000		
Put in Bay east side Ohio		2,560,000 4,130,000		
Port Clinton, Ohio		1 5, 600, 000		
Toledo, Ohio		6.300.000		
State Fish Commission, Erie, Pa	5,832,000	256 000		
Silver Creek Lake, Pottsville, Pa Lake Champlain, Alburg, Vt		400,000		
Lake Washington, Seattle, Wash		160,000		
Lake Superior, Port Wing, Wis		4,200,000		
Sand Bay, Wis		4,200,000		
Lake Washington, Seattle, Wash Lake Superior, Port Wing, Wis Bark Bay, Wis Sand Bay, Wis Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada		2,000,000		
Total				
10001	10,052,000	551, 500, 000		
Pike perch:		000 000		
Lake Maxinkuckee, Culver, Ind Blue River, Rome City, Ind		800,000 500,000		
Mississinewa Lake, Ridgeville, Ind		500,000		
Mississinewa Lake, Ridgeville, Ind State Fish Commission, Boston, Mass Detroit, Mich		1,000,000		
Merrimac River, Concord, N. H.	25,000,000	1,000,000		
Raquette River, Potsdam, N. Y		900,000		
Raquette River, Potsdam, N. Y St. Lawrence River, Cape Vincent, N. Y Thompson & Warner's Lake, Altamont, N. Y		19,500,000		
Spring Lake Cleveland Objo		900,000		
Spring Lake, Cleveland, Ohio Grand River, Eagleville, Ohio		1,000,000		
Western Reservoir, Midland City, Ohio Baker Lake, Mechanicsburg, Ohio		1,000,000		
Baker Lake, Mechanicsburg, Ohio		500,000 1,000,000		
Tuscarawas River, Zoar, Ohio Lake Erie, Peach Point Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio Rattlesnake Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		6,600,000		
Rattlesnake Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		5,700,000		
Ballast Island Reef, off Put-in-Bay, Ohio North Bass Island Reef, off Put-in Bay, Ohio		5, 200, 000 3, 000, 000		
Susquehanna River, Susquehanna, Pa		2,000,000		
Susquehanna River, Susquehanna, Pa State Fish Commission, St. Johnsbury, Vt		12,600,000		
Total		·!		
	.   🗝, 000, 000	02,100,000		

# $. Details\ of\ distribution{--}{\bf Continued.}$

Species and disposition.	Adults and yearlings.	Species and disposition.	Adults and yearlings.
Cat-fish;		Black bass—Continued.	
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa Lake Irvine, Church Ferry, N.	4,000	Warm Springs Branch, Bulloch- ville, Ga	4
Dak	10	Applicants in Georgia	3,336
Weiremiller Lake, Church Ferry, N. Dak	14	Rose Lake, Iuka, III Electric Light Lake, Carters-	100
		ville, Ill	100
Total	4,024	Millpond, Paris, Ill Horseshoe Lake, Carbondale, Ill	150 100
Pike:	F 000	Bang Lake, Wauconda, Ill	200
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa Pickerel:	5,000	Little Creek, Marshall, Ill Applicants in Illinois	200 640
Devils Lake, Devils Lake, N. Dak	185	Leatherwood Creek, Bedford,	
Yellow perch:		Ind Upper Salt Creek, Bedford, Ind	400 550
Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa Devils Lake, Devils Lake, N. Dak	8,000 100	Guthrie Creek, Bedford, Ind Indian Creek, Bedford, Ind	
Lake Irvine, Church Ferry, N.		Williams, Ind	100
Dak Weiremiller Lake, Church Fer-	35	Owensburg, Ind White River, Bedford, Ind	50 35
ry, N. Dak	35	Castleton, Ind	150
Total	8,170	Noblesville, Ind Spring Lake, Evansville, Ind	200
		Cook Park Lake, Evansville, Ind.	150
Black bass: Cahaba River, Birmingham, Ala	400	Salt Creek, Heltonville, Ind Patoka River, Huntingburg, Ind.	
Savage & Willetts Lake, Annis-	200	Stone Quarry Lake, Kokomo,	
ton, Ala McCarty Millpond, Ethelville,	200	Ind Raccoon Creek, Ladoga, Ind	250 100
Ala Barren Fork Flint River, New-	150	Wabash River, Williamsport, Ind Tippecanoe River, Monticello,	200
market, Ala	200	Ind	30
Davidson Lake, Uniontown, Ala Biving Lake, Dunham, Ala	300 200	Brookville and Metamora Canal, Metamora, Ind	20
Alabama River, Montgomery,		Fish Trap Lake, Laporte, Ind	25
Ala Guice Fish Lake, Eufaula, Ala	250 800	Sugar and Young creeks, Frank- lin, Ind	70
Applicants in Alabama	2,500	Wabash Pond, Vincennes, Ind	25
Spring Lake, Tucson, Ariz San Juan Lake, Bisbee, Ariz	100	Downey Lake, Princeton, Ind Pretty Lake, Plymouth, Ind	100
Indian School Lake, Phoenix,		Spring Lake, Knightstown, Ind	32
Ariz Liveoak Creek, Flagstaff, Ariz	200 100	Lake Maxinkuckee, Culver, Ind. Waterworks Lake, Bloomington,	5, 19
Spring Lake, Benton, Ark	400 150	Ind Kale Lake, South Bend, Ind	150
Grayson Millpond, Barham, Ark. Railroad reservoir, Ashdown,		Applicants in Indiana	2,20
Ark Big Lake, Biglake, Ark	200 200	Pecan Creek, Gwendale, Ind. T Simpson Spring Branch, Ponto-	10
Upper Blackfish Lake, Earle,		toc, Ind. T	, 20
Ark Applicants in Arkansas	200 750	Applicants in Indian Territory Maquoketa River, Manchester,	40
Big Spring Lake, Kiowa, Colo	100	Iowa	1,80
Reservoir, Pueblo, Colo Lake Minnequan, Pueblo, Colo	200 200	Forestville,	50
Herrick Lake, Littleton, Colo	100	Monticello,	30
Marston Lake, Denver, Colo	200	Lake Edgewood, Corning, Iowa	45
Colo	100 140	Plum Creek, Earlville, Iowa North River, Winterset, Iowa	30 50
Paper Millpond, Seymour, Conn.	600	Middle River, Winterset, Iowa- Silver Creek, Dewitt, Iowa-	50
Little River, Seymour, Conn Lake Wenchscopomus, Lakeville,	350	Vernon Spring Millpond, Cresco,	20
Conn	500	Iowa	90 30
Applicants in Connecticut Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,	200	Turkey River, West Union, Iowa Frazee and Lefinwell lakes,	
Delaware City, Del State Fish Commission, Wilming-	300	Wheatland, Iowa	20
ton, Del	500	lowa	50
Millpond, Rome, Ga Ruby Lake, Fort Valley, Ga	100	Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Iowa- Cedar River, Cedar Rapids, Iowa-	$10,00 \\ 5,25$
Yahoola Creek, Gainesville, Ga.	100	Clear Lake, Clearlake, Iowa	30 1,74
Lake Juliette, Cedartown, Ga Turkey Creek, Carrollton, Ga	$\frac{100}{200}$	Applicant in Iowa Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	5,00
Spring Lake, Tunnel Hill, Ga Ward Creek, Jasper, Ga	400 100	Silver Lake, Agra, Kans	14 14
Wimberley Millpond, Lumpkin,		Beaver Creek, Leoti, Kans. Spring Creek Lake, Smith Cen-	
Ga	100 100	ter, Kans	140 140
Swift Creek, Macon, Ga	200	Sevenmile Creek, Manhattan,	144
McCall Lakes, Macon, Ga State Fish Commission, La-	500	Eureka Lake, Manhattan, Kans	14
State Fish Commission, Lagrange, Ga	500		

Black bass—Continued. Deep Creek, Manhattan, Kans McDowell Creek, Manhattan, Kans Willow Lake, Baxter Springs, Kans	140	Black bass—Continued.	
McDowell Creek, Manhattan, Kans Willow Lake, Baxter Springs, Kans	140	Drace Continues.	
Kans		Hamlin Lake, Ludington, Mich. Little Big Stone Lake Evart,	135
Kans	210	Mich	135
TT 13 11 T 1 0 44 T7	100	Clark Lake, Clark Lake, Mich Round Lake, Hanover, Mich	125 125
Hazeldell Lake, Garnett, Kans	140	Murray Lake, Ypsilanti, Mich.	85
Crooked Creek, Fowler, Kans Hinchy Creek, Elisworth, Kans	$\frac{100}{140}$	Rawson Lake, Schoolcraft, Mich. Pine River, Alma, Mich	300 200
Little Arkansas River, Wichita,		Black Lake, Onaway, Mich	125
Kans C., R. I. and P. R. R. reservoir,	200	Stony Lake, Oxford, Mich Pentwater Lake, Pentwater,	85
Herrington, Kans	140	Mich	135
Spring Creek, Atchison, Kans Forest Lake, Bonner Springs,	140	Big Lake, Gaylord, Mich Caribou Lake, Duluth, Minn	135 1,000
Kans	200	Conocia Lake, Duluth, Minn	1,000
Applicants in Kansas Spring Lake, Peewee Valley, Ky	4,845	Sevenmile Lake, Fulda, Minn Big Lake, Barnum, Minn	1,000 1,000
Fennessy Lake, Culberson, Ky	100	Sexton Lake, Hazlehurst, Miss	100
Spring Lake, Anchorage, Ky Cemetery Lake, Milldale, Ky	200 100	Idlewild Lake, Hazlehurst, Miss. Lake Ann, Hazlehurst, Miss	100 100
Cadle Lake, Somerset, Ky	200	Lake Leroy, Hazlehurst, Miss	100
Elkhorn Creek, Frankfort, Ky Stoner Creek, Winchester, Ky	100 100	Chatauqua Lake, Crystal Springs, Miss	250
Howard Lower Creek, Winches-	100	Trinity Crook Osyka Miss	250
ter, Ky Water company's lake, Winches-	100	Spring Creek, Waterford, Miss	200 250
ter, Ky	300	Spring Lake, Canton, Miss Forest Home Lake, Fayette, Miss	100
Spring Lakes, Winchester, Ky	ა00	Millpond, Silver, Miss	200 150
Clark County Poorhouse lake, Winchester, Ky	100	Cade Lake, Jackson, Miss Spring Lake, Jackson, Miss	200
Spring Lake, Lebanon, KyLake Ellerslie, Lexington, Ky	100	Factory Pond, Meridian, Miss	250
Spring Lake, Nicholasville, Ky	300 100	Park Lake, Tupelo, Miss Horseshoe Lake, Macon, Miss	100 400
Byars Lake, Guthrie, Ky	200	Rose Lake, Oxford, Miss	250
Spring Lake, Paducah, Ky Cemetery Lake, Newport, Ky	200 100	Applicants in Mississippi Big River, Irondale, Mo	5,746
Crystal Lake, Ryland, Ky	150	Springwater Lake, Independ-	140
Applicants in Kentucky Sandy Creek, Clinton, La	4,900 600	Dickinson Lake, Independence,	140
Bayou Macon, Wisner, La.	100	Mo	140
St. George Lake, Schriver, La Black River, New Orleans, La	200 200	Crisp Lake, Independence, Mo Chick Lake, Excelsior Springs,	100
Cypress Brake Lake, Bastrop, La.	200 200	Mo	140
Chaplin Lake, Natchitoches, La Lake Julia, Bermuda, La	200	Cutoff Lake, Brunswick, Mo Park Lake, Clinton, Mo	280 140
Applicants in Louisiana	. 950	Park Lake, Noel, Mo	] 100
Little Youghiogheny River, Oak-	500	Hampton Spring Lake, Seneca,	100
Chevy Chase Lake, Montgomery	100	Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo Applicants in Missouri	$1,685 \\ 1,050$
County, Md Potomac River, Woodmont, Md	500	Oberfelder Lake, Lodgepole,	
Applicants in Maryland Horn Pond, Woburn, Mass	425 300	Nebr Spring Lake, Humphreys, Nebr	500 550
Connecticut River, Holyoke, Mass	300	Van Sickle Lake, McCook, Nebr	100
Cannon Lake, Sharon, Mass Mabnessett Pond, West Chelms	300	Applicants in Nebraska.  Dark Pond, Harrisville, N. H	1,150 490
ford, Mass	300	Spring Lake, Spring Lake, N. J.	200
Triangle Pond, Sandwich, Mass. Segreganset River, Segreganset,	500	State Fish Commission, Jersey	8,400
Mass	300	City, N. J Sunset Lake, Sewell, N. J	300
Applicants in Massachusetts Devils Lake, Devils Lake, Mich.	75 200	Mirror Lake, Browns Mills, N. J. Applicants in New Jersey	500
Loon Lake, Wixom, Mich	80	Spring Lake, Las Vegas, N. Mex. Baker Pond, Fayetteville, N. C.	200
Pleasant Lake, Leslie, Mich Baldwin and Burgess Lakes	250	Baker Pond, Fayetteville, N. C.	400 100
Pleasant Lake, Leslie, Mich Baldwin and Burgess Lakes, Greenville, Mich	135	Stewart Pond, Charlotte, N. C Applicants in North Carolina	100
Lake Como, Greenville, Mich Turk Lake, Greenville, Mich	$egin{array}{c} 135 \ 135 \ \end{array}$	Gordon Lake, St. John, N. Dak. Sargent Lake, Amenia, N. Dak.	300 400
Fish Lake, Greenville, Mich	135	Spiritwood Lake, Jamestown,	
Woodbeck Lake, Greenville, Mich	135	N. Dak Blanchard Lake, Blanchard, N.	2,900
Twin and Long Lakes, Green-	1	Dak	200
ville, Mich Lake Bawbeese, Hillsdale, Mich	135 125	Mayville Reservoir, Mayville, N. Dak	225
Bear Lake, Clarion, Mich	135	Stump Lake, Lakota, N. Dak	1,000
Lake Huron, Alpena, Mich Long Lake, Alpena, Mich	$egin{array}{c} 125 \ 200 \end{array} igg $	Devils Lake, Devils Lake, N. Dak Harmonson Lake, Devils Lake,	1,630
Fox Lake and Lake Harbor, Mus-		N. Dak	200
kegon, Mich Big Platt Lake, Benzonia, Mich	265 135	Sweetwater Lake, Devils Lake, N. Dak	200
Cheboygan River, Cheboygan, Mich	135	Weiremiller Lake, Church Ferry, N. Dak	290

Species and disposition.	Adults and yearlings.	Species and disposition.	Adults and yearlings.
Black bass—Continued.		Black bass—Continued.	
Lake Irvine, Church Ferry, N.	960	Perkiomen Creek, Yerkes Sta-	
Dak Hanson Reservoir, Church Ferry,	260	tion, Pa	100
N. Dak	25	Pa	100
Lewis Pond, Church Ferry, N. Dak	25	Silver Lake, Montrose Pa	150
McKinney Lake, Church Ferry,		ment, Pa	100
N. DakLake Metigosha, Bottineau, N.	25	Tidall Mill Pond, Rimerton, Pa.	35
Dak	400	Ridley Creek, Chester, Pa Folly Farm Lake, Elkins, Pa	100
Fish Lake, Rolla, N. Dak	300	Spring Creek, Cherrytree, Pa	100
Willow Lake, Rolla, N. Dak Steel Ranch Spring, Rolla, N. Dak	300   75	Harney Lake, Shawanese, Pa Susquehanna River, George-	300
Ueland Lake, Edgely, N. Dak	25	town, Pa.	150
Perkins Lake, Oakes, N. Dak	300	Liverpool,	100
Forman Reservoir, Forman, N. Dak	300	Crystal and Norton lakes, Car-	100
Applicants in North Dakota	100	bondale, Pa	300
Stillwater Creek, Pleasant Hill,	50	Lake Ariel, Ariel, Pa	200 100
Stillwater Creek, Dayton, Ohio	200	State Fish Commission, Wes-	
Bush and McCulloch creeks, Mc-	200	terly, R. I. State Fish Commission, Provi-	1,000
Culloch, Ohio Lake Anna, Barberton, Ohio	200	dence, R. I	1,000
Raccoon Creek, Newark, Ohio	100	Applicant at Charleston, S. C	100
South Fork Licking River, New- ark, Ohio	100	Big Stone Lake, Wilmot, S. Dak. James River, Mitchell, S. Dak.	800 250
North Fork Licking River, New-		Scotland, S. Dak	400
ark, OhioRocky Fork Licking River, New-	100	Lake Campbell, Brookings, S. Dak Lake Hendricks, Brookings, S.	500
ark, Ohio	100	Dak	1,000
Twin Lakes, Earleville, Ohio	200	Lake Kampeska, Watertown, S.	
Dohner Lake, Doylestown, Ohio. Cliff Lake, Springfield, Ohio	200 200	Dak Sylvan Lake, Custer, S. Dak	1,400
Springfield Lake, Akron, Ohio	200	Lake Madison, Madison, S. Dak	700
West Branch Mill Creek, Glen- dale, Ohio	200	Applicants in South Dakota Buffalo River, Perryville, Tenn	2,950
Muskingum River, Dresden, Ohio		Spring Lake, Woodstock, Tenn	250
Big Miami River, Franklin, Ohio.	200	Blueback Creek, Centerville,	900
Little Miami River, Columbia, Ohio	200	Swan River, Centerville, Tenn	200
Little Miami River, Waynesville,		Lambs Fork Creek, Del Rio, Tenn	100
Hopkins Lake, Willoughby, Ohio.	. 200 100	Cosby Creek, Del Rio, Tenn Water company's lake, Jackson,	100
Whitewater River, Harrison,		Tenn	200
Ohio	$\begin{array}{c} 300 \\ 1,325 \end{array}$	Applicants in Tennessee Lake Blanche, Austin, Tex	
Applicants in Ohio Indian Creek, Woodward, Okla. Spring Lake, Woodward, Okla. Spring Creek, Woodward, Okla.	100	Walnut Springs, Austin, Tex	
Spring Lake, Woodward, Okla	200	Llano River, Austin, Tex	1,000
Ivanhoe Creek, Shattuck, Okla	$\frac{100}{300}$	Llano and Colorado rivers, Kings- land, Tex	5,000
Crutcho Creek, Oklahoma, Okla.	200	Quoin Creek, Manchaca, Tex	100
Applicants in Oklahoma	1,025 425	Golden Lake, Manchaca, Tex Little Brazos River, Hearne, Tex.	5,000 2,500
Reservoir, Phoenixville, Pa	100	Spring Lake, Hearne, Tex	500
Lake Taminent, East Strouds- burg, Pa.	150	Fin and Feather Club Lake, Hutchins, Tex	2,050
Mud Run, East Stroudsburg, Pa.	150	Spring Lake, Holland, Tex	100
Hunter Range Lake, East		Wallace Lake, Moore, Tex	300
Stroudsburg, Pa. Keeney Lake, New Freedom, Pa.	200 100	Moore Lake, Moore, Tex Spring Lake, Vernon, Tex	50 100
. Honmanville Lake, New Free-		Elmendorf Lake, San Antonio,	
dom, Pa Wissahickon Creek, Penllyn, Pa	100 100	San Pedro Springs, San Antonio,	1,000
Ambier, Pa.	100	Tex	350
Cloverly Farm Lake, Westches-	F0.	Spring Lake, Ennis, Tex	300
ter, Pa French Creek, St. Peters, Pa	50 100	Guadalupe River, Kerrville, Tex- Cuero, Tex	4,700
Juniata River, Everett, Pa	200	Spring Lake, Valentine, Tex	200 2,500
Huntingdon, Pa. Shade Creek, Shadegap, Pa.	300 100	Hondo Creek, Hondo, Tex Spring Lake, Spofford, Tex	500
Schuylkill River, Birdsboro, Pa.	150	San Gabriel River, Georgetown,	
Conneaut River, Conneautville,	100	Spring Lake, Amarillo, Tex	1,600 500
Big and Little Conewago Creeks.		Lake McDonough, Phelps, Tex	500
New Oxford, Pa	100	Spring Lake, Waco, Tex	200 500
Blacklog Creek, Rockhill, Pa	100 100	Day Lake, Waco, Tex Lake Eloise, Waco, Tex	50(
Aughwick Creek, Rockhill, Pa	100	Washita River, Canadian, Tex	3,000
Shirleysburg, Pa	100	Gageby Creek, Canadian, Tex Spring Brook, Canadian, Tex	1,500 500

Species and disposition.	Adults and year- lings.	Species and disposition.	Adults and year- lings.
Black bass—Continued. Sand Creek, Canadian, Tex Grigsby Creek, Canadian, Tex Lambert Creek, Canadian, Tex	500 1,000 500	Small-mouth black bass: State Fish Commission, Westerly, R. I	200
South Concho River, San Angelo, Tex Little Joshua Creek, Welfare, Tex	150 300	Crappie: State Fish Commission, Wilmington, Del	500
Colony Fork Reservoir, Ranger, Tex- Spring Creek, Marfa, Tex- Green Creek, Clairette, Tex	1,700 2,500	Murray Hill Lake, Augusta, Ga Horseshoe Lake, Wynwood, Ind. T Applicants in Indian Territory	100 200 200
Bosque River, Clairette, Tex Fishing Club Lake, Gatesville, Tex Claude Lake, Claude, Tex	5,000 300 1,725	Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Iowa Upper Iowa River, Limesprings, Iowa	1,375
Nueces River, Cotulla, Tex Sweetwater Creek, Sweetwater, Tex Iatan Lake, Iatan, Tex	800	Maquoketa River, Manchester, Iowa Clear Lake, Clearlake, Iowa Clear River, Orchard, Iowa	10,500
Spring Creek, Colorado, Tex Spring Lake, Richland, Tex San Marcos River, San Marcos, Tex	50,000	Cedar Rapids, Iowa Middle River, Winterset, Iowa North River, Winterset, Iowa	7,300 500 200
Applicants in Texas Connecticut River, Wells River, Vt. Salem and Derby ponds, Newport,	4,655	Frazee and Lefinwell lakes, Wheat- land Iowa	250
Lake Dunmore, Norfolk, Va North Anna River, Mineral City, Va		Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa Applicants in Iowa Lakeside Lake, Olathe, Kans	200 200
Peak Creek, Pulaski City, Va	100	Eureka Lake, Manhattan, Kans McDowell Creek, Manhattan, Kans Little Arkansas River, Wichita, Kans	200 100 200
Baker Millpond, Widewater, Va King Pond, Ashland, Va Great Run, Warrenton, Va Mountain Lake, Mountain Lake, Va.	100 100	Prairie Dog Dam, Dresden, Kans Pelican Creek, Oberlin, Kans Northwest Fork Kiowa Creek, Buck-	75 75
Falling River, Brookneal, Va Canterbury Pond, Richmond, Va Difficult Creek Pond, Clover, Va	150 100	lin, Kans Forest Lake, Bonner Springs, Kans Applicants in Kansas	100 230 1,775
Cowpasture River, Millboro, Va Jackson River, Cedar Creek, Va Millpond, Raphine, Va	355 200	Spring Lake, Paducah, Ky Stoner Creek, Winchester, Ky Howard Lower Creek, Winchester,	600 100
Black Pond, Vienna, Va Bluestone River, Pauls Mills, Va Millington Pond, Green Springs De		Water company's lake, Winchester, Ky	100
pot, Va Artificial Lake, Rapidan, Va Ice Pond, Mount Holly, Va	50	Clark County Poorhouse lake, Win- chester, Ky Lake Ellerslie, Lexington, Ky	100 100
North River, East Lexington, Va James River, Gilmore Mills, Va Abert, Va Hollywood Cemetery Lake, Rich-	100	Ritter Lake, Falmouth, Ky Applicants in Kentucky Little Youghiogheny River, Oak- land, Md	2,300 2,300 1,500
mond, Va. Silver Spring Lake, Gordonsville, Va. Applicants in Virginia.	150 100 1,350	Potomac River, Woodmont, Md Applicants in Maryland. Sturgeon Lake, Sturgeon Lake,	200
Decker Creek, Morgantown, W. Va. Buffalo Creek, Fairmont, W. Va	275 275	Minn Cutoff Lake, Brunswick, Mo. Springwater Lake, Independence,	375 300
Bethany, W. Va Tygarts Valley River, Foxhall, W. Va Elkins, W. Va Elk Creek, Clarksburg, W. Va	600 275	MoCrisp Lake, Independence, MoLake McDonald, Independence, Mo.	3, 100 1, 270
West Fork River, Clarksburg, W. Va- Lake Terra Alta, Terra Alta, W. Va- Snowy Creek and Lake, Terra Alta,	275	Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo	320 100 300
W. Va Shenandoah River, Charlestown, W. Va Back Creek, Martinsburg, W. Va	275 275 200	McPherson Pond, Fayetteville, N. C. Johnston Mill Pond, Littleton, N. C. Little Alamance River, Burlington, N. C.	20 20 100
Opequan Creek, Martinsburg, W. Va. Potomac River, Martinsburg, W. Va. Elk River, Charleston, W. Va.	400 275	Lake Rhett, Flatrock, N. C. Toe River, Marion, N. C. Applicants in North Carolina.	50 200 410
South Branch Potomac River, Rom- ney, W. Va Little Kanawha and Elk rivers, Sut-	275	Devils Lake, Devils Lake, N. Dak Weiremiller Lake, Church Ferry, N. Dak	150 50
ton, W. Va Applicants in West Virginia Wanby Lake, Lakewood, Wis	700 250 600	Lake Irvine, Church Ferry, N. Dak. Lewis Pond, Church Ferry, N. Dak. Whitewater River, Harrison, Ohio	25 75 200
Elbow and Newton lakes, Wausau- kee, Wis Bearskull Lake, Lac du Flambeau,	600	Glendale Lake, Glendale, Ohio Burger Fish Pond Lake, Pondcreek, Okla	100
Wis Elk Lake, Phillips, Wis Butternut Lake, Butternut, Wis Applicants in Wisconsin	2,300	Spring Lake, Enid, Okla Applicants in Oklahoma Mud Run, Penllyn, Pa Lake Melin!ie, Ebensburg, Pa	100 200 100 300
Total	282, 127	Conococheague Creek, Marion. Pa Lake Hopatcong, Bethlenem. Pa Juniata River, Huntingdon, Pa	500 200

Species and disposition.	Adults and year- lings.	Species and disposition.	Adults and year- lings.
rappie—Continued.		Rock bass-Continued.	
Ingleside Fish Lake, Summerville, S. C.	50	Howard Lower Creek, Winchester,	10
Clifton Millpond, Clifton, S. C.	50	Stoner Creek, Winchester, Ky	100
Saluda River, Pelzer, S. C	50 100	Strode Creek, Winchester, Ky Water_Company's Lake, Winches-	100
Fair Forest Creek, Spartanburg, S. C.	50	ter, Ky	100
Broad River, Blacksburg, S. C	130 275	Spring Lake, Winchester, Ky	300
Sylvan Lake, Custer, S. Dak	30	Lake Ellerslie, Lexington, Ky	200 600
Buffalo River, Perryville, Tenn	800	Moose Lake, Hancock, Minn	30
South Fork Holston River, Bluff City, Tenn	125	Spring Creek, Marionville, Mo Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo	20 50
Watauga River, Watauga, Tenn	125	Rogers Lake, Frederickstown, Ohio	30
French Broad River, Leadvale, Tenn.	228 50	Odell Lake, Lakeville, Ohio	30
Alamosa Lake, Wichita Falls, Tex Spring Lake, Wichita Falls, Tex	50	Dohner Lake, Doylestown, Ohio Applicants in Ohio	80
Millpond, Amarillo, Tex	75	Sportsman Creek, Bridgeport, Okla	20
Spring Lake, Brownwood, Tex Barton Creek, Clarendon, Tex	50 200	Gageby Creek, Amarillo, Tex	10
Myers Pond, San Angelo, Tex	125	Amarillo Creek, Amarillo, Tex	42
South Concho River, San Angelo.	95	Chicken River, Amarillo, Tex	80
Tex Flag Springs Lake, Taylor, Tex	25 25	Buffalo Springs Creek, Tascosa, Tex. Barton Creek, Clarendon, Tex	20
Lake Olmos, Taylor, Tex	30	Spring Lake, Tyler, Tex	40
Burns Lake, Taylor, Tex Turner Lake, Taylor, Tex Moore Lake, Taylor, Tex	20 25	Lake View, Brownwood, Tex Sabine River, Greenville, Tex	10 30
Moore Lake, Taylor, Tex	20	Willow Lake, Pittsburg, Tex	10
Reservoir, Brownwood, Tex	30	Long Branch, Kingsbury, Tex	5
Fairland Lake, Brownwood. Tex Lake Thorne, Longview, Tex	60 150	Artificial Lake, Austin, Tex	10
Hill Lake, Longview, Tex	150	Dry Creek, Richmond, Tex	10
Lovelace Lake, Hillsboro, Tex	50	Fairchild Creek, Richmond, Tex	5
Lake Gibbons, Paris, Tex Oak Lake, Waco, Tex	106 50	Gibbons Lake, Paris, Tex	•
Beld Springs Lake, West, Tex	30	Tex	5
Quion Creek, Manchaca, Tex	50 40	Applicants in Texas Spring Branch, Mosleys Junction, Va.	$2,59 \\ 10$
Crystal Lake, Pittsburg, Tex Artificial Lake, Austin, Tex	25	Lake Raymond, Petersburg, Va	30
Walnut Stream, Austin, Tex	50	Millpond, Roxbury, Va	300
Running Stream, Llano, Tex Marcado Creek, Victoria, Tex	100 30	Little River and Goose Creek, Plains Station, Va	60
Reservoir, Victoria, Tex	20	Glen Allen Lake, Glen Allen, Va	100
Spring Creek, Victoria, Tex	25 30	Applicants in Virginia	2,800
Guadalupe River, Kerrville, Tex	245	Total	18, 16
Cuero, Tex	50	(14	
Millpond, Kerrville, Tex	25	Strawberry bass: Liveoak Creek, Jerome, Ariz	100
Tex	75	Flagstaff, Ariz	100
Applicants in Texas  Jackson River, Cedar Creek, Va	1,065 720	Big Lake, Biglake, Ark	200 100
Cowpasture River, Millboro, Va	360	Chaplin Lake, Natchitoches, La	100
James River, Gilmore Mills, Va	120	Applicants in Louisiana	4,000
Abert, Va	60 240	Hickory Creek, Neosho, Mo	57
Decker Creek, Morgantown, W. Va.	100	Applicants in Missouri	300
Tygart Valley River, Foxhall, W. Va. Elk Creek, Clarksburg, W. Va	300 100	Colony Fork Lake, Ranger, Tex	2,000
Lake Terra Alta, Terra Alta, W. Va.	150	Total	7,544
Snowy Creek and Lake, Terra Alta,	150		
W. Va Back Creek, Martinsburg, W. Va	150 300	Warmouth bass: Maquoketa River, Manchester, Iowa	1,600
Opequan Creek, Martinsburg, W.		Lake McDonald, Independence, Mo.	250
Va Potomac River, Martinsburg, W. Va	300 400	Total	1,850
Elk River, Charleston, W. Va Buffalo Creek, Bethany, W. Va	500		
Buffalo Creek, Bethany, W. Va Applicants in West Virginia	600	Sun-fish: Lake McDonald, Independence, Mo.	2, 100
	600	Lake McDonaid, Independence, Mo.	<b>3, 10</b>
Total	151,653	Bream:	സ
ock bass:		Millpond, Pittsboro, Ala Clamdale Lake, Washington, Ga	200 100
Oxford Lake, Oxford, Ala	200	Spring Branch, Utopia, Ga	100
Spring Branch, Birmingham, Ala	58 716	East Lake, Atlanta, Ga	200 200
Applicants in Alabama Liveoak Creek, Flagstaff, Ariz	200	McCall Lake, Macon, Ga Applicants in Georgia	200
Applicants in Arizona	300	Mississippi River, Bellevue, Iowa	50,000
Applicants in Arkansas Horseshoe Lake, Wynwood, Ind. T.	900 100	Crystal Lake, Palestine, Tex	300
Applicants in Indian Territory	200	Total	51,300
Applicants in Kansas	1,250		

Species and disposition.	Fry.	Species and disposition.	Fry.
Cod:		Lobster—Continued.	
Tangier Sound, Crisfield, Md	3,000,000	Atlantic Ocean—Continued.	
Vinevard Sound:	3,000,000	Scituate, Mass	1,933,000
Near Tarpaulin Cove Light,		Cohasset, Mass	2,530,000
Mass	37, 593, 000	Lanesville, Mass	1,800,000
Robinson Hole, Mass	11,807,000	Beverly, Mass	3, 950, 000
Off Jobs Neck, Mass	24, 625, 000	Woods Hole Harbor, off Grass	
Quicks Hole, Mass	11,064,000	Ledge Island, Mass	1,150,000
Gay Head Light, Mass	5,046,000	Eel Pond, Waquoit, Mass	1,258,000
Nobska Light, Mass	17, 095, 000	Katama Bay, off Edgartown,	
Can Buoy, Mass	6, 327, 000	Mass	1,274,000
Bow Bells, Mass	419,000	Wellfleet Harbor, off Mayo	
Atlantic Ocean:		Beach, Mass.	875,000
Off Gay Head, Mass	3,047,000	Casco Bay, off—	4 000 0
Gloucester, Mass	97, 392, 000	Diamond Island, Me	1,200,000
Rockport, Mass	26, 500, 000	Long Island, Mo.	1,500,000
Ipswich Bay, Rockport, Mass	11,511,000	Cow Island, Me	1,500,000
Eel Pond, Woods Hole, Mass	4, 935, 000	Small Point, Me	500,000
Woods Hole Harbor, Woods Hole,	4 000 000	Penobscot Bay, off Isle au Haut,	F00 000
Mass	4, 963, 000	Me.	500,000
Total	962 994 000	Gulf of Maine, off—	1 500 000
TOTAL	265, 324, 000	Boothbay Bay, Me Port Clyde, Me	1,500,000 $500,000$
Flat-fish:		Cape Meddick, Me	1,000,000
Woods Hole Harbor, Woods Hole,		Kennebunkport, Me	1,000,000
Mass	66, 317, 000	Cape Porpoise Me	2,000,000
Eel Pond, Woods Hole, Mass	548, 000	Wood Island, Me	1,000,000
Waquoit Bay, Waquoit, Mass	17, 590, 000	Richmond Island, Me	1,000,000
Buzzards Bay, off Weepecket	11,000,000	Matinicus Island, Me	590,000
Island, Mass	2,660,000	Gulf of Maine, near Halfway	000,000
20200204 220000000000000000000000000000		Rock, Me	3,000,000
Total	87, 115, 000	Indian Harbor, Indian Harbor,	_,,
		Me	200,000
Lobster:	,	Moose River (mouth of), Som-	
Fisher Island Sound, off—		erset County, Me	000,000
Fisher Island, Conn	745,000	Harpswell Harbor, Harpswell	
Noank, Conn	1,123,000	Harbor, Me	2,500,000
Seal Harbor, between Whitehead		Orr Island Harbor, Orr Isl-	
and Sprucehead, Me	500,000	and, Me	1,000,000
Owls Head Bay, near western shore of Owls Head, Me	#00 000	Hadley Harbor, Gosnold, Mass	8,686,000
shore of Owls Head, Me	500,000	Vineyard Sound:	×00.000
Rockland Harbor (southwestern	1 000 000	Off Cedartree Neck, Mass	589,000
side), Rockland, Me	1,000,000	Menemsha Bight, Mass	243,000
Atlantic Ocean:	1 500 000	Cuttyhunk Channel, Cutty-	467,000
Kittery Point, Me York Harbor, Me	1,500,000 4,750,000	hunk, Mass Buzzards Bay, off Penikese Isl-	407,000
Portsmouth Harbor, Me	1,625,000	and, Mass	353,000
Newcastle, N. H.	1,625,000	anu, mass	305,000
Gloucester, Mass		Total	*77, 166, 000
Rockport, Mass	2,270,000	10001	77, 200, 000
arounder of mission are seen and are a seen		•	

<sup>\*</sup> In addition to the above, 3.767,000 lobster fry were produced, which were delivered to Dr. H. C. Bumpus for scientific purposes.

# REPORT ON THE INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD-FISHES AND THE FISHING-GROUNDS.

By Hugh M. Smith, Assistant in Charge.

#### OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS.

#### LYNNHAVEN RIVER, VIRGINIA.

During this year the oyster-fattening experiments at Lynnhaven River, Virginia, have been continued with encouraging results. special objects have been to secure by artificial means a more abundant growth of the minute plants on which the oyster feeds in order that the oysters may more readily and surely attain a marketable con-The use of commercial fertilizer as a pabulum for the diatoms was continued with increasing success. The claire, wholly shut off from the influence of the tides, was refilled in August with water having a density of 1.012, and a good quality of fertilizer was applied at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre, the claire having a mean depth of The oysters, introduced at intervals between October and January, ultimately became as fat as any market requires, and some sent to Washington in March were exceptionally fat. It was found, however, that the time required for oysters to attain the desired condition was too long for practical purposes, probably because the processes of respiration, feeding, etc., are not sufficiently active on account of the absence of tidal motion. The next step in the experiments will be the artificial production of currents throughout the claire, so that the water will be aerated and the vital processes in the oysters stimulated at the same time that the food organisms are being regularly supplied.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of the general policy of the Commission to assist the States in the development of their fishery resources, the steamer Fish Hawk was detailed for a thorough survey of certain oyster-grounds of North Carolina, the special object in view being the devising of methods for promoting the oyster industry and the determination of the factors which underlie the failure of oyster-culture in the State during the past ten or twelve years. A consideration of these points involved a complete study of the biological and physical characters of the oyster-grounds. The extent of the North Carolina waters adapted to the existence of oysters prevented an examination of more than a small part of the grounds in one season, and the work was therefore restricted to certain areas of special interest.

In September, 1899, the investigations were begun in the vicinity of Beaufort and Morehead, and included Newport and North rivers, the Straits, Jarrett Bay, and Back Sound, which waters were completed in December; then the *Fish Hawk* moved into Pamlico Sound, where it was engaged until March, 1900, in work on several important areas, including Swan Quarter Bay, the most productive oyster section in the State.

The general examination of the oyster-beds was under the immediate charge of Mr. James A. Smith, the commanding officer of the vessel, who was assisted by Mr. W. F. Hill and Mr. O. F. Bellows, who were detailed from the office at Washington as surveyors and draftsmen, and by Dr. Caswell Grave, of Johns Hopkins University, who gave particular attention to the biological features of the inquiry. Prof. J. A. Holmes, director of the North Carolina geological and natural-history survey, took great interest in the work and his suggestions as to the especial regions to be examined were followed. The State Oyster Commission, at the request of Professor Holmes, detailed their steam launch to assist in the survey in Pamlico Sound. Special reports on the work have been submitted by the commander of the vessel and Dr. Grave, and large detailed charts delineating the natural and planted oyster-beds have been prepared in the office by Mr. Hill from data obtained in the field.

#### EASTERN OYSTERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Although the eastern oyster has been acclimatized in the Pacific States for a number of years, it is only in California that natural reproduction is known to have taken place. If the oysters in Oregon and Washington have reproduced, the young have not survived the free-swimming stage. This matter is naturally engaging the attention of the State fishery authorities. References to the studies of the eastern oysters planted in Yaquina Bay, Oregon, have been made in previous reports of the division. In 1899 the condition of the oysters in Willapa Bay, Washington, received attention. The Commission had planted 80 barrels of eastern oysters in this place in 1894, with the understanding that they would be properly guarded and left to multiply. The absence of recent reports from this lot, together with requests from the State that the physical conditions in the bay be considered with reference to oyster propagation, led the Commission to undertake a preliminary examination in the present fiscal year. Dr. H. F. Moore, naturalist on the Albatross and an oyster expert, having been detailed to visit the bay in August, 1899, while en route to join the vessel, made the following report:

Pursuant to orders, I have visited Willapa Bay for the purpose of examining the eastern oysters planted there by the Commission and "to determine whether natural spawning has taken place, and if not, whether there are physical conditions which prevent it." I have found that the oysters planted there by the Commission have been almost exterminated, a somewhat lengthy search resulting in finding

but five. The reasons for this are not to be defined from the brief examination which it was possible for me to make. They may have become buried by shifting of the bottom or by the deposit of silt, but from the condition of the shells found I am inclined to think that neither explanation is adequate, and I suspect that some, at least, of the transplanted oysters have found their way to market. I understand that these oysters were bedded rather thickly, and if they and the dead shells have not become buried they have certainly been carried off through some agency. I have learned from the oystermen that at the end of the first year a large proportion of those planted had survived and were on the beds, but after that they became gradually fewer. It would appear, therefore, that they had withstood the vicissitudes of transportation with a fair degree of success.

During the last two or three years several private beds of eastern oysters have been established in different parts of Willapa Bay and they are reported to be doing well, possibly because it is somebody's interest to protect them from depredations of unprincipled persons.

In this connection I should counsel against further plantings of oysters on this coast by the Commission unless satisfactory guarantee can be offered that they will be protected from theft. A general assurance from the oystermen of a given locality is not sufficient, as then no one feels the responsibility and no one wishes to assume the onus of prosecuting the offenders even if they be detected.

In two of the five oysters found the ovaries were well developed and apparently ripe eggs could be squeezed from the oviduct. The other three were not sexually mature, and as no males were found the possibility of fertilizing the eggs could not be tested. I understand, however, that Professor Doan, of the State Agricultural College, succeeded in fertilizing some eggs earlier in the summer. He is said to be carrying on experiments on the line of artificial fecundation as a solution of the difficulties in establishing self-sustaining beds.

So far as I could learn, there is no evidence that the eastern oyster has ever naturally spawned here, or, rather, that there has ever been a set of spat. I think that the cold water here will prevent that under ordinary conditions, but I believe that in shallow ponds suitably constructed, and with proper precautions against the deposit of silt on the cultch, spat may be raised for subsequent planting in the open bay. If the Commission is to attempt oyster-culture on this coast, it seems to me that this line of research is the one indicated-as most reasonable and most likely to yield results of value. The water during my stay was about 61° F., 8 or 9 degrees lower than usually suffices for the development of oyster fry.

We have no series of temperature and density observations extending throughout the year on this coast, and I have left a set of salinometers with Mr. Bush, who will make and record observations.

Concerning the native oyster, I made the interesting observation that, like its European relative, the eggs undergo a very considerable development in the gill chamber of the mother. When discharged they are, in fact, about at the stage of fixation. The eggs and embryos are very much larger than the eggs of the eastern oyster. I do not remember to have seen this fact mentioned by those who have called attention to the hermaphroditism of the species.

The failure of the eastern oyster to reproduce in the colder waters of Oregon and Washington has suggested the desirability of transplanting to our west coast some of the fine large oysters found in northern Japan, notably in Akishi Bay, on the eastern side of Hokushu Island. This step has been recommended by the Commission to some of the oyster-planters of Washington, and it is understood that negotiations are now under way for the shipment of a cargo for transplanting in Willapa Bay and other waters of Washington.

#### WORK AT THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

WOODS HOLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

From the report of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, the director of the biological laboratory of the Commission at this place, the following outline of the work there carried on has been taken:

The year has been characterized by general improvements in the equipment of the laboratory, increased facilities for collecting materal, enlarged library accommodations, and a gratifying increase in the amount of scientific work accomplished. The Commissioner was at the station during the greater portion of the summer, and through his advice many needed changes were made in and about the laboratory.

The steamer Fish Hawk was at the station at the beginning of the fiscal year and remained until September 6. During the summer the trawl was lowered 71 times, and Mr. J. D. Milligan kept a careful record of all the animals taken. The efficiency of the Fish Hawk as an instrument of biological research was largely due to the skill, interest, and experience of the commanding officer, James A. Smith, mate, U. S. Navy.

The *Grampus* made three trips to the Gulf Stream, and Captain Hahn secured valuable data respecting the distribution of the tile-fish. The steam launches *Blue Wing*, *Cygnet*, and *Merganser* were in daily use during July and August.

At the close of the summer of 1899 Commissioner Bowers recommended that a large room, heretofore used as a museum, be repaired and made into a library. Nothing during the year has occasioned more general approval from men of science than the furnishing of this room for the growing library and as a resort for those who wish to study. The eard catalogue shows a gratifying increase in the number of contributions to the library, and already the list of acquisitions numbers over 3,000 volumes and pamphlets. The librarian of Brown University has kindly loaned sets of the more important scientific journals, and the authorities of the Marine Biological Laboratory have extended the use of their library to those working at the Commission.

The number of those who pursued investigations at the laboratory is somewhat larger than in the previous year, and while it includes many who worked on problems solely of economic importance, the director did not hesitate to call upon any or all for advice or assistance when the interests of the Commission could be thereby subserved. Indeed, the following list represents a body of able and willing volunteers: Warren E. Babcock, M. D., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Barton A. Bean, U. S. National Museum; James E. Benedict, Ph. D., U. S. National Museum; R. P. Bigelow, Ph. D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Maurice A. Bigelow, M. S., Harvard University; R. E. Blount, A. B., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Bumpus, Ph. D., Brown University; R. S. Breed, M. S., Harvard University; T. J. Burrage, A. B., Brown University; H. L. Clark, Ph. D., Amherst College; H. A.

Childs, B. S., University of Iowa; F. P. Drowne, Brown University; W. H. Dudley, Wisconsin State Normal School; G. W. Field, Ph. D., Rhode Island Agricultural College; W. W. Francis, Johns Hopkins University; Peter Frandsen, A. B., Harvard University; Erik H. Green, A. M., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. W. Hargitt, Ph. D., Syracuse University; Harold Heath, Ph. D., Leland Stanford University; C. J. Herrick, M. S., Denison University; S. J. Holmes, Ph. D., University of Michigan; Freeland Howe, jr., A. B., Harvard University; J. M. Johnson, Harvard University; R. H. Johnson, Harvard University; J. L. Kellogg, Ph. D., Olivet College; C. R. Knight, American Museum of Natural History; T. G. Lee, M. D., University of Minnesota; A. B. Lewis, A. M., University of Nebraska; Edwin Linton, Ph. D., Washington and Jefferson College; C. G. Maywood, A. B., Albion College; A. D. Mead, Ph. D., Brown University; P. Calvin Mensch, M. D., Ursinus College; E. C. McKibben, Denison University; W. J. Moenkhaus, Ph. D., Harvard University; C. C. Nutting, A. M., University of Iowa; G. H. Parker, D. S., Harvard University; H. F. Perkins, A. B., Johns Hopkins University; Charles W. Prentiss, A. M., Harvard University; Herbert W. Rand, A. M., Harvard University; Jonathan Risser, Grinnell College; Porter E. Sargent, A. M., Harvard University; H. Sherwood, A. M., Brown University; Arthur J. Stewartson, Washington and Jefferson College; Myron W. Stickney, A. M., Worcester Academy; R. M. Strong, A. B., Harvard University; Oliver S. Strong, Ph. D., Columbia University; C. F. Sylvester, Princeton College; G. W. Sylvester, Princeton College; Millett T. Thompson, A. M., Brown University; Edward L. Thorndike, Ph. D., Columbia University; R. W. Tower, A. M., Brown University; E. E. Tyzzer, A. M., Harvard Medical School; Ira Van Gieson, M. D., Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals: H. F. Welten A. M. Institute of the New York State Hospitals; II. E. Walter, A. M., North Division High School, Chicago; L. B. Walton, A. M., Brown University; F. E. Watson, A. M., Brown University; W. A. Willard, A.M., Harvard University; W. M. Wheeler, Ph.D., University of Texas; S. R. Williams, A. M., Harvard University; G. M. Winslow, Ph. D., Auburndale, Mass.; R. M. Yerkes, A. B., Harvard University.

Dr. James L. Kellogg, assisted by Mr. George H. Sherwood, has

Dr. James L. Kellogg, assisted by Mr. George H. Sherwood, has conducted a series of experiments to test the rate of growth of the clam and the feasibility of clam cultivation. The results of these experiments will be published in a special report.

Mr. George H. Sherwood has carried on a series of observations for the purpose of determining the cause of the migrations of fish. Mr. Vinal N. Edwards's valuable records of the times of arrival and departure of various species of fish visiting the Woods Hole region have proved of great service in this work.

In 1898 Professor McClure, assisted by Mr. C. F. Sylvester, began a comparative study of the circulatory system of fishes, which has been continued during the present year. The nets and traps of the Commission have provided him with material for this work.

Mr. E. H. Green has made a chemical examination of the connective tissue of the ocean sun-fish to determine its value as a glue-producing material; and has begun an analysis of the chitin of the lobster for the purpose of finding for it some commercial use.

Mr. E. E. Tyzzer, of Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Cushing, of Jefferson Medical College, have begun investigations on the diseases of fishes, in which they have had the assistance of Dr. Edwin Linton, who for many years has confined his studies to the entozoa of fishes.

During July and August, 1899, Dr. J. E. Benedict was given opportunity to collect material for the U. S. National Museum, and in August and September Mr. Barton A. Bean collected fishes for the same institution. In August Mr. Freeland Howe, jr., accompanied the Fish Hawk on a dredging excursion to the Gulf Stream. His account of the biological results will appear in an early paper of the Bulletin.

For many years workers at Woods Hole have needed papers of general reference in which they might find descriptions of the numerous animals which occur in this region. The publications of Professor Verrill on the invertebrates of Vineyard Sound have been for a long time out of print, and it has been decided to issue a series of faunistic papers which will ultimately embrace all of the invertebrate groups. The copepods and hydroids, two groups of invertebrates contributing largely to the general food supply of fishes, have been given special attention during the past year. Prof. W. M. Wheeler, of the University of Texas, has already prepared a paper on the former group, which will appear in the Bulletin for 1899, and Prof. C. C. Nutting, of the University of Iowa, has a paper on the latter group, which will be ready for the printer at an early date.

Prof. Hubert L. Clark, of Olivet College, Michigan, has in preparation a paper on the general anatomy of the star-fish, and Thomas J. Burrage, of the Harvard Medical School, has contributed an anatomical paper on the alimentary tract of the flounder.

Excellent photographs of living fish have been taken by Mr. M. W. Stickney, and sketches of living marine animals have been made by Mr. Charles R. Knight, of the American Museum.

Much interest has been manifested in recent years in the photography of living fishes and other animals in the water. While considerable difficulties are encountered, they are more than counterbalanced by the satisfaction in securing illustrations that actually represent the form and attitude of the live animals. In the United States great success in this line has been attained by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, to whom the Commission extended facilities at the aquaria in Washington, and whose paper entitled "Experiments in Photography of Living Fishes" was printed in 1899 as a part of the Bulletin for that year. The plates in this paper, and also the text, have been extensively reprinted, both here and abroad. Working along independent lines, Mr. M. W. Stickney has achieved some creditable results in the photography of marine fishes at the Woods Hole laboratory.

#### BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

The opening of a laboratory at Beaufort, N. C., on June 1, 1899, was noticed in the last report, which contained an outline of the operations during the last month of the fiscal year. The laboratory remained open until September 15, and was occupied by Prof. W. K. Brooks, Dr. Caswell Grave, and Mr. A. M. Reese, all of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. E. W. Berger, of Baldwin University; Prof. J. I. Hamaker, of Trinity College (N. C.); Prof. T. G. Pearson, of Guilford College; Prof. J. Y. Graham, of the University of Alabama; and Mr. C. A. Shore, of the University of North Carolina, in addition to Prof. H. V. Wilson, of the same institution, who was in charge. The laboratory reopened under the same direction on June 1, 1900, during which month tables were taken by Prof. E. B. Wilson, Dr. H. E. Crampton, Mr. H. B. Torrey, and Mr. J. C. Torrey, of Columbia University; Dr. Grave; Professor Hamaker; Prof. R. E. Coker, of the Goldsboro (N. C.) public schools; and Mr. J. W. Turrentine, of the University of North Carolina.

Among the numerous special inquiries conducted by the laboratory corps, the following may be mentioned: Prof. H. V. Wilson, assisted by Mr. Shore, gave attention to the breeding conditions of certain fishes, sponges, and crustacean parasites, among the last being a small barnacle (Dichelaspis) on the gills of the common edible crab (Callinectes). Professor Coker and Mr. Turrentine, under Professor Wilson's supervision, investigated the spawning habits of various fishes, including the following edible forms, from all of which eggs were artificially taken and fertilized: Weak-fish (Cynoscion regale), spotted squeteague (Cynoscion maculatum), hog-fish (Orthopristis), porgy (Chætodipterus), and king-fish (Menticirrus). The eggs of the silverside (Menidia notata), important as an article of food for the other fish, were also obtained, and some interesting and valuable observations on another small species, a blenny (Hypleurochilus), were made. The character of the food of the hog-fish and croaker (Micropogon) was studied. The former species is regarded by many persons as having a distinctly unpleasant flavor and hence much less valuable as food than the same fish taken in the vicinity of Norfolk; one cause for the inferiority in flavor has been found to be a large species of the peculiar worm-like animal (Balanoglossus), which is very abundant on the flats in Beaufort Harbor and is freely eaten by the hog-fish. Dr. Grave studied the life-history of the brittle-stars (Ophiurans), and during the spring of 1900, while attached to the Fish Hawk, used the facilities of the station in connection with his examination of the oystergrounds of the region. Dr. Crampton was occupied in investigating the effects of abnormal conditions on the development of the eggs of the oyster and other mollusks. Mr. Torrey considered the early development of one of the most abundant annelid worms (Axiothea), an important article of diet for some of the bottom-feeding fishes.

In the course of an extended article on "Marine Biology at Beau-

fort" in the American Naturalist for May, 1900, Professor Wilson, director of the laboratory, makes the following statements concerning the studies of the various animal forms of the region:

It is planned that the record of each species shall include mention of the localities in which it is fairly abundant, most convenient collecting methods, time of year during which breeding goes on, brief natural-history notes on habits of adult (food, enemies, parasites, rate of growth, time and extent of migration, etc.), and on the life-history (character of eggs, where and how deposited, possibility of artificial fertilization, period of embryonic development, character of larva and period of larval development, habitat, food, and enemies of larva). The economic value of such a knowledge of the natural history of the region will be readily understood, and it is equally obvious to what an extent it will aid naturalists engaged in the study of abstruse problems of morphological and physiological embryology, of comparative anatomy and physiology. Its value in connection with similar results of the work at other coast stations, to the study of the variability of organisms, may be here alluded to.

To carry out such a scheme of work for a rich fauna like that of Beaufort will An excellent basis has, however, been built up, and profitable lines of study marked out by the members of the Johns Hopkins marine laboratory and by other naturalists. At the Fish Commission laboratory many of the previously known facts, some recorded, some unrecorded (in the possession of former workers at Beaufort), have been brought together and confirmed, and important additions have been made. The forms actually collected during the season of 1899 include 238 species of marine invertebrates, some 70 fishes, 50 birds, a number of reptiles, amphibia, insects, and arachnoids, and a very considerable number of land plants and algæ. In the case of a good number of species, notes along the lines indicated above were made. In another season's work doubtless all the recorded forms will have been taken and identified. Further progress can only be made by a formal division of labor among the members of the laboratory. the great awakening of interest, which is so apparent to-day in the phenomena exhibited by animals and plants regarded as living units, it should not be difficult to find naturalists who will gladly work up the local natural history of the groups embracing the particular forms on which they may be investigating problems of a morphological or physiological character.

The variety of fishes that may be taken in a short time in Beaufort Harbor and adjoining waters is so great as to make it evident that the number recorded (Jenkins gives 134) for the region will be greatly increased when systematic collecting has been carried on for a few years. Some 9 miles from Beaufort inlet the coast line makes a sharp right-angled bend, with Cape Lookout at the angle. From the end of the cape a narrow line of shoals extends much farther out. The cape and its submerged continuation form a wall, as it were, reaching seaward for 15 miles. Cape Lookout itself is so shaped as to embrace a bay, a quiet and beautiful sheet of water, Lookout Bight. The coast configuration thus forms a remarkable natural trap into which fish migrating northward fall. It is doubtful whether a better place can be found anywhere on our coast for the carrying out of observations on oceanic species and on bay and river species during the oceanic period of their life. The seining at Cape Lookout has I een extremely interesting and successful, both as regards the variety of forms and the number of individuals taken.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the Commission and to biologists that at the last session of Congress an act was passed providing for the establishment of a permanent station on the coast of North Carolina, at which the biological problems connected with the marine-fishery interests of the South Atlantic region may be investigated.

# MISCELLANEOUS MARINE AND FRESH-WATER INQUIRIES.

#### SPECIAL LOBSTER AND CLAM INVESTIGATIONS.

In the urgent deficiency bill approved February 9, 1900, provision was made for special investigations having for their object the institution of measures for the arrest of the serious decline in the lobster and clam fisheries, which has been referred to in previous reports of the Commission. The intelligent consideration of the condition of these important fisheries and the steps needed to reverse the present downward tendency involve a comprehensive study of their history, methods, regulation, etc., but it has been apparent that the chief aid which can be rendered by the General Government lies in the direction of increased production through artificial means.

The hatching of lobsters on a large scale is a comparatively simple matter; but the rearing of the young to a point where they leave their defenseless free-swimming stage and assume the habits of the adult is a difficult problem which has heretofore not been successfully solved. With regard to the clams—more especially the soft-shell species (Mya arenaria)—it has seemed clear that the future of the industry depended largely on the inauguration of planting methods similar to those so successfully adopted with the oyster. This procedure presents few difficulties and gives promise of large returns in a short time, at a very small cost.

In April, 1900, the following special commission was created by the Commissioner for the prosecution of the investigations authorized by Congress: Dr. H. C. Bumpus, chairman; Mr. W. de C. Ravenel, Capt. E. E. Hahn, and Dr. H. M. Smith, secretary. It is chiefly to the biological and cultural problems involved in the development of practicable rearing methods that the commission will give attention. Already some important and significant results have been attained.

#### MACKEREL.

The question of the existence of different races of mackerel (Scomber scombrus) on the east coast of North America was studied by Mr. M. C. Marsh in continuation of inquiries begun in the preceding year. For the purpose of securing ample material, Mr. Marsh in July and August visited several places in New England, and in Boston was able to examine large series of specimens from the Canadian provinces. Special facilities were extended by Mr. J. R. Neal and Messrs. Potter and Wrightington, of Boston, and Capt. A. W. Rich, of Provincetown. In May Hon. E. G. Blackford, of New York, forwarded 200 mackerel caught off New Jersey. About 2,000 specimens have now been examined, and their detailed study justifies the following conclusions:

(1) The existence of a marked racial distinction between American and British mackerel, as indicated by the studies of Mr. Walter Garstang, is strongly confirmed.

(2) The evidence thus far accumulated fails to disclose the existence on the American coasts of distinct bodies of mackerel, charac-

terized by color or structural features, such as are found on the shores of the British Isles. The examination of further material from extreme southern and northern localities is desirable, however, before the question can be considered settled.

Certain minor points in the relations of the characters have been determined. Thus a decrease in the number of dorsal spines with the growth of the fish, as shown by Garstang's material, holds good for American fish, as does a correlation between the dorso-lateral spots and the size of the fish, not exhibited by British mackerel. A preponderance of male fish, in the ratio of 2 to 1, is shown. No selective process, so far as known, would account for this disparity in the material examined.

#### COBBOSSEECONTEE AND SEBAGO LAKES, MAINE.

The study of the fish fauna of Sebago Lake by Dr. W. C. Kendall, referred to in the last report, was continued during July and part of August, 1899. Hon. L. T. Carleton, chairman of the State board of fish commissioners, having expressed a desire that the character of the fish life of Lake Cobbosseecontee be determined, Dr. Kendall devoted the last two weeks of August to this investigation.

Cobbosseecontee is the largest of a connected group of lakes in Kennebec County, the other important ones being Amabessacook and Maranacook. It is irregular in shape, about 9 miles long, 0.5 to 2.8 miles wide, and consists of two wide areas connected by a narrow portion. The shores are mostly rocky, with a few sandy beaches and a swamp at the southern end, through which several inlets pass. The lake discharges into Kennebec River through a small stream.

The fishes of the lake are not numerous as to species, but are as to individuals. Among the most abundant are the small-mouthed black bass (Micropterus dolomieu) and the white perch (Morone americana). The latter are protected by law and reach a large size, some weighing 3 pounds having been caught. Schools containing thousands of the season's young, from 3 to 6 inches long, were noticed along the sandy shores, where the black bass were feeding on them. Trout (Salvelinus fontinalis) are fairly common, reach a weight of 8 pounds, and afford good fishing in spring. Salmon (Salmo sebago) have been planted in the lake, but not with much success, as but few have been caught. The character of the lake water seems to be well suited to the salmon, whose apparent inability to maintain itself naturally may be due to restricted spawning-grounds and the abundance of predaceous fishes. An interesting ichthyological discovery is the existence in the lake of the brook stickleback (Eucalia inconstans), which has not heretofore been known from Maine waters. Other fishes found in the lake are the hornpout (Ameiurus nebulosus), sucker (Catostomus commersonii), chubs (Semotilus corporalis and S. atromaculatus), roach, locally called herring (Abramis crysoleucas), eel (Anguilla chrysypa), smelt (Osmerus abbotti), pickerel (Lucius reticulatus), long-eared sunfish (Lepomis

auritus), common sun-fish (Eupomotis gibbosus), yellow perch (Perca flavescens), and five other minor species, which raise to twenty-one the list of forms known from the lake.

#### SENECA LAKE, NEW YORK.

This is one of the largest of the interior lakes of New York. No critical examination of its fish fauna appears to have been made, although it is extensively resorted to by anglers, has certain ichthyological features of special interest, and at one time or another has supported commercial fisheries of some importance. It also appears to be a field in which fish-cultural work may profitably be conducted. In August, 1899, a brief visit to the lake was made by Dr. H. M. Smith for the purpose of determining the nature and abundance of the fish life, and arrangements were made by which the fishes were collected throughout the year. When the extent of the fauna has been fully determined, a special report on the fishes of the lake will be issued. Meanwhile, a few notes on the principal species will here be given.

Seneca Lake is about 36 miles long and 1 to 4 miles wide, with a maximum depth of 500 to 600 feet. The lake, whose surface is about 450 feet above sea level, occupies an eroded valley flanked by bold hills. It is fed by small streams and discharges into Lake Ontario by means of Seneca River, Cayuga Lake, and Oswego River.

Various forms of commercial fishing are permitted in the lake, as shown by the following extract from the fishery law of New York:

It shall be lawful to fish in waters of Seneca Lake with nets or seines, the meshes of which shall not be less than a 2-inch bar, from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of August, both inclusive. It shall also be lawful to fish with spears in the waters of Seneca Lake for all fish except black bass from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of June, both inclusive.

The number of species of fishes known to inhabit Seneca Lake is small in comparison with the number recorded from the neighboring Cayuga Lake by Dr. Meek,\* although further inquiry will doubtless show the existence of a considerable number of other species. The occurrence in the lake of about 50 species has thus far been determined by the writer, of which about a third are food-fishes.

The alewife (Pomolobus pseudoharengus) is one of the most abundant fishes of the lake. The presence of this anadromous species has given rise to much speculation, such as has been indulged in with regard to the alewife in Lake Ontario and other New York lakes. It is generally believed that this species was introduced into Seneca Lake by Seth Green about 1872, but there is evidence to prove that as early as 1868 it had, probably unassisted, reached the lake. The chief interest now attached to the species is the annual mortality to

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<sup>\*</sup>Notes on the Fishes of the Cayuga Lake Basin, Annals N. Y. Academy of Sciences, 1889.

which it is subject, as in Lake Ontario, large numbers dying each summer and causing much annoyance by decaying on the lake shores.

The lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) is rather common, reaches a large size, and is caught with lines and spears. Several species of white-fish exist here. The common white-fish (Coregonus clupeiformis) was formerly numerous, but for about 15 years has been comparatively scarce. Another species, locally known as the "greenback," is rather abundant. A rare species is the "smelt" (Argyrosomus osmeriformis), known only from this lake and Skaneateles Lake.

The small-mouthed black bass (Micropterus dolomieu) is very abundant, as are also the rock bass (Ambloplites rupestris) and the sun-fish (Eupomotis gibbosus). The yellow perch (Perca flavescens) is numerous and reaches a large size, examples from deep water weighing 2 pounds. The wall-eyed pike was formerly abundant, but disappeared about the time the common white-fish became scarce, and is now practically absent. The remaining species include pickerel (Lucius), eel (Anguilla chrysypa), two or three suckers, about eight kinds of minnows, all of which are abundant, two species of cat-fish, and several darters. A very destructive species is the lamprey (Petromyzon marinus unicolor), which attacks cat-fish, pickerel, black bass, and other species, and kills many of them.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Investigations begun in West Virginia in 1899 had for their object the determination of the character of the fish life of the several large river basins draining into the Atlantic Ocean and into the Mississippi River. A party in charge of Mr. W. P. Hay entered the State in July and remained for a little more than two months, during which time numerous streams were examined in the basins of the Monongahela, Potomac, Greenbrier, and Elk rivers. Special attention was given to the Monongahela, of which about sixty tributaries were visited, chiefly by team, including the Cheat, Blackwater, Buckhannon, and other rivers. Large collections of the fishes of each stream were made, and extensive notes on the nature of the fish fauna were taken.

As a rule the streams of the Monongahela basin are swift, cool, with rocky beds and numerous falls, and naturally well adapted to sustain fish life. It appears that within comparatively recent years they have been able to sustain large numbers of the finest kinds of food-fishes, but at present the fishes are far from abundant and are becoming scarcer each year. The agencies which have cooperated to destroy the fishes are clearing of forests, reduction of food supply by changes in the character of the banks, pollution of the water in various ways, logging operations, dynamiting and damming to fit the streams for log "running," and several others, mostly incident to the industrial development of the country.

It is the purpose to continue the exploration of the streams of this State, giving special attention to those of the southwestern part tributary to the Ohio.

#### LAKE ERIE.

The systematic study of the biological features of Lake Erie was resumed on July 1 and actively prosecuted for two months under the direction of Prof. Jacob Reighard, of the University of Michigan. Those assisting in the work were Prof. H. B. Ward, of the University of Nebraska; Dr. H. S. Jennings, of Dartmouth College; Dr. Julia Snow, of the University of Michigan; Mr. R. H. Pond, of the University of Michigan; Mrs. H. S. Jennings, Mr. J. H. McClellan, Dr. Charles Hill, and Mr. A. B. Lewis. The hatching station of the Commission at Put-in Bay was used as a laboratory as heretofore, and was the headquarters of the party. Those who pursued studies at Put-in Bay were Dr. Jennings, Dr. Snow, and Mr. Pond.

Dr. Jennings resumed the studies in which he was engaged in the previous year, namely, experimental investigations of the reactions of the protozoa of the lake to stimuli. The principles underlying the movements of these small organisms are probably applicable to the higher animals, including young fishes. Three papers of Dr. Jennings, based on this work, have appeared in the American Journal of Physiology for January and April, 1900, and the American Naturalist for the latter month.

Dr. Snow continued the investigations of the previous season, identifying numerous species of algæ and determining the life-histories of several, especially those occurring in the plankton. The nature of Dr. Snow's investigations are thus stated by Professor Reighard:

In order to have any permanent knowledge of the plankton algae it is necessary that they be cultivated in the same manner as bacteria in culture media of different sorts. When so cultivated, it is found that algae assume different forms. The different forms of the same algae also occur in nature, and have been in many cases described as distinct species. We can not know what species are present in the lake until the life-history of each has been worked out so that we may know the various forms that it assumes.

Mr. Pond considered the question of the nutrition of the larger aquatic plants, conducting some work at the University of Michigan after the close of the Lake Erie work. The nature and importance of the subject studied by Mr. Pond are thus stated by the director:

It is the purpose of this investigation to find out whether the rooted aquatic plants use their roots chiefly as anchors, as has been hitherto supposed, and draw their nutrition wholly from the water, or whether they are nourished like other plants largely through the roots. In order to determine this point Mr. Pond cultivated one of the species of plants common at Put-in Bay under two sets of conditions—i. e., so that the roots were in the soil and so that the roots were unable to reach the soil. Some of the plants were grown in aquaria in the laboratory, while others were grown in the lake. The results in both cases were very striking, and showed that in a comparatively short time plants that were rooted in the soil made a gain of about 30 per cent over those that were not thus rooted, If this rule holds for other species of plants it is a matter of considerable practical importance. If rooted plants draw their nourishment only from the water they add nothing to the sum total of the primary food supply of the water. They take certain materials from the water for their growth and return these materials to

the water again when they decay. If on the other hand the rooted plants draw nourishment from the soil, when they decay this material or a part of it passes into solution in the water. Thus the plants would serve as a continual go-between between the soil and the water, extracting from the soil and adding to the water plant food materials. These food materials would then serve for the nutrition of the aquatic algæ, upon which all of the animals of the water depend either directly or indirectly for their food.

During August a 90-foot steam yacht was hired and used in transporting from point to point a camping party in charge of Dr. Hill, engaged in collecting animal forms along the shores of the lake. Mr. Lewis gave special attention to the parasites of the lake fishes. All the organs of each fish examined were systematically searched for parasites, the results recorded, and the parasites preserved. Mr. McClellan collected bryozoa, flatworms, and leeches, and Dr. Hill and Dr. Jennings the remaining invertebrates. The material preserved, which is without doubt the most complete invertebrate collection from the region, has been distributed to well-known specialists for identification, including Prof. E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. J. P. Moore, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. C. M. Child and Dr. C. B. Davenport, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Raymond Pearl, of the University of Michigan.

The hired vessel was also employed in work on the plankton, under the immediate charge of Professor Reighard and Dr. Ward, and many deep-water hauls were made. The steamer *Shearwater*, belonging to the Commission, was likewise used to a limited extent.

Mrs. Jennings was engaged as artist and gave her time to making pen-and-ink and water-color drawings of algæ and living animals, especially those which do not retain their colors in the ordinary preserving fluids. Mrs. Jennings's work, which is of a high grade, has been placed in the hands of those who are studying the various groups.

#### WABASH BASIN, INDIANA.

In the summer of 1899 the Commission entered on a systematic study of the physical and biological features of the Wabash River and its tributary lakes and streams, under the direction of Prof. B. W. Some inquiries were made in behalf of the Commission by members of the biological station of the Indiana University at Winona Lake, at Bass Lake in Starke County, and Bruce Lake and Tippecanoe River in Fulton County, and several other waters were also examined; but the principal work of the season was addressed to Lake Maxinkuckee, in Marshall County. In view of the intimate relations which exist between the fishes, other animals, and plants of a lake, it seemed desirable for the Commission to make a comprehensive survey of some small body of water representative of the numerous lakes of glacial origin in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Maxinkuckee was selected as being typical of that class, and, in addition, is conveniently located, is a popular resort for fishermen, and has a rich fauna and flora.

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Investigations were begun July 1 and continued until the latter part of October. Professor Evermann was assisted by Dr. J. T. Scovell, Prof. C. H. Eigenmann, Messrs. T. B. Evermann, R. S. Gillum, C. Juday, Leonard Young, and T. Large. Both the biological and physical conditions of the lake were carefully studied, and much useful information was collected for the period mentioned. Many lines of soundings, with conjoint temperature observations, were run across the lake, and the location and extent of the bars and deep holes were determined. A sounding machine adapted for use from a rowboat was especially designed and constructed for this work. Material for cataloguing most of the groups of animals of the lake was collected, and many data were obtained regarding the habits, distribution, food, growth, abundance, etc., of the various animals, the fishes naturally receiving most attention. The species of plants in the lake were determined, together with the maximum and minimum depth at which each is found; many of the patches of vegetation on the bottom were mapped out, and the animals associated with each kind of plant were noted. It is proposed to continue the investigations and provide for observations at other seasons of the year.

## LAKE MATTAMUSKEET, NORTH CAROLINA.

In the winter of 1899–1900, while the Fish Hawk was engaged in surveying the oyster-grounds of Pamlico Sound, Dr. John D. Milligan, of the vessel, was detailed to visit Lake Mattamuskeet and determine the nature of its fish fauna and the fisheries therein prosecuted. A number of trips were made, specimens were collected by means of a fine-meshed seine, and information was obtained by personal observation and from the people living near the shores. Although the winter is an unfavorable time for examining the lake, much information was gathered and a good idea of the character of the fish life was obtained.

The following account is taken from Dr. Milligan's report:

This, the largest lake in North Carolina, is situated in Hyde County; its length is 14 miles and its greatest width 7 miles. The water is very shallow, being only 2½ feet deep over a large part and having a maximum depth of 7 feet in the middle of the western end. In winter and early spring the lake is muddy and roily, owing to strong winds stirring the bottom and to the suspension of light soil and vegetable matter brought from the swamps and farm lands; but in summer the water is generally clear, with a brownish color, and is what is known as "juniper water." The bottom is mostly of fine sand mixed with mud, and is fairly hard.

This section was at one time inhabited by a tribe of Indians, and the lake has received the tribal name of Mattamuskeet. The Indian tradition as to the origin of the lake—which is the popular one to-day—is that it was due to a fire which burned many months, affecting a far larger area than is now covered by the lake. In support of this theory the people point out the blackened and water-worn cypress stumps everywhere abundant near the shores, and argue that the surrounding territory, being swampy and peaty and covered with cypress trees, is even now liable to have just such another fire. Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the North Carolina Geological Survey, states that this tradition is untenable and that Mattamuskeet, like others with the same story of origin—Lake Drummond, in the Dismal Swamp, for instance—is a natural lake.

The lake is fed by draining from swamps and farm lands and discharges through a canal which begins near Lake Landing on the southeast shore and ends in Yeosocking Bay, Pamlico Sound. The northern and western shores are swampy and marshy, while on the south and east there are extensive farms, generally dry and very fertile. Cypress and willow trees form an almost continuous border around the lake and grow far out into it.

The lake supports but little sport fishing and no market fishing, although considerable quantities of fish are taken for local consumption with rod and line and gill net. The turbid and brown water renders the nets less conspicuous and this increases their effectiveness.

While the variety of food-fishes found in the lake is rather small, it embraces a number of first-class species. The most highly prized and the most important from a local standpoint is the white perch (Morone americana), which is exceedingly abundant, reaches a large size, and occurs everywhere in the lake and drainage ditches. The yellow perch (Perca flavescens), locally called "redfin," is also abundant, but less so than formerly. The blue bream (Lepomis pallidus) is very common and ranks next to the white perch in popular estimation. The largemouth black bass (Micropterus salmoides), having the local names of "chub" and "welshman," is present in considerable numbers. The pike (Lucius reticulatus) attains a large size and is numerous, and the pickerel (Lucius americanus), called "jack," also occurs. Cat-fish (Ameiurus catus, and doubtless other species) and eels are abundant. The latter are not much used, although at one time a religious sect called "The Sanctified" made a business of catching eels in the lake and shipping them north.

The only effort to stock the lake seems to have been with carp, about 10 years ago, and was fairly successful, although the fish is not highly regarded in the community. After the West Indian hurricane in August, 1899, a cartload of large carp was found in a hole near the south shore of the lake.

Other species found in the lake are the little sun-fish (Enneacanthus gloriosus), the common sun-fish or pumpkin-seed (Eupomotis gibbosus), the darter (Boleichthys fusiformis), the roach or shiner (Abramis chrysoleucas), the stone cat (Noturus gyrinus), the dog-fish (Amia calva), the hog-choker (Achirus fasciatus), the silverside (Menidia beryllina), and minnow (Notropis).

Besides fishes, shrimp (Palæmonetes) and crayfish (Cambarus) are abundant, and the blue crab (Callinectes) has been found in the canal and in the lake near the outlet. Turtles and terrapin abound, and water snakes are numerous, the "moccasin" (Tropidonotus) being most plentiful. Alligators are present, but are not common.

#### CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND ARIZONA.

During the first half of the fiscal year Mr. Cloudsley Rutter resumed his special study of the chinook salmon of the Sacramento Basin, and at the same time carried on an investigation of the general fish fauna of the region. He also visited the headwaters of many of the eastern tributaries of the Sacramento River, where no salmon run, and made interesting observations on the fishes and large collections. Between December and July Mr. Rutter was engaged in laboratory work, studying the collections, preparing his reports, and compiling data for an article on the embryology of the salmon as a part of the monograph on the life-history of the species now in course of preparation.

In continuation of the ichthyological examinations of the Pacific coast, referred to in previous reports, a party under charge of Prof. Charles H. Gilbert, of Stanford University, visited the streams between

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the northern boundary of California and the Columbia River. The field work began on July 1 and continued until September 27. The results of this season's investigations will be combined with those of 1897, when a similar party explored the coastal streams between San Francisco and the Oregon line. A report on this work is shortly expected from Dr. Gilbert.

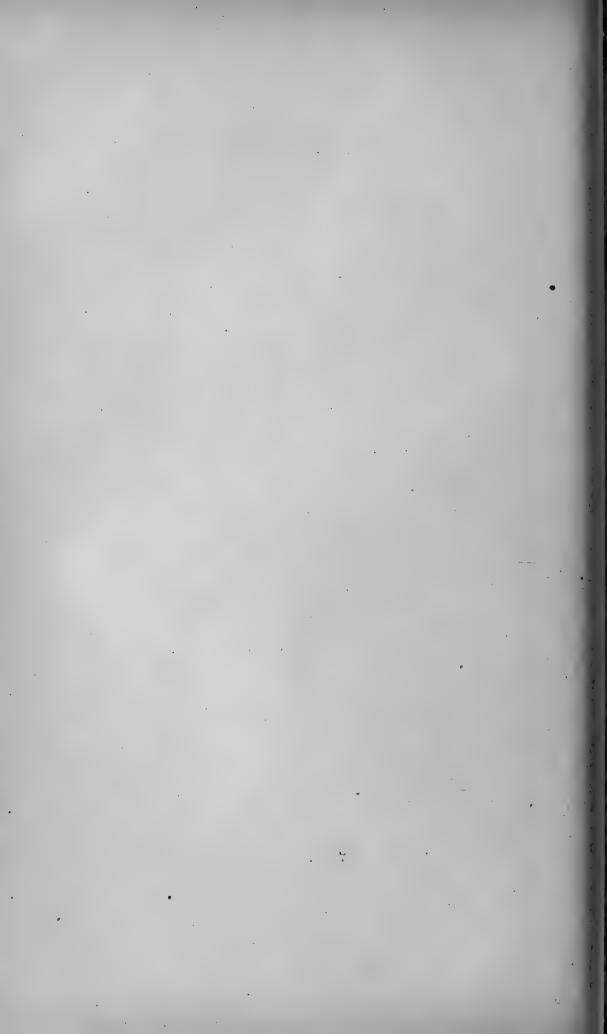
Dr. P. H. Kirsch continued his volunteer services in determining the fish fauna of the San Pedro River, devoting a few weeks to the work in the summer of 1899. Only a short stretch of the river now remains to be canvassed, and on its completion a report on the fishes of this interesting tributary of the Colorado will be issued.

## AQUATIC FAUNA OF PORTO RICO.

The extensive collections made by the Fish Hawk in Porto Rico in the winter of 1898-99 have been distributed among specialists for study and report, with a view to the publication of a comprehensive work on the animals found in the fresh and salt waters of the island. The absence of information regarding the water fauna, the influx of new people, and the inevitable development of the fishing industry, appeared to the Commission to warrant the publication of a work containing descriptions of the animals and illustrations of many of the most important, so that it might be possible for those persons not experts to identify them. The specimens representing the following groups were assigned to the specialists named:

Fishes and other vertebrates, Prof. B. W. Evermann and Mr. M. C. Marsh, U. S. Fish Commission; tunicates, Dr. George Lefevre, Baltimore; mollusks, Dr. W. H. Dall and Mr. Charles T. Simpson, U. S. National Museum; stomatopods, Dr. Robert P. Bigelow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; macrurans and brachyurans, Miss M. J. Rathbun, U. S. National Museum; anomurans, Mr. James E. Benedict, U. S. National Museum; isopods, Dr. H. F. Moore, U. S. Fish Commission; leeches, Dr. J. Percy Moore, University of Pennsylvania; polychætes, Dr. A. L. Treadwell, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; oligochætes, Dr. H. F. Moore; nemertean and planarian worms, Dr. Wesley R. Coe, Yale University; sipunculids and echiurids, Prof. Henry B. Ward, University of Nebraska; holothurians, echini, star-fishes, and ophiurans, Prof. Hubert L. Clark, Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.; crinoids, Prof. W. M. Wheeler, University of Texas; alcyonarians and gorgonians, Prof. C. W. Hargitt, University of Syracuse; corals, Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, U. S. Geological Survey; sea anemones, Mr. J. E. Duerden, Kingston, Jamaica; sponges, Prof. H.V. Wilson, University of North Carolina; foraminifera, Dr. James M. Flint, U.S. N.; marine algæ, Prof. O. F. Cook, U.S. National Museum.

The study of many of the groups has been completed, and the publication of the reports thereon has begun. It is thought that reports on all the groups will be published during the fiscal year 1901.



# THE ALBATROSS SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.

By H. F. Moore, Naturalist of the Albatross.

In advance of the complete reports of the scientific expedition to the South Seas of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which will be published in the Bulletin of this Commission, the following outline of the cruise is submitted:

The vessel, under the command of Commander Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N., sailed from San Francisco on August 23, 1899. The scientific work was under the direction of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, assisted by a civilian staff composed of Messrs. A. G. Mayer and W. McM. Woodworth, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; Mr. Maximilian Agassiz, of Newport, and Messrs. C. H. Townsend, H. F. Moore, A. B. Alexander, and H. C. Fassett, of the Fish Commission. The naval officers attached to the ship at all times showed great interest in the work of the expedition and furthered it by all means in their power. They were Lieuts. Hugh Rodman and B. K. McMorris, Ensigns A. J. Hepburn, C. R. Miller, and C. S. Kempff, Surgeon J. C. Pryor, and Paymaster Grey Skipwith.

Between San Francisco and Nukahiva, in the Marquesas Archipelago, the first objective point, 26 soundings were made, resulting in the development of a basin from 2,500 to 3,100 fathoms deep, lying between latitudes 24° 30′ N. and 6° 25′ N., and probably extending at least between longitudes 120° W. and 140° W. For this great oceanic depression Mr. Agassiz has proposed the name of Moser Basin. floor of the Pacific over this depression, as, indeed, in a larger part of the deep waters explored by the Albatross, appears to be pretty completely covered with a deposit of red clay and manganese. character of the deposit varies at different stations, being sometimes in the form of slabs, but more often composed of rounded nodules of various sizes up to 6 inches in diameter, sometimes smooth and sometimes mammilated, and often inclosing or partially inclosing the teeth of sharks and the hard ear-bones of cetaceans. In the deep waters where the manganese is not found the bottom consists usually of globigerina ooze, gradually changing to pteropod ooze as the depths decrease, then to fine and finally to coarse coral sand as the coral islands are approached, or to volcanic mud and volcanic sand in the vicinity of volcanic groups like the Marquesas and Society islands.

On the morning of September 14, 22 days out of San Francisco, the high island of Ua-Huka, in the Marquesas Group, was sighted, and

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the afternoon of that day and the early hours of the following morning were spent in sounding and using the beam trawl and tow nets in the channel between that island and Nukahiva. Between the islands a depth of 830 fathoms was found and the trawl hauls developed an apparently rich bottom, but the nets were so badly damaged by the rocks that comparatively few specimens were obtained.

At 9.30 a.m. on September 15 the anchor was let go in the harbor of Tai-o-hae, Nukahiva Island. This harbor, with a comparatively narrow entrance, is surrounded by high hills sloping almost from the water's edge, and has the appearance of an ancient crater, the seaward walls of which have broken down and admitted the waters of the Tai-o-hae is the seat of the French government in the Marquesas Islands, and the members of the expedition were received with great kindness by the government officials and residents. Two days were spent in coaling and the members of the scientific staff utilized the time in making collections on shore. The natives in the vicinity of Tai-o-hae have adopted many of the outward forms of civilization, and many of them live in houses of European architecture of a simple In the interior, however, more of the ancient life is to be seen and houses of pure native construction, invariably built on stone platforms, are common, in fact, almost universal. In the forests are found the sites of many old villages, now overgrown with large trees and in some cases almost hidden by vegetation.

The population of the island is decreasing, probably as a result of changes in their mode of life and the introduction of diseases unknown before the advent of the whites, and as a rule the people are subdued in demeanor and apparently convinced that their race is doomed to extinction. The Marquesas Islanders are among the few South Sea Islanders (of whom the ancient dwellers on Easter Island are the most notable) possessing the art of stone carving. Several specimens of rude idols were seen, and the members of the party who had the best opportunity for observing are of the opinion that they are still objects of some veneration, if not of worship.

About noon on September 17 anchor was weighed and the *Albatross* stood out of the harbor for the northwestern end of the Paumotu Archipelago, en route to Tahiti. Soundings were made on this line which, when considered in connection with those obtained before reaching Nukahiva, appear to indicate that the submarine plateau from which the Marquesas Islands arise has a depth of about 2,000 fathoms and a width of 50 miles.

On September 20 Ahii, the first of the low islands, was sighted and before noon of the following day the ship, under the pilotage of a native, entered the lagoon of Rairoa, through Avatoru Pass, and came to anchor. Three days were spent in examining the atoll and making collections. A line of soundings was run across the lagoon, which is the largest in the Paumotus, developing the fact that it has a practically level floor with a depth not exceeding 20 fathoms. This line

was subsequently extended seaward at each end for a distance of several miles, in order to develop the submarine insular slope.

After leaving Rairoa the atolls of Mataiwa and Tikehau were examined from the ship and a landing for a few hours was made at Makatea, an elevated coral island of considerable interest. The cruise was then continued to Tahiti, in the Society Islands, where coal and supplies were to be obtained for the cruise through the Paumotus.

Tahiti was sighted at daylight on September 27 and the anchor dropped in Papeete Harbor on the afternoon of the same day. week was spent at this port in coaling, laying in supplies, and making minor repairs and overhauling the engine. The naturalists of the party utilized the time in collecting on shore and on the reefs. harbor is protected from the sea by a barrier reef, part of a long stretch which practically encircles the island, changing from fringing reef to barrier reef, and conversely, as it establishes or loses its connection with the main island. Opposite Papeete the reef is interrupted by a pass, one of many which occur at intervals, through which shipping gains access to the harbor. Papeete is the seat of the French colonial government in the South Sea Islands. It has a garrison of about 200 men, and a cruiser is usually lying in the harbor. The United States and several European governments are represented here by consuls, who are accredited to the French South Sea possessions as a whole. population is said to be about 5,000, of whom a large number are whites engaged in trade or connected with the government of the island.

On October 5 the *Albatross* sailed from Papeete for a cruise through the Paumotu Archipelago, during the course of which Makatea was revisited and about twenty-five other islands, of which Pinaki was the easternmost, were examined. During this cruise much information was gathered concerning the formation of the islands of the Paumotus, which furnish a fairly complete series, from the typical atolls like Rairoa to the elevated coral plateau of Makatea.

A landing was made at Makatea and a party crossed the island to a village on the east side. The top of the coral table-land exhibited a slight depression in the interior, and the rocks are eroded by subaerial agencies into a picturesque diversity of caverns, small canyons, and pinnacles, unlike anything seen elsewhere on the cruise. The precipitous walls, which in places rise sheer from the sea, and elsewhere are fringed with narrow beaches and reef flats, by their terraces and lines of caverns eroded by the waves, indicate that the island has passed through four periods of elevation. The cliffs are most precipitous on the weather side, and the terraces best developed on the more sheltered shores. The vegetation is richer and more varied than on the low islands of the Paumotus subsequently visited.

Stops varying in length from six days to an hour or two were made at a number of the islands, and wherever opportunities occurred collections were made by the naturalists of the expedition. The trawl and dredge hauls, which were in depths of from 725 to 2,440

fathoms, yielded but meager results, and the surface and intermediate tow nets also took but little. The collecting on the reefs and in the shallow water was unproductive, as compared with similar collections in the West Indies, although some interesting forms occurred in considerable abundance. About 100 soundings were made in this part of the cruise, and the contour of the bottom and the extent of the main Paumotu plateau west of Pinaki were fairly delineated.

In that part of the Paumotu Archipelago visited by the Albatross the natives showed, in their habitations, boats, utensils, and mode of life, the influence of somewhat intimate contact with the whites. some of the larger islands are stationed gens d'armes, the local representatives of the French colonial government, and traders and missionaries are found almost everywhere. Nukatavake was the only island where the expedition noted any approach to primitive conditions, and the stop there was too short to enable the members of the party to make more than the most casual observations. able that in the eastern islands more of the old life obtains than in those parts of the archipelago in more immediate communication with The people are much under the influence of missionaries, mostly Tahitians, although some are whites, and while their morality is perhaps not all that could be desired, they exhibit considerable zeal in their religious observances and some rivalry between the various At Pakaka, on Apataki, with a population of perhaps 200, the members of the expedition observed four churches, and were informed that there was one more, a representation which it would be difficult to duplicate in a village of the same size in the United States.

Three days were spent at anchor in the lagoon off Rotoava on Fakarava, where is located the French residency for the Paumotu Archipelago. Like most of the larger villages of the eastern Paumotus, Rotoava is well kept, with a broad main road shaded by cocoanut trees stretching along the lagoon front, the coral soil compacted to a smoothness resembling concrete. The usual collections and observations were made and the ship sailed on October 14. A stop of very short duration was made at Anaa, an island rich in cocoanut trees and supporting the densest population in the archipelago. A curious fish trap or weir, constructed of coral rocks, was observed on the reefs at this place, the fish being removed from it at low water with dip nets. The lagoon of Anaa is one of great beauty, and its brilliant colors reflected on the clouds were visible many miles away, long before the island itself was sighted.

After leaving Anaa the islands of Tahanea, Tuanaka, Raroia, Takume, and Taenga were visited, but the first stop, six days, was made at Makemo, where bad weather delayed the arrival of a coal supply ordered from Papeete. The naval officers utilized the enforced stay in making a survey of Northeast Pass and its anchorage, which have been inadequately charted, and in carrying on magnetic and astronomical observations of value to mariners. The reef flat in the

sea face of Makemo is narrower than at Rairoa, and its outer edge is extremely rugged, with gnarled tongues of nullipore-covered rock thrust seaward, leaving between them gullies in which the water wells with the surf. In places where the end walls of the gullies are abrupt the heavy swells, which roll almost unceasingly in this region of the trades, dash vertically aloft in spouts sometimes 20 feet or more in height. The nullipores grow most luxuriantly in those parts of the reef which are reached by the spray, and consequently the sea verge of the reef is raised above the level of the flats behind, and around the blowholes there is usually a partial rim, which slopes away like the flanks of a crater. At Makemo and nearly all islands where the outer edge of the reef has a nullipore ridge with a comparatively narrow reef flat behind there is a channel about a foot in depth, through which the water dashed over the rim flows in rather swift currents parallel with the shore, until it finds a lateral channel permitting it to flow back to the sea. In some places at Makemo, Fakarava, and elsewhere this canal is incompletely eroded, and consists of a network of small channels from 6 to 18 inches in depth, where the sand and fragments of coral rock washed back and forth by the currents show clearly the mechanical agents by which the scouring out of the ledge rock has been effected. At Makemo there is also a narrow cut, as yet but 2 to 4 feet deep, through which the tide rushes into the lagoon at high water and which is doubtless a pass in embryo. contemplation of this and various other cuts in different stages of formation was convincing that passages through the rims of atolls are, at least sometimes, formed by erosion rather than by discontinuity in the growth of corals. After the cut has once reached a depth where the sea has access to it at or near low water the cutting away of the rocks must proceed more rapidly, as swift currents are continually discharging through the gaps on the lee side of the atolls the vast quantities of water which the waves wash over the low rims of reef on the weather side. In some of the passes of the Paumotus there is a current of 7 or 8 knots flowing from the lagoon seaward which is sometimes merely checked and not reversed, even at high water.

Hikueru was visited principally for the purpose of examining the pearl fishery in the lagoon, which has no entrance sufficiently deep to float even a large boat, the small sloops and catboats used in the fishery being dragged and carried over low places in the reefs. The lagoon is opened to fishing one year out of three, when the small resident population is augmented by a heavy influx from most of the Paumotu Islands and some of the Society group—at the time of the visit of the Albatross it being estimated that over 3,000 persons were on the island. The fishery is carried on entirely by naked native divers—men, women, and the larger children. The men frequently go to a depth of 15 fathoms, staying under water from two to three minutes, and the best divers are said to sometimes reach a depth of 20 fathoms. The members of the party saw a man bring up several

shells from water 14 fathoms deep, after an immersion of two minutes and forty seconds. The yield of mother-of-pearl is large, but apparently decreasing. Pearls are not so frequently found here as in other islands of the archipelago where the shells are less abundant.

After leaving Hikueru a stop was made at Nukatavake, as before mentioned, and a landing was also made at Pinaki, where the lagoon was found almost inclosed, shoal, with over 100 small islets of Tridacna shells, and apparently in process of filling up.

From Pinaki the *Albatross* went to the Gloucester Islands, where valuable observations were made, and then via Mehetia to Tahiti.

On November 6 the expedition again arrived at Papeete, where it remained until November 15, coaling and refitting. During both this and the first visit the expedition was received with much courtesy by the people of Papeete, who, in addition to the extension of hospitality, in a number of cases provided facilities and rendered assistance to the members of the party in carrying on their work. In addition to the shore and reef collection, several members of the party examined most of the valleys in the vicinity of Papeete, and made soundings and observations in Lake Vaihiria. The population of the island is restricted to a narrow fringe around the coast, the interior, with its high peaks and narrow spurs, separating equally narrow valleys, being ill adapted to the temperament and necessities of an ease-loving people like the Polynesians. A road, mostly in good condition, encircles the island, and, with the sea, affords the sole means of communication. The reef skirting Tahiti is principally of the barrier type, sheltering a channel from the sea and affording a smooth passage for small craft navigating the coast. In some places the channel is of sufficient depth to afford passage and harbor to vessels drawing 15 feet, and the steamers, which come several times a year to load fruits for the Australasian colonies, are able to take berths near the plantations from which they draw their supplies.

The soil of Tahiti, as is usual in volcanic islands, is fertile and the vegetation luxuriant. Cotton and sugar are produced, but appear to be less important than formerly. Coffee grows almost within reach of the sea. There is an increasing production of vanilla, which is said to be of excellent quality, and the oranges grown on the island are unsurpassed. The plantations are all on the strip of lowland along the coast and in the lower and broader portions of the numerous valleys which furrow the island radially from the high interior. Papeete, the capital, has a trade of some importance, being the distributing point for the entire French South Sea Establishments and the port of transhipment of their products of copra and pearl shell.

The beauty of the island is unsurpassed by anything seen on the cruise. Its high, rugged mountains, one exceeding and several others almost equaling 7,000 feet in height, the many cascades and waterfalls plunging over precipitous valley walls or leaping from ledge to ledge on the flanks of the ridges, its dales and valleys, with rapid

coursing streams and wealth of tropical verdure, form the elements of a picture as rich in detail as it is bold in ensemble.

The shore line is fringed with cocoanut palms, and the small sandy islands on the reef are given up to the culture of the same tree. Much of the uncultivated land along the coast and in the lower parts of the valleys is given up to dense thickets of guavas, which, since their introduction some years ago, have, together with the lantanas, spread with such amazing rapidity that they have become a nuisance. upper parts of the valleys the wild plantain, or "fei," with its great upright bunches of fruit, as distinguished from the drooping bunches of the banana, grows in abundance and is an important item in the dietary of the natives, who carry it to their homes along the coast. Wild oranges, limes, and shaddocks are common and excellent in quality; calladiums grow in the marshy spots; tradescantias in places almost choke the streams; and along their damp margins, where level tracts free of rocks occur, a species of wild ginger, the rhizomes of which are used in making a native curry, grows in dense thickets, and in November exhales a delicious aromatic odor from its flowers, just peeping a few inches above the ground. Higher up the valleys dracænas and tree ferns occur, tillandsias and the bird's-nest fern depend from the larger trees; clambering vines, creeping pandanus, and the giant fern abound among the rocks; a variety of trees, including an occasional sandalwood, clothe the hillsides, and a host of small and delicate plants cling to the precipitous rock faces, where dripping waters keep them perennially moist.

In the streams the gamy little perch-like Dula lies in the pools, shrimps of the genus Atya court the shelter of stones and aquatic vegetation, and a crab of the family Thelphusida scales the vertical faces of the overhanging rocks with astonishing celerity and always out of reach. A little kingfisher is always found along the streams and their dry beds, apparently depending more upon insects, which it catches on the wing, than upon the usual food of its kind, and in the woods are at least two species of pigeons and other smaller species. A large hawk was also several times observed attempting to catch the ducks which make Lake Vaihiria their home, but it is said to be an imported species. High up the valleys the frigate bird is always to be seen sailing about the almost inaccessible crags where it makes its nest, and a little white tern is commonly seen in Tahiti, as at Nukahiva, far inland, and occasionally resting upon the trees.

On the reefs the fauna is hardly more rich than in the Paumotus. The living corals are in most places neither abundant nor varied. The solitary fungia is scattered over the reef flats, in shoal water, and there are patches of reef-forming corals about the edges of the dead rock, and more or less impoverished-looking clusters on its submerged top, but nowhere apparently are there flourishing masses such as were seen in the pass at Rairoa. Gorgonians and Alcyonaria generally are poorly represented in both the Society and Paumotu archipelagoes;

several species of starfish are common, but not abundant, and there are 4 or 5 species of sea-urchins and several holothurians. A species of  $Grapsid\alpha$  is common about the rocks along the shore and exposed on the reefs, and by raising the coral fragments and breaking them in pieces several small crabs were found, together with stomatopods and shrimps and prawns and other species of crustacea, and a number of worms were collected in the same manner, although less extensively than in the Paumotus.

Tahiti proved interesting and attractive, especially on the second visit, after the monotony of the atolls of the Paumotus, and it was left with some regret on the morning of November 15.

Some of the Leeward Islands of the Society group were visited, with anchorages overnight at Tahaa and Bora Bora, and a short stop was made at Aitutake, in the Cook group. The Leeward Islands, like the rest of the Society group, consist of bold and picturesque volcanic peaks skirted by coral reefs and reef islets on a broad shore platform, and Aitutaki resembles them, but its peaks are low and its structural features in general on a smaller scale.

The next place visited was Niue, an isolated, elevated, coral island, with bold precipitous terraced walls, rising to a height of from 150 to 200 feet above the sea. The surface of the island is comparatively level and less elaborately sculptured by erosion than is Makatea, which it resembles in a general way. The vegetation is far inferior in luxuriance and variety to that of the Society Islands, but excels that of the atolls of the Paumotus. Some attempt has been made to raise sugar, but the fields did not look promising.

From Niue the *Albatross* steamed to latitude 21° 18′ S., longitude 173° 31′ W., where a sounding and Blake trawl haul were made in 4,173 fathoms, the greatest depth at which a trawl has ever been used. A species of sponge, allied to a form before known only from comparatively shallow water, was taken. In latitude 21° 18′ S., longitude 173° 51′ W., a sounding of 4,540 fathoms was obtained.

Early in the morning of November 28 the magnificent cliffs of Eua were sighted, and just before noon, after coasting the east, south, and part of the west shores of the island, anchor was dropped in English Roads, off Ohonua village. The east side of Eua presents the highest and finest coralliferous limestone cliffs seen during the cruise, and they excited the admiration of all on board. Eua was left on the following morning after an examination of its general features, and a short run was made to Nukalofa, the capital of the Tonga Islands, where the members of the expedition were kindly received by King George, the officers of his government, and the people. ment of the Tonga group is a limited monarchy under the control of the natives, and the islands appear to be well conducted and orderly. Tongatabu, on which the capital is situated, is somewhat elevated in its southern part, but slopes gradually away to the northward, where it is continued over the plateau as a number of small islets and reefs. The interior of the island is level and the soil apparently fertile and cultivated more or less by the natives, who ship their fruits to the English colonies in Australasia. A large proportion of the people are owners of a horse or two, which they use in their agricultural operations and for the transportation of their products to the coast.

The collections here were not extensive, as the reef and waters in the neighborhood of the anchorage exhibited an unusual paucity of life. A trip was made to the village of Hihifa, where there is a remarkable rookery of fruit bats, occupying about fifteen adjoining trees and estimated to contain upward of 6,000 individuals. Although these animals destroy considerable quantities of fruit, they are "tapu" and under the immediate protection of the chief of Hihifa. They are not permitted to be shot or molested in any manner, and it was only after considerable negotiation that the members of the expedition were allowed to catch three specimens, which were taken back to the ship alive. Nowhere else on the cruise were fruit bats of this or any other species found in colonies of more than a score.

After leaving Nukalofa, the Namuka and Vavau groups of the Tonga Archipelago were visited and examined with relation to their exposed and submarine structure. At Namuka Iki there is a small area of stratified volcanic rock, soft and friable, and said to resemble somewhat the so-called soapstone of the Fiji Islands. Namuka Iki is the convict settlement of the Tonga Islands. A number of rude huts were seen on the island, some of them showing indications of quite recent habitation, and several recently cultivated yam plantations were observed, but the inhabitants, who are few in number, kept out of sight. Namuka Island, from Namuka Iki but a few miles distant, is composed of uplifted coralliferous limestone, the weather shore being extremely rugged and much eroded by the seas. In the interior are several rounded eminences of moderate height, but upon examination these were also found to be composed of limestone.

Residents of Namuka stated that some of the islands of the group are volcanic, and those seen from the ship appeared to be. The Namuka Group is, therefore, of mixed formation, partially volcanic and partially of elevated coral limestone.

From Namuka the course lay between the western chain of volcanic islands and the plateaus of the Namuka, Hapai, and Vavau groups. Lette, of the volcanic chain, is still active and some of the others have been the scene of recent activity. Falcon Island, which appeared above the sea in 1885 as a low volcano, with a cone of loosely compacted ash and scoriæ, had been entirely washed away by 1898 and reduced to the condition of a breaking reef, much as it appeared when first discovered in 1865.

No landings were made on the islands of the Hapai plateau, but some of the westernmost were seen to be limestone islands of considerable height. The Vavau Group, comprising the most northern islands of the Tonga Archipelago, is one of picturesque beauty. The northern

part of the principal island, Vavau, is high and bold, with precipitous shores, but it slopes away to the southward where it breaks up into an intricate maze of headlands and islands, gradually decreasing in size and height until they are lost beneath the sea as breaking reefs on the southern edge of the plateau. This archipelago of islets is evidently the eroded remnant of a single high coral island, of which Vavau is the largest fragment, which formerly covered the entire plateau and was, perhaps, connected with the Hapai Group.

The Albatross anchored at Neiafu, Vavau, on the morning of December 4 and left in the afternoon of the following day. The harbor is well protected, but the water is rather deep. It is approached through a fine fiord with precipitous coralliferous limestone walls, from which a number of flat-topped rocks and islets have been cut off by the erosive action of the sea. At Neiafu the rocky walls of the fiord are interrupted and a broad slope extending into the interior gives room for the village and an ample cultivated acreage behind it. Several trading stations are situated along the cove, one on the starboard side in entering being in a situation of almost idyllic beauty.

The island is generally well wooded and produces a variety of fruits and vegetables. The natives are of the Maori race, like those of Hawaii, Samoa, and the islands which the *Albatross* visited to the eastward. Here, as in the other islands of the group, tapa, the bark cloth of the South Seas, is produced in considerable quantities, and the rap rap of the tapa club is heard everywhere and all day long. A few corals were collected at Neiafu, but the other collections were poor.

From Vavau the vessel ran to the Fiji Islands, making a short stop at Kambara in the Lau Group, and then proceeding to Suva, where nine days were spent in refitting and coaling. A number of cases of specimens were packed up and shipped from this port, previous shipments having been made from Papeete.

Suva is the seat of the British Government in the Fiji islands, and the expedition was kindly received by the colonial officials, who, among other courtesies, provided an excellent guide and carriers for a party which visited the interior. The town has a population of less than 2,000, of whom a large proportion are whites. The harbor is good, protected from the prevailing easterly winds by a high point and from the swell of the open sea by a coral reef traversed by a deep pass which forms the entrance. The anchorage is good, and vessels of considerable draft can lie alongside the wharf. Extensive collections having been made by Mr. Agassiz on a former expedition to the Fijis, but little collecting was done along the coast, and three members of the party made an excursion into the interior of Viti Levu, the principal island of the archipelago.

This island is the largest and most populous visited by the *Albatross*. Its interior is mountainous, but the peaks are neither so high nor steep as those of Tahiti, about 4,000 feet being the greatest altitude, and the valleys are broader. The principal river, the Rewa, entering the

sea a few miles east of Suva through an extensive delta, is a broad stream navigable for light-draft steamers for a distance of 30 miles or more from its mouth. Launches make daily trips from plantations up the river to Suva, and it is important as an avenue for the transportation of cane to the mills, substantial steel barges towed by launches being used for the purpose. The natives also carry their fruit and produce on bamboo rafts, which are floated downstream to the delta and thence to Suva. The valley of the Rewa is populous and fertile, and a number of plantations are located on its banks. Oranges and related fruits, which in a feral state abound in the Society Islands, were rarely seen growing wild in Viti Levu, and the fei, although it probably occurs, does not hold an important place in the diet of the natives, who subsist largely on fish, yams, taro, and breadfruit. As in all the volcanic islands visited, as contrasted with the atolls, the meat of the cocoanut is not much eaten, though its oil is used in preparing certain dishes and its water is used as a beverage. sort of glutinous pudding, prepared by pounding up cooked taro with cocoanut oil, is highly regarded as a delicacy, and the stone pestles used in its preparation are found in every household. The Fijians, like the Samoans, Tongans, and other Polynesians, drink kava, which is an infusion of the comminuted roots of a species of pepper (Micropiper). Formerly the green roots were reduced to a pulp by mastication, but for hygienic reasons this has been prohibited; and the dried roots are now pounded in a mortar or grated. The beverage is not fermented, and intoxicating properties are denied to it by recent investigators.

The weather side of the island is well wooded and fertile, the vegetation is luxuriant and in general more massive in character than in Tahiti, and the filmy growths of tropical forests are less conspicuous.

The Fijians are a sturdy, independent race with dark skins and fine physiques. The women have less beauty than those of the Maori race, but many of the men are fine specimens of vigorous, athletic manhood. As a rule they are not given to toil, and to supply labor for the plantations there have been large importations of Indian coolies, whose physical inferiority to the natives is striking.

In the coastal regions of Viti Levu there is more or less admixture of Tongan blood, and the color, especially of the chiefs, is lighter than among the mountain people of purer Papuan descent. For the most part the natives live in houses of pure Fijian architecture, those of the chiefs, especially, being well constructed and often neatly kept. Some of them have the beams and pillars neatly and ingeniously ornamented with wrappings of cocoanut fiber sennit in various designs and colors, and in the house of the chief at Rewa the woodwork is hardly to be seen for the closeness of its ornamentation.

As chiefs of districts and villages the old native ruling classes have been given a certain amount of authority under the British colonial government, and the natives are well satisfied and contented without having lost their natural independence of character. As a race they are intelligent, and some of the chiefs have been well educated in the schools of the Australasian colonies, speaking English with fluency and being well informed of the events of the world.

The common people and some of the chiefs live much as they did before the advent of the whites, excepting that they have, of course, long given up their tribal wars and some of the practices arising there-Most of them are professed Christians and in form, at least, are more devout than some of their white neighbors. In the vicinity of Suva white influence is seen in the dress of the women, a cotton gown reaching to the ankles, and the men wear cotton loin cloths, or sulus, and shirts, the chiefs dressing in white. In the interior of Viti Levu, however, and at Kambara, the dress of many of the women is a skirt of fiber reaching to about the knees, and the men wear the sulu without covering to the upper part of body. Except in a few places, practically all of their household utensils are of home manufacture after their ancient models, and their villages are innocent of corrugated iron. few large, double-sailing canoes are still to be seen, but there are none approaching in size the great war crafts of former times, and in the neighborhood of Suva, at least, they are fast giving place to sloops and cutters, whose general superiority the native appreciates.

Before reaching Suva four soundings, ranging between 324 and 600 fathoms, were made among the southern islands of the Lau Group, and another of 990 fathoms was made about 13 miles west of Kambara. After leaving Suva no soundings were made until in latitude 12° 43′ S., longitude 179° 50′ W., a depth of 1,445 fathoms was found about midway between Fiji and the Ellice Islands. The trawl and tow nets were used at this station with rather meager results and this constitutes practically the only work of the kind between Suva and Yokohama, although the surface net was used on several occasions. The following day a sounding of 245 fathoms was found at a point about half a mile south of Nurakita Island. This island, usually known as Sophia Island, is owned by a white man who has erected an apparently substantial building, and is inhabited by Samoans in his service.

From Nurakita the Albatross proceeded to Funafuti, when anchor was dropped in the lagoon off the village of Fongafale on the afternoon of December 23. Funafuti is one of the few atolls which have been well surveyed. It is almost 15 miles long and about 10 miles wide, its greatest length being nearly due north and south, and its width east and west, magnetic. The depth of the lagoon will average 24 fathoms, but it is considerably shoaler on the west side, and there are many reefs and coral patches scattered everywhere over the lagoon, these being readily recognized in the sunlight by the light-green color in contrast with the blue of the deeper water. Outside of the atoll the water is deep, soundings of 1,000 fathoms being obtainable within 2 or 3 miles of the shores and still deeper water being found beyond. Funafuti is, in fact, the summit of a steep submarine peak. The land lies on the eastern and southeastern rim of the

atoll and consists of a number of long and extremely narrow islands on the reef flats. It is widest, about 600 yards, at the easternmost point, where the village is situated, but elsewhere it is rarely a third as wide. A large part of the land consists of coarse coral shingle and rubble overgrown by an almost impenetrable scrub, but near the village it has a more sandy soil, supporting a growth of cocoanut trees. There is also in the vicinity of the village a slightly brackish sink or shallow pool where taro is grown and whose verge supports a few banana and breadfruit trees, the first that the expedition found growing on an atoll. In 1897 a boring 1,100 feet deep was made at Fongafale to determine the depth of the coral formation and the character of the underlying structure of the atoll.

The population of Fongafale, which is the only inhabited island on the atoll, is stated to be about 250, with a native government under the protection of the British flag. The natives are all Christian and extremely devout. Sunday being entirely devoted to religious character of the atoll.

The population of Fongafale, which is the only inhabited island on the atoll, is stated to be about 250, with a native government under the protection of the British flag. The natives are all Christian and extremely devout, Sunday being entirely devoted to religious observances and services at other times being frequent. On Sundays the men dress in shirts and trousers and some wear coats, and the women appear in loose flowing wrappers of cotton stuff and hats of a style never seen elsewhere, but which are the pride of their owners and the glory of Fongafale. On ordinary occasions the women wear nothing but a short skirt of pandanus-leaf strips sewed to a waistband.

The chief and one or two others have houses built of coral rock and plaster upon European models, but the majority of the dwellings are of native design, but of several types, as if extraneous influences had been at work. The most common type, and the one probably indigenous to the island, has a floor or platform over the whole or a large part of the space occupied by the house, raised about 2 feet above the ground, a sort of picket fence preventing the encroachment of pigs and dogs beneath. Another type is without a platform, but the ground is covered with a neat layer of white coral shingle and pebbles, over which mats are spread when one wishes to sit or lie down. Houses of this character, probably of Samoan origin, usually have no permanent walls, but a sort of native "venetian blind," made of broad mats of cocoanut leaves, is arranged so that it may be raised or lowered as occasion requires.

The natives of Funafuti are quite different in appearance from those of the Fiji Islands, belonging to the Maori race, which inhabits the islands to the eastward. During recent years, at least, they have had considerable intercourse with the Samoans, whom they resemble in appearance, and it is not improbable that the Ellice Islands were populated by emigration from the Samoan Archipelago, which is distant between 500 and 600 miles. A Samoan teacher was present on the island at the time of the visit of the Albatross, and so far as could be judged his influence was paramount to that of the chief. The natives were hospitable and kindly disposed, and exerted themselves for the pleasure and entertainment of the members of the expedition. With the exception of two Roman Catholic missionaries, who contem-

plated leaving on account of the coldness of their reception by the already Christianized natives, there were no white men resident on the island. The white trader had died several months before and no one had taken his place. The supply of tobacco, soap, and some other necessaries was exhausted, and the members of the party availed themselves of an active demand for these articles in making collections of ethnological specimens, a fairly complete collection of fishing appliances being secured.

During the two days spent at Fongafale the naturalists of the party made collections of corals and other specimens on the reefs. Great difficulty was encountered in getting specimens of fish, not only at this island, but everywhere in the South Seas. It was rarely that fish could be taken on a line, and the few captured generally belonged to species of which specimens were easily obtainable. Places presenting opportunities for hauling the seines were comparatively few, owing to the coral growths on the bottoms of the lagoons, and on the outside of the atolls there were usually no places whatever where a net could be set. Gill nets were tried in a number of places and in several ways, and traps of various types were set where strange and gorgeously beautiful fish were swarming, but only the most meager results were obtained. Fishes in considerable numbers and variety could always be seen about the corals, but on the slightest alarm they would withdraw into the numerous holes and crannies, where they were secure against all attempts to catch them.

Attempts to secure specimens and fish for the officers' mess from the natives were no less abortive. The South Sea Islanders everywhere pay more or less attention to fishing, but in a desultory way and upon a small scale and, except when they go out to sea after flyingfish and bonito, rarely make catches of considerable size. In lagoon fishing they usually catch barely enough for a meal for themselves. They use a large variety of apparatus—traps differing in type in every group, but all made upon the principle of our own lobster pots, seines, dip nets, scoop nets, hooks and lines, and spears. The nets are nearly all made by the natives of twine composed of fibers indigenous to the islands, and many of the lines are also of home manufacture, although the cotton line of the whites is used more or less in many places. natives generally exhibit considerable skill in making twine and cordage, and examples were seen which in strength and workmanship were not inferior to the products of machinery. Iron hooks obtained from traders are now extensively used in most of the islands, but in some cases barbless ones are preferred to the ordinary type, and for some kinds of fishing the native hooks of pearl shell and bone are found more effective. For catching the bonito and kindred species the natives and white residents of the islands claim that nothing equals a sort of native "fly," which, with slight modifications, was found everywhere from the Paumotus to the Marshalls. It consists of a pearl-shell shank to which a slightly curved and retrorse point

of bone or shell is firmly lashed and furnished with a tuft of stiff fiber to serve as a lure. For lagoon fishing a hook made of a single piece of lamellibranch or gasteropod shell is sometimes used, and for shark fishing recourse is still occasionally had to the ancient hard-wood hook; but both of these types have been largely displaced by iron and steel, in some cases the natives adapting the new materials to the old familiar models.

Iron wire has also almost displaced hard wood for the armament of the fish spears, although the old model, with its crown of six or eight points, is still adhered to from the Paumotus to the Carolines. Spearing fish is practiced on the reefs at night when the flaring lights of cocoanut-leaf torches are used to lure the fishes from their hiding-places among the corals.

The Albatross left Funafuti on December 26, and sailed for the Gilbert Islands, coasting the island of Nukufetau en route. Between the Ellice and Gilbert islands she encountered much bad weather, with wind and rain, and it was found impossible to make soundings. In the Gilberts the islands of Arorai, Onoatoa, Taputeuea, Apamama, Maiana, Tarawa, Apaiang, Maraki, and Taritari were coasted and examined. Landings for a few hours were made at most of them, excepting Taritari, where the ship entered the lagoon and lay at anchor for a day and a half off the village of Butaritari.

Eleven soundings were made in the Gilberts, and the indications are that these islands, like the Ellices, are the summits of rather steep submarine peaks rising from a depth of about 2,200 fathoms. No landing was made at Arorai, but natives who came off in a boat stated that there was a small sink or pond, but no lagoon. Maraki has a lagoon of considerable relative size, but, with the exception of two small, shallow passes, practicable for boats only, it is entirely inclosed. With the exception of Arorai and Maraki, all of the Gilbert Islands visited by the *Albatross* have lagoons, which are only imperfectly inclosed by land, the western part of the atolls, as a rule, consisting of reefs, without the sandy linear islets which characterize the weather side. Some of the atolls have a double fringe of islets, a peculiarity which was nowhere seen in the Paumotus, but which was afterwards noticed in certain of the atolls of the Marshall Archipelago.

On the morning of January 5 the ship entered the southern passage of Taritari atoll, under the guidance of a white pilot, and early in the afternoon came to anchor off the village of Butaritari, where she remained until the morning of January 7. The lagoon is full of coral patches of all sizes, from a few feet in diameter up to reefs of considerable size, and a collection of the characteristic species was obtained. The shore and reef collecting proved poor in those portions of the atoll within reach of the ship, and circumstances did not permit this branch of the work at any considerable distance from the anchorage. In company with some of the white residents and natives a trip was made to the reefs near the entrance for the purpose of making a collec-

tion of the reef-dwelling fishes by means of explosives, but the attempt was attended with but poor success, owing, the natives stated, to the fish having been scared away by previous operations. Explosives for catching the fishes on the reefs and poisons for taking them in the small tidewater pools, where, from their shy and secretive habits, it is difficult to secure them with nets, are perhaps the only feasible means of making extensive ichthyological collections under the conditions prevailing in the South Seas, and the expedition was handicapped by not possessing the means for working along these lines. On the whole, the biological collections on the coral islands were disappointing, and far less than similar effort would have yielded in the waters of the West Indies or on the coast of Japan.

At the various islands where stops were made a few ethnological specimens, principally fishing and canoe implements and articles of adornment, were gathered, but as a rule the time was too short for collecting of any sort. The houses differ somewhat in different islands, but typically consist of rather high cocoanut-thatch roofs supported on blocks of coral rock or posts about 3 feet high. Many of them, but not all, have floors on a level with the eaves, a scuttle or hatch giving access to the compartment above, which is used for sleeping purposes and as a storehouse. On some of the islands where no landing was made, e. g., Taputeuea, the corner stones, which are usually about 10 or 12 inches square in cross sections, were seen in places along the beach, sometimes quite in the open, on bare sand flats, the rest of the house having disappeared.

On all of the islands visited more or less attention is given to the cultivation of a large rank-growing species of taro, which has probably been introduced from some of the volcanic islands of other groups where it is indigenous. The taro patches are artificially constructed trenches dug in the sandy soil and usually for some distance into the underlying coral rock and filled with an accumulation of vegetable mold, which lying, as it were, in a more or less impervious basin, is kept constantly moist by the rains. These beds are carefully cultivated and fertilized by household refuse and other materials, the soil from time to time being loosened up and added to by materials sifted through a sieve of cocoanut fiber. At Apamama a spade made of a pearl shell lashed in a cleft stick is used in agricultural operations. Bread fruit grows sparingly, and in general the fauna is more varied than in the Paumotus.

The natives are smaller and of slighter build than those of the Ellice Islands, and their color is somewhat darker and the hair generally straighter and coarser. The men wear a pandanus-leaf mat reaching to below the knees, and the women are clothed in skirts of stripped leaves, which form a very scant covering. As a rule, they are a wild-eyed people, especially the women, and formerly they were fierce and warlike, completely clothing themselves for battle in armor made of closely woven cocoanut-fiber sennet. They are still under the

government of native chiefs, but under the protection of Great Britain. There are white and Chinese traders on a number of the islands, and at Butaritari there is a little colony of whites, mostly Germans.

Between Taritari and Jaluit soundings were made at intervals of

Between Taritari and Jaluit soundings were made at intervals of about 50 miles, which indicated a remarkable uniformity of depth of between 2,411 and 2,505 fathoms, and at a point 5 miles off the south point of Jaluit atoll 1,937 fathoms was found. Jaluit was reached on January 9, and after a stay of five days, spent in coaling, the expedition left for a cruise through the Marshall Archipelago, the course being through the Ralick chain as far as Rongelab and thence back to Jaluit via the Ratack chain. The following atolls were visited in order: Jaluit, Elmore, Namu, Kwajalong, Rongelab, Likieb, Wotje, and Arhno, stops being made at the last four and at Jaluit.

Twenty-six soundings were made during the exploration of the Marshalls, which indicate that the islands rise rather abruptly from a depth of 2,000 to 2,600 fathoms. A depth somewhat less is found between some of the atolls, but in general the soundings do not indicate the existence of the two extended ridges from which the Ratack and Ralick chains have been supposed to arise. The Marshall Islands are nearly all atolls of considerable size, Kwajalong having a length of about 65 miles, and all of the others visited except Arhno being 30 miles or more on their longest diameter. With hardly an exception their rims are composed principally of reefs awash or but slightly submerged, making them dangerous objects to approach at night or in heavy rains. The islets on the reefs are almost invariably small and in some cases are ranged in a double series, one near the outer and the other near the inner edges of the reef. The studies of the Marshalls, Gilberts, and Ellice islands on the one hand and of the Paumotus on the other supplemented one another in a very satisfactory manner, the former furnishing data concerning the action of the formative agencies producing the several varieties of land masses and the latter exhibiting the characters of the substructure upon which the islets rest. The dynamic studies in the Marshalls and Gilberts are doubtless of general application, but the character of the underlying formations in these groups can not be predicated from the knowledge gained in the Paumotus. The Carolines may in a measure serve as a guide, but the differences between the Society and Paumotus islands, which are even more intimately associated geographically than are the Carolines and Marshalls, induce caution in drawing conclusions based on relations of propinquity.

There are ship passes and anchorages in most of the lagoons, but as they are more or less studded with coral patches it is dangerous to enter them except in bright weather. The *Albatross* was detained over three days at Arhno Atoll on account of heavy rains and overcast skies, which made crossing the lagoon hazardous. Considerable rain was met with in the Marshalls, which appear to have a moister climate than most of the low islands.

The vessel returned to Jaluit on January 29, and a week was spent in coaling and overhauling the machinery. During this and the previous visit the naval officers of the expedition were engaged in making magnetic and astronomical observations and in a survey of that part of the atoll in the vicinity of the anchorage and Southeast Pass. Opportunities for doing such work were few during the cruise, but whenever a chance presented itself it was embraced with enthusiasm. A collection of corals and other biological materials was made at Jaluit and Arhno, but as usual the reef collecting was not prolific, and neither trawl hauls nor tow-net collections were made in this part of the cruise nor afterwards. From the time the ship entered the Paumotus until she left the Carolines specimens were taken by means of the submerged electric light and scoop net whenever she came to anchor in the lagoons or lay to off the islands at night. In the aggregate a good many specimens were taken in this way, and they represent practically the entire pelagic catch after leaving Suva, but being almost invariably taken in the lagoons or close to shore, the proportion of larvæ and immature individuals of reef-dwelling animals is very large. Judging from the appearance of the water and the specimens taken in the scoop net, the pelagic life of the waters west of the Marshalls is richer than among the eastern islands of the Pacific, where more pelagic work was done.

The flora of the Marshall Islands, like that of all atolls, is limited, about equal in richness to that of the Gilberts, but excelling the Paumotus. At Jaluit the white residents have imported several species from the Carolines, but most of them can be made to grow only with difficulty. There are a few bananas, pineapples, limes, and other plants, some of them set out in soil imported for the purpose from the volcanic islands to the westward, and one or two small gardens of European vegetables have been painfully established in the same way. It is almost pathetic to see the struggles of some of the Europeans to surround themselves with the familiar things of their far-away homes and to supply a few vegetables to break the monotony of the diet to which they are necessarily restricted by residence on an atoll.

The breadfruit flourishes better in the Marshalls than in the low islands of the southern groups, and the jack fruit is also common. The natives subsist principally on the cocoanut, the fruit of the pandanus, and fish, although the breadfruit and jack fruit are used to some extent where they have been introduced and taro is grown on some of the islands. Arrowroot starch in cocoanut shells was seen at one or two of the islands, but the pia plant, from which it is obtained, was not observed, and the product may have been imported. During the season when the pandanus is ripe it appears to be almost the sole vegetable food, and piles of the woody portion of the fruit are seen in the refuse heaps of every domicile. It is eaten raw, when it has a sweet taste something like sugar cane, and is also scraped and made into large sheets or cakes, which are smoked and dried for

preservation. As in all of the low islands, the kernel of the cocoanut is eaten, and the oil expressed from the grated meat is used in the compounding of the few "made dishes" affected by the natives.

The Marshall islanders exhibit much skill in canoe building and navigation. The canoes were formerly made of driftwood, as most of the islands did not furnish trees of sufficient size or suitable structure, but material derived from the whites is now used to some extent. The sailing canoes are often of considerable size, and are made of a number of pieces sewed together with cocoanut fiber sennit and calked with pandanus leaves, cocoanut fiber, and the gum of the breadfruit or jack trees. The hull is skillfully designed, and with the large triangular mat sails trimmed close they point up well and are quite speedy. Like all South Sea canoes, they are provided with outriggers, always kept to windward. These islanders also used a chart made of sticks and small shells, indicating the positions of the islands and the currents. They are said to be quite expert in navigating their canoes from island to island by means of these charts, but are sometimes not as successful with the white man's sloop, which is coming more and more into use by the natives, especially the chiefs.

The women are adepts at mat making and often show considerable taste in the border designs, which are worked in black, brown, and yellow, in contrast to the white body color. The material used is prepared pandanus leaves, with another fiber for some of the stitching, and the dyestuffs are of native production. These mats are worn as clothing, the women using two, held at the waist by a girdle to form a sort of skirt, and the men wearing one as a breechcloth. The men also, with ludicrous effect, occasionally wear a pair of garments made of strips of pandanus leaves, one being thrust beneath the girdle in front and the other behind, so that they hang over like a pair of horsetails, reaching to about the knees.

At Jaluit and some other islands the natives, especially the chiefs and their families, dress in clothing fashioned after that of the whites, and at one island the men wear calico petticoats in lieu of trousers.

The Marshall islanders appear to be slightly larger in stature than the Gilbert islanders and with somewhat heavier frames. Their color is also darker, although in this respect our observations do not agree with some of the published statements concerning them. They are less hospitable than the Fijians and Maoris, but everywhere exhibited a friendly disposition. There is much sickness among the islands, usually of a type introduced by the whites, and the German Government has established a hospital at Jaluit, where the natives receive excellent treatment.

During both visits of the *Albatross* to Jaluit, which is the seat of the German government of the Marshall Islands and the headquarters of the several trading companies, the members of the expedition met with the kindest and most hospitable treatment from the Herr Landeshauptmann, his officers, and the white residents.

Jaluit was left on February 5 by way of the Southwest Pass, which has deep water, but is skirted on the lagoon side by a long fringe of reefs. Namorik was passed in the night, and on the afternoon of February 7 the Albatross reached Kusaie, the first of the Caroline Islands. A boisterous sea was encountered in this part of the cruise which not only prevented sounding, but made it inexpedient to enter Chabral Harbor, as contemplated, its mouth being open to the full force of the trade winds, and it was nightfall when the ship came to anchor in Port Lottin, the approaches to which were in smoother water. The room in this harbor is circumscribed and the published plan is inaccurate, and a hurried survey was made by the officers of the vessel during the day and a half spent there.

Kusaie, which is 10 or 12 miles in diameter, is a high volcanic island, with its central peak, Mount Crozer, rising to a height of 2,155 feet, and several others almost equaling it in altitude. The shores are largely formed of mangrove swamps traversed by a network of confluent channels and bayous, in which respect it resembles the delta regions of Viti Levu and some of the other large islands of the Fijis, and differs from the Society Islands, where the mangrove was not seen anywhere. Many of the streams of Kusaie have no definite mouths, but in their lower courses become lost in the mangrove swamps. The entire coast of the island is fringed by reefs lying outside of the mangrove swamps and interrupted in but three places by harbor mouths, and, by using the bayous and the shallow channels back of the reefs, canoes can travel around considerable parts of the coast in smooth water, even when a heavy sea is running outside.

The vegetation of Kusaie is dense and varied. Here the vegetable ivory tree, the most majestic of the South Sea palms, was first met with by the expedition. Its fruit is an article of commerce, being utilized in the production of articles for which ivory was formerly used. Fruits and vegetables and some excellent beef were obtained here for the use of the ship.

On February 10, the day following her departure from Kusaie, the Albatross reached Pingelap, where she lay to without sending a party ashore. Pingelap is an atoll of irregular shape and hardly 3 miles in diameter. There are three islands on the reef, between which fierce war was formerly waged until one gained the ascendency and brought all under its rule, since which the population has increased so rapidly that the people can barely support themselves upon the scanty yield of the soil and the fisheries, their only resources. A party of natives, including the chief, who came off to the ship, stated that although the people are all professed Christians, the missionary vessel never calls there, and they are left to the religious ministrations of a native.

Ponape, the capital island of the former Spanish administration of the Carolines, was reached on February 11, and a stop of less than a day was made at Kiti Harbor, on the south side, Jakoits, the northern port and seat of government, not being visited. The inner harbor has good water and bottom, but the approach through the narrows is much restricted by coral reefs on each side, and as the stay of the *Albatross* was to be brief she anchored in the outer harbor, the entrance to which is easy. Ponape closely resembles Kusaie in its general characters, but is somewhat larger, having a diameter of about 15 miles, with a central peak rising to an altitude approaching 2,900 feet. The reef platform surrounding the island is, however, much broader than at Kusaie, being upward of 2 miles across at Kiti Harbor and much wider on the north shore. There are a number of islands on the reef, some of them of volcanic origin, probably detached portions of the main island, while others, for example those near Kiti Harbor, are, like the islets of typical atolls, composed of reworked coral sand and fragments from the reefs. Behind the sandy islets, which are mostly on the edge of the reef and near the harbor mouths, there is, at least to the eastward of Kiti Harbor, a channel with some depth.

A small river, about 100 feet wide at its mouth and several feet deep, flows into the head of Kiti Harbor, but the entrance to it is so obstructed by a bar that the boats could only enter it with ease near high water. It contains many small fish, though apparently of but few species, and its banks support a rich vegetation. There are several white men at Kiti Harbor and some small plantations of bananas and other fruit trees. The breadfruit, jacktree, and vegetable ivory palm all attain a large size, and the royal poinciana, with its scarlet blossoms on otherwise almost naked branches, was found in abundance.

The last stop made by the Albatross in the Caroline Archipelago was at Moen or Uala Island, in the Truk group, which was reached on February 14 and left on February 17. The Truk group consists of about a score of volcanic islands and islets surrounded by a barrier reef, with a diameter of about 70 miles, and supporting numerous low, sandy islets having the appearance, as viewed from the ship, of the islands usually found on atoll rims. The northern part of the reef is said to be much broader than the southern, where it varies from about one-third to one-half mile in width, with many interruptions. The high islands, which are volcanic in formation, vary from 12 miles in length to inconsiderable islets, several of them possessing peaks 1,200 or 1,300 feet high. Each of these islands is surrounded by a narrow fringe of reef, and in fact the group as a whole looks like an exaggeration of the conditions observed at Kusaie and Ponape, the lagoon being merely the reef channel of those islands enormously widened and considerably deepened and surrounding a group of smaller islands instead of one large one.

In addition to the islands at which stops were made, the islands of Andema, Namu, Losap, the Royalist group, and Namonuito were coasted, and their general characters observed from the ship.

The land fauna of the Carolines is much richer in proportion to the land area than in any of the other islands visited by the *Albatross*. In the Ellice, Gilbert, and Marshall islands land birds are extremely

uncommon and of but few species, the avi-fauna being poorer than in the Paumotus. The Society and Fiji islands are progressively richer, but it was not until the Carolines were reached that the woods and thickets seemed full of birds and resounded with their songs and cries. Parrots and pigeons of several species, white-eyes, flycatchers, kingfishers, and many other species were observed at Kusaie, Ponape, and Truk, and the collections, which, in spite of effort, had languished for lack of material after leaving Suva, began to offer some returns to the shooters notwithstanding the brevity of the opportunities, which made it impossible to secure a really representative collection. Two species of herons, seen nowhere else, resembling one another more or less in color, but differing greatly in size, were taken at Ponape.

Four species of bats, three of which are represented in the collections, were observed in the Carolines. Three of them belong to the Frugivora, while the fourth is insectivorous, the only species of its kind observed except at Viti Levu. The fruit bats appear to subsist mainly on the flowers of the poinciana, and especially on the island of Ponape must exist in large numbers, as from one to twenty were seen in almost every tree of that species. Several species of lizard, were collected, and it is probable that careful collecting in all parts of the islands would show a much more extensive reptilian fauna than that observed in the eastern islands of the Pacific.

The natives of the several Caroline islands visited differ more or less in appearance and present customs and social conditions. In Kusaie and Ponape they have been brought into more intimate contact with the whites, from whom they have copied their clothing and in a measure their houses. The women wear long loose gowns or "mother hubbards," and the men usually dress in the shirts and trousers—the former, in regulation tropical style, worn outside—and most of them have hats. In Truk, however, this dress, although occasionally seen, is rare, the men wearing a breechcloth reduced to the utmost limit and the women a cincture or loin cloth of cocoanut fiber reaching to the knees. The upper part of the body is usually naked, but is covered on occasion by a sort of poncho, a straight strip of cloth about 6 feet long, with a slit in the middle through which the head is thrust.

The people of Truk, especially the men, are much given to personal adornment. The face is heavily powdered with turmeric, the hair is worn in a high knot on the crown of the head and bound with strips of bright cloth, necklaces of various materials are worn in profusion, and from the pierced and extravagantly stretched lobes of the ears depend looped chains of cocoanut-shell rings, which are often 4 or 5 feet long and form a bunch 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter.

The natives of Truk are taller and more slender than the people of Kusaie and Ponape. The men are well formed and athletic looking, but with somewhat effeminate faces, owing in a measure to their lavish adornment and the manner of wearing the hair. The younger women are often comely and both sexes are more yellow than the Kusaie

and Ponape people, an effect which is heightened by the profuse application of turmeric to their complexions.

At Kusaie the houses which appear to represent most nearly the native type are built of half-round sticks lashed horizontally to a framework and are thatched with cocoanut leaves. Some of them are elevated on platforms, provided with porches, and divided into rooms, but there is reason to believe that all of these features, excepting perhaps the first, are copied from the whites. At Moen Island in the Truk group the houses are larger, with the ends open or closed by a sort of shed leaning against the main structure. Several families, or the married members of the same family, reside under the one roof, a row of small compartments for their occupancy stretching along each side of the house, leaving a broad central aisle, or hall, which is used as a general living room, workshop, and storehouse. Canoes are housed and sometimes built in the main hall, and the various household utensils and fishing appliances are stored there.

The women of some of the Carolines—e. g., Kusaie and Truk—weave a coarse cloth from the fibers of the banana, which is spun into a thread by rolling several fibers together upon the naked thigh and knotting the lengths into a continuous piece. In Kusaie the warp is laid up on small ornamented benches with pins, and at Truk the same purpose is attained by laying the thread around pins driven into the ground in proper relationships of distance and position. The hand looms are of simple type, alike at the two islands mentioned, but much larger at Truk. The cloth is still extensively used for clothing at Truk, but not so much at Kusaie.

The people of Kusaie and Ponape are mild, peaceable, and friendly, but those at Truk still engage in tribal wars and are said to be warlike and treacherous, a reputation which the members of the expedition believe to be justified. They still fight with spears, but many of them are provided with good firearms.

Six soundings were made, one near Namu Island, where 525 fathoms was found; another about three-quarters of a mile south of Port Lotton, Kusaie, where the depth was 371 fathoms, and four others at places removed from insular influence, which show apparently that the islands of the archipelago rise rather abruptly from a depth of upward of 2,000 fathoms, the extremes being 2,162 and 2,533 fathoms. After leaving the Carolines the soundings gradually deepened until, in latitude 12°51′N., longitude 145°46′E., about 100 miles southeast of Guam, 4,813 fathoms was found, but in latitude 13°08′N., longitude 145°25′E., approaching the Ladrones, the depth had decreased to 2,337. A few months before, as was learned at Guam, the U. S. S. Nero, while sounding out a cable route, had found over 5,000 fathoms somewhere near the same place, and the Challenger, during her famous cruise around the world, made a sounding of 4,475 fathoms farther to the westward, but evidently in the same basin, which is established as one of the deepest holes in the world, almost equaling in depth the great Tonga Deep.

Guam was sighted the morning of the 21st of February, and after coasting the eastern, northern, and part of the western shores the ship came to anchor in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra. The coast of the northern part of the island resembles that of Makatea and Niue, with limestone cliffs in places several hundred feet in height, but the southern part is volcanic, and near Agaña contacts were found which indicated that the igneous rocks had burst through the preexisting limestone, though there is reason to believe that some of the elevated calcareous rocks farther south are more recent than the igneous rocks with which they are in contact. The northern part of the island is flat-topped, although considerably eroded, while the southern half is rolling and hilly.

The harbor of San Luis d'Apra is well sheltered, in part by high land and in part by a long stretch of reef with a narrow opening, and since the occupation of the island by the United States it has been thoroughly surveyed by the naval officers stationed there. only a small village at the harbor, but a good road leads to the populous town of Agaña, the capital, several miles distant, and a telephone line now connects the two places. Agaña lies on the seacoast, but a reef with but very shallow passes makes it useless as a harbor, except for very small craft. It is built partly in the Spanish style, partly native, and partly a mixture of the two, and under the energetic administration of Governor Leary many of its unsanitary features have been corrected and it presents a clean and orderly appearance. Its principal buildings are the palace and the offices of administration, the barracks, and the hospital, all built by the Spaniards, and which either face or immediately adjoin the parade or plaza in the center of the town. The population is said to number over 6,000.

The island is about 27 miles long and 7 or 8 miles wide, and its general topography has already been indicated. It has a moist climate, not excessively hot, and is fairly well watered; the streams, however, are small and are said to be shrinking as a result of cultivation and the clearing of the forests. Oranges, shaddocks, limes, bananas, breadfruit, and all the tropical fruits are found, and corn, rice, sugar, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, and other imported plants are cultivated.

The population is a mixed one, consisting of the natives or Chamorros, with a few Filipinos and Caroline Islanders, and a mixture of the first two with Spanish blood. The Americans complain of the extreme indolence of the native population, a characteristic which their Spanish predecessors appear to have recognized, as they imported natives of the Carolines for labor on some of the public works. A small village of Caroline Islanders near Agaña, left stranded by a contractor who had imported them, still maintains in a measure the Caroline manner of living. Most of the people speak Spanish, but some are endeavoring to learn English since the cession of the island to the United States.

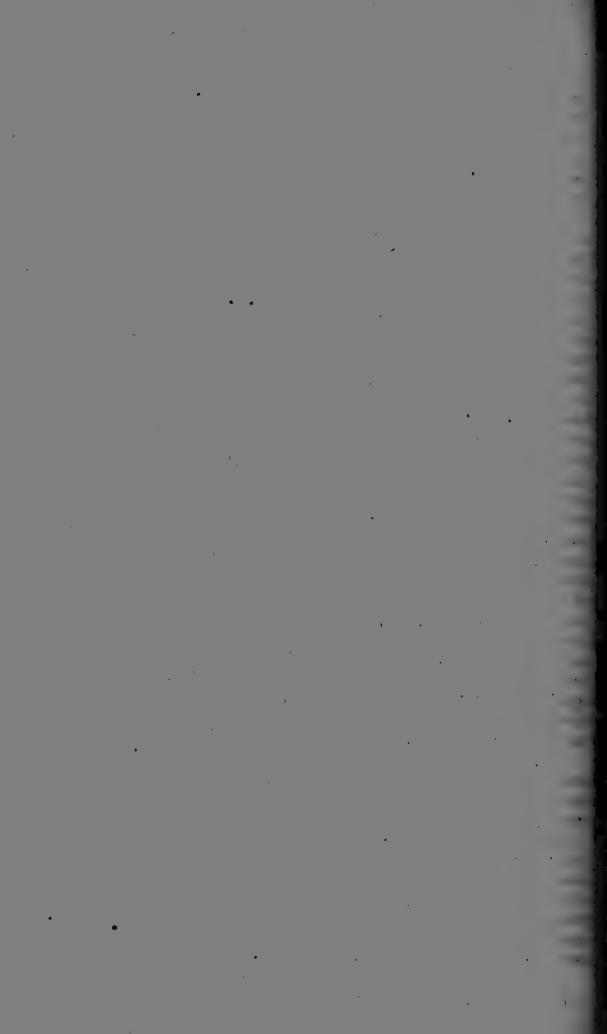
The Albatross left Guam on February 25, and after coasting Rota,

a high limestone island, laid a course for Yokohama, Japan. The only other island of the long Ladrone chain sighted was the northern-most, Farallon de Pajaros, an active volcano, with an elevation of over 1,000 feet, which, from a distance of 25 miles to the westward, appeared to have steam and smoke issuing from several vents. At its southern end there is a smaller, less lofty portion, either detached or with a low connection with the main island.

On March 4 the Albatross came to anchor outside of the breakwater at Yokohama, but she afterwards moved into the inner harbor. May she was refitting, repairing engines, and in dry dock at Uraga, but early in that month she proceeded on a dredging expedition in the direction of the Inland Sea. About 70 dredge, trawl, and tangle hauls were made in Sagami and Suruga bays, and the Sea of Ise and adjoining parts of the coast. The work was practically all inside of the 100-fathom line and on the edge of the Kurosiwa or Black Current, the great warm stream which flows from the south along the east coast of Japan and sweeps northward along the Kurils and the Aleutian Chain, where it becomes the great North Pacific Drift. This great stream bears much the same relation to the shores of Asia that the Gulf Stream bears to the east coast of North America, and in the same manner its warm waters bear a rich pelagic fauna, furnishing food and a congenial environment to the host of animals which live on the The trawling was very good, and rich collections of fish, crustaceans, worms, echinoderms, and mollusca were obtained. large tanks were filled with specimens of Metacrinus, a "stone lily," formerly rare, and stalkless crinoids of several species were obtained in large numbers. The Alcyonarian fauna is rich and varied and a considerable collection of these beautiful organisms was obtained, and a number of siliceous sponges, including half a score of the beautiful glass-like Venus' flower basket (Euplectella), were taken in the trawls. For taking these delicate organisms in an uninjured condition the apparatus used by the Albatross is not so good as the long lines used by the Japanese fishermen, which have adventitiously yielded to science the fine collection of sponges in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

The crustacean fauna of the edge of the Black Current and the coastal slopes of Japan is especially rich in the suborders Macrura and Brachyura, to which the shrimps and the hermit crabs, spider crabs, etc., respectively, belong.

After finishing the dredging operations the *Albatross* returned to Yokohama, where she coaled and sailed for Hakodate on June 1. Several trawl hauls were made en route to the latter port and a short and unsuccessful search was made for a reported dangerous rock off Kinkwazan. The ship was much delayed by fogs and reached Hakodate on June 8. After coaling she sailed June 12 for Alaska, where she was at the end of the fiscal year.



# REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES.

By C. H. TOWNSEND, Assistant in Charge.

At the commencement of the present fiscal year, most of the statistical field agents of the division were engaged in canvassing the fisheries of the New England States. Maine was canvassed by Mr. John N. Cobb; New Hampshire by Messrs. W. A. Wilcox and T. M. Cogswell; Massachusetts by Messrs. Wilcox, Cogswell, and Ansley Hall; Rhode Island by Mr. E. S. King, and New York and Connecticut by Mr. C. H. Stevenson. At the same time Mr. W. A. Roberts was engaged in statistical work in New Jersey, and Mr. John B. Wilson was temporarily engaged in canvassing the wholesale fishery trade of Boston. Upon the completion of the work in the fall, all of these persons were employed in the arrangement of the data collected and in other necessary office work.

Mr. C. H. Townsend, assistant in charge, after a brief visit early in July to certain fishery centers of the New England States in company with the statistical agents, returned to the office. In August he was, on account of previous experience in deep-sea investigations, detailed as a member of the scientific staff to assist Prof. Alexander Agassiz on board the steamer Albatross, then starting upon a voyage of deep-sea exploration through the South Pacific Ocean. Mr. Townsend accompanied the expedition as far as the Fiji Islands, from which point he returned to Washington. Arriving there in January, he remained in charge of the office until near the close of the fiscal year.

In October Mr. Stevenson began work in North Carolina in connection with the steamer Fish Hawk, then engaged in investigations respecting the oyster-grounds of that State. His inquiries were in large part prosecuted on shore, and were continued, with some interruptions, until March.

In December Mr. Cobb commenced a canvass of the fisheries of Lake Erie, the work being completed in February.

Mr. Wilcox left in May for the Columbia River to commence a canvass of the fisheries of the Pacific coast. The fisheries of Oregon and Washington were taken up first, in order that the extensive salmon fisheries of the Northwest coast might be studied while the canneries were in operation. The work is still in progress.

Capt. S. J. Martin and Mr. F. F. Dimick, local statistical agents of the division stationed at Gloucester and Boston, continue to submit monthly reports on the fisheries at those places. The information is tabulated in the office and distributed regularly to the fishery trade in the New England States.

The results of the work of this division are presented elsewhere from year to year in the publications of the Commission as detailed statistical reports on the commercial fisheries of different sections of the country, or special papers on the methods of conducting the fisheries.

Single-sheet bulletins containing advance statistics in condensed form are distributed for the information of the fishery trade in the regions to which they refer. The following have been issued during the year:

No. 13. Fisheries of New York and New Jersey, 1898.

No. 14. Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester by American vessels during the year 1899.

No. 15. Fisheries of the New England States, 1898.

No. 16. Fisheries of Lake Erie, 1899.

# FISHERIES OF LAKE ERIE.

An inquiry respecting the commercial fisheries of Lake Erie in 1899 shows an important increase in the yield of these fisheries since they were last canvassed. This applies not only to the quantity of products, but also to their value, the amount of capital invested, and the number of persons employed. Decided increases are shown in the yield of white-fish and lake herring. The yield of pike perch continues to be large, although it has not increased over that of former years. These species are extensively propagated artificially, and it is believed that their cultivation is producing excellent results. In 1899 the fisheries of this lake yielded 58,393,364 pounds of products, valued at \$1,150,890. The total number of persons engaged was 3,728, and the investment amounted to \$2,719,654.

The vessels employed numbered 104 and were valued, with their outfits, at \$439,077. The apparatus of capture which represented the greatest value was pound nets, of which 1,298 were in use, valued at \$313,125. Gill nets are next in importance, 41,678 being in use, and valued at \$229,182.

Among the products herring are preeminent, 33,470,633 pounds having been taken, worth \$431,894. The catch of pike and pike perch was 9,325,991 pounds, valued at \$302,296. White-fish was taken to the amount of 2,066,314 pounds, worth \$152,009. It is interesting to note that carp, now abundant in this lake, are extensively utilized, the catch amounting to 3,633,697 pounds, worth \$51,456.

The two following tables show the persons, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Lake Erie in 1899, and the quantities and values of the different species obtained in the fisheries of the lake in that year.

Table showing the persons, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Lake Erie in 1899.

Items.	New	York.		nsyl- nia.	Ohio.		Micl	nigan.	Т	otal.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Persons employed: Vessel fishermen Transporters and shoresmen Boat fishermen Vessels, apparatus, etc.: Steamers fishing Tonnage Outfit Steamers transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Pile-drivers Seines Gill nets Pound nets Trap nets Fyke nets Lines, etc Shore property and cash capital	55 104 817 10 167 134 6, 279	\$34,000 7,070 9,955 400 39,168	284 1 16 49 10 11, 364 50 102	\$60, 200 20, 235 1, 000 400 8, 055 1, 155	796 351 630 48 92 24, 035 988 257 555	\$187, 200 36, 266 63, 500 15, 790 57, 797 22, 705 7, 425 123, 922 259, 475 10, 400	2 51 63 11 8 260 43 62	\$10, 200 3, 216 3, 659 2, 190 565 33, 750 1, 230	876 69 104 41, 678 1, 298 426 617	\$281, 400 63, 571 74, 700 19, 406 79, 466 26, 050 8, 390 229, 182
Total investment		321, 393		456, 102		1,871,622		70, 537		2,719,654

Summary of the quantities and values of the species of fishes obtained in the fisheries of Lake Erie in 1899.

G. I.v.	New Y	Tork.	Pennsyl	vania.	Ohi	0.	Michi	gan.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Perch	10, 579 9, 505 136, 243 3, 321, 558 257, 932	190 4,087 43,554	60,000 $10,742,315$	3; 022 1, 800 134, 142	3, 417, 094 704, 029 19, 389, 822 2, 174, 564	253,669 30,310	194, 903 61, 705 17, 938	3,846 1,839 539	3, 633, 697 1, 002, 704 60, 000 33, 471, 633 3, 315, 496	51, 456 30, 451 1, 800 431, 904 52, 625
Rock bass Sheepshead Sturgeon Sucker Sun-fish Trout Pike and pike	10, 130 627, 433 93, 370 29, 242	40,997 1,068	99, 570 120, 245 125, 000	7,090 1,339 3,750	50,094 1,171,782	6,792 4,519 12,920 407	12, 305 183, 337 13, 640	786 2,750	789, 402 1, 568, 734	53, 392 18, 077 4, 362
perch White bass White-fish Other fish Frogs Turtles	840, 244 45, 432 172, 456 200	908 10,907	454, 434	8,639 46,690	1,055,951 1,049,578	20,046 76,276 9 172	40, 707 228, 459 550	1,010 18,136	1,596,524	30,603 152,009
Total	5, 554, 324	140, 919	14, 853, 004	275, 887	36, 624, 400	677, 305	1, 361, 636	56,779	58, 393, 364	1, 150, 890

For purposes of comparison the following table is given, showing the yield and value of the fisheries of Lake Erie in former years:

Species.	188	0.	1885.		18	90.	189	1897 (fiscal year).	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.
All varieties. White-fish Herring	29, 087, 300 3, 333, 800 11, 774, 400		51, 456, 517 3, 531, 855 19, 354, 900		64, 850, 873 2, 341, 451 38, 868, 283		42, 968, 325 1, 292, 410 20, 931, 076	,	(*) 689, 906 19, 638, 289

<sup>\*</sup> Information on all species not obtained.

### FISHERIES OF LAKE ONTARIO.

The commercial fisheries of this lake, after several years of decrease, now show a gratifying increase, the products being, in quantity and value, nearly three times as great as in 1897, the year when last investigated. The same increase is shown in the amount of capital invested, and the number of persons employed is much greater. Fish-cultural operations here are apparently giving good results, the plantings of white-fish and pike perch having been noticeably beneficial.

The total number of persons engaged in the commercial fisheries in 1899 was 391. The capital invested amounted to \$80,350. The fisheries yielded 2,407,132 pounds of products, worth \$101,130.

Among the products cat-fish are prominent in quantity and value, 518,423 pounds, worth \$18,834, being taken. The yield of perch was 407,017 pounds, valued at \$11,822. The catch of sturgeon was 189,955 pounds, worth \$17,843. Pike and pike perch, 297,801 pounds, were worth \$16,127, and white-fish, 161,935 pounds, were worth \$10,978.

The figures for Lake Ontario include, however, the fisheries of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers. In the St. Lawrence 69 fishermen obtained 81,900 pounds of products in 1899, valued at \$6,988; in the Niagara River 7 fishermen procured 13,170 pounds, worth \$484.

Table showing the persons employed in the fisheries of Lake Ontario in 1899.

How engaged.	No.
On vessels transporting In shore fisheries Shoresmen	5 373 13
Total	391

Vessels, apparatus, and capital employed in the Lake Ontario fisheries in 1899.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus: Seines Gill nets Pound nets Trap nets Fyke nets	2 22 287 287 1,187 1 144 451	\$1,000 90 8,482 420 18,674 60 5,790 5,412	Apparatus—Continued. Dip nets Set and hand lines Spears Fishing machines Shore and accessory property Cash capital  Total	9 4	\$20 1,355 7 400 18,440 20,200 80,350

Table showing the species and yield of the fisheries of Lake Ontario in 1899.

Products.	Lbs.	Value.	Products.	Lbs.	Value.
Black bass Cat-fish Carp Eels Herring Long-jaw or bloater Minnows Perch, yellow Sturgeon Rock bass	48,046 518,423 1,000 123,840 85,478 1,300 22,700 407,017 189,955 102,968	\$3, 133 18, 834 50 6, 163 3, 736 77 1, 593 11, 822 17, 843 2, 323	Sucker Sun-fish Trout Pike and pike perch White bass White-fish Frogs Total	278, 738 148, 449 15, 432 297, 801 2, 300 161, 935 1, 750 2, 407, 132	\$5, 101 2, 099 853 16, 127 92 10, 978 306

#### FISHERIES OF BOSTON AND GLOUCESTER.

The reports of the agents of the Commission stationed at these ports show a large increase in the quantity and value of fishery products landed during the year. The figures for 1899, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of 33,370,561 pounds, valued at \$1,204,564. The total quantity of products landed by American vessels was 176,774,301 pounds, worth \$4,193,652. The total number of fares was 7,820.

At Boston there has been a slight increase in the total quantity and value of products as compared with 1898. This is shown both in the supply derived from the eastern banks and from fishing-grounds off the New England coast. There has been an increase in the quantity of both fresh and salted fish and in the value of fresh fish, with a small decrease in the value of salted fish. The increase in the quantity of fresh fish landed was 9,956,659 pounds and \$390,831 in value. In the salted fish the increase amounted to 88,500 pounds, with a decrease in value of \$4,125. The total increase in fresh and salted fish amounted to 10,045,159 pounds, and \$386,706 in value.

The total quantity of products landed at Boston was 64,724,729 pounds, valued at \$1,428,346. The number of fares was 3,866, of which 183 were from the eastern banks and 3,683 from grounds off the New England coast. The fresh and salted fish from the eastern banks amounted to 9,908,910 pounds, valued at \$246,206, and from grounds off the New England coast to 54,815,819 pounds, valued at \$1,182,140.

Summary, by fishing-grounds, of certain fishery products landed at Boston, Mass., in 1899 by American fishing vessels.

7711 - 1 - 1	No. of	Cod, fr	esh.	Cod,	salted.	Cusk, f	resh.	Haddock,	fresh.
Fishing-grounds.	trips.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W.long : La Have Bank	54	786, 500	<b>\$</b> 18, 481			220,000	\$3,172	552,910	\$14, 107
Western Bank	48	1,263,400		50,000	\$1,250	55,000	637	170,800	4,674
Grand Bank	3								
Burgeo Bank	2								
Bacalieu Bank	1								
Off Newfoundland	27	408 000				ar (000		000 000	0.000
Cape Shore	42	407,000 6,000	8,095			67,600	689	286,000	6,873
Guir of St. Lawrence.	0	6,000	90						
Total	183	2,462,900	51,948	50,000	1,250	342,600	4,498	1,009,710	25,654
West of 66° W.long.:									
Browns Bank	65	1, 114, 500	19.007			271,500	2,873	1,224,000	21,614
Georges Bank	378	3,090,400	73,629			94, 500	1,166	6, 438, 000	131, 405
Cashes Bank	31	220,000	4,088			109,000	1,074	121,700	3,725
Clark Bank	4	24,500	4,088 500					120,000	1,750
Fippenies Bank	1	3,000	75					1,000	13
Middle Bank	336	648, 400	16,501			15,800	186	1,573,800	37,626
Jeffreys Ledge	261	563, 200	14, 397			32,200	453	1, 183, 500	30, 867
South Channel Nantucket Shoals	552	4,694,300	104, 451 30, 783			145,500	1,819	9,115,200 188,200	193, 050 3, 860
Off Highland Light	161 81	2,058,200 266,100	6,556			3,000	39	450, 900	11, 464
Off Chatham	87	353, 300	7,706			13,000	210	624, 300	15, 494
Shore, general	1,726	4, 185, 750	108, 115			75, 700	1,035	3,094,850	77,676
Total	3,683	17, 221, 650	385, 808			760, 200	8,855	24, 135, 450	528, 544
Grand total	3,866	19, 684, 550	437, 756	50,000	1,250	1, 102, 800	13, 353	25, 145, 160	554, 198

Summary, by fishing-grounds, of certain fishery products landed at Boston, Mass., in 1899 by American fishing vessels—Continued.

Wighing angum i	la.	Hak	ce, i	resh.		Po	ollock,	fres	h.		Halibut,	fresh.
Fishing-ground	ls.	Lbs.		Value		L	os.	Va	lue.		Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W. longitud La Have Bank Western Bank Grand Bank Burgeo Bank Bacal eu Bank		297, ( 211, 6	000 600	\$3,99 2,06	02	3	3, 500 8, 000		\$458 173		194, 400 341, 100 150, 000 115, 000 50, 000	\$15, 258 28, 459 7, 500 5, 750 3, 500
Off Newfoundland Cape Shore Gulf of St. Lawrence		107, 0	000	1,23	35		7,600		77		180,000 16,500 285,000	10,600 1,677 15,000
Total		615, 6	300	7, 29	)4	5	9,100		708	1	, 332, 000	87,744
West of 66° W. longitud Browns Bank George Bank Cashes Bank Clark Bank Fippenies Bank		165, ( 370, 7 276, 5 10, ( 15, (	700 500 000	1, 88 4, 98 3, 04	36 13 75	6	8,000 8,400 6,500 1,500 1,000		98 641 64 18 10		119,300 85,660 2,000 1,400	9, 163 7, 977 217 168
Middle Bank Jeffreys Ledge South Channel Nantucket Shoals Off Highland Light Off Chatham Shore, general		758, 8 1, 106, 1 3, 689, 7 62, 8 256, 8 261, 9	300 100 700 300 200	8,94 12,15 42,23 48 3,45 3,06 11,94	66 66 36 32 54 50	25 23 12 1	4,500 6,700 6,000 1,400 1,400 5,850	1	469 2, 646 2, 183 1, 281 140 384 4, 241		8,700 2,700 39,250 1,400 575 200 13,400	914 255 4, 434 126 60 16
		7,874,2		92,41	-		7,750		2, 175	_	274, 585	1,388 24,718
Grand total		8, 489, 8		99,70	<u></u>  =		6,850		, 883		, 606, 585	112, 462
	Mackerel	, fresh.	Mε	ckerel,	salt	ted.	Other	r fish	, fres	h.	Otherfis	h, salted.
Fishing-grounds.	Lbs.	Value.		Lbs.	Val	lue.	Lb	s.	Valu	e.	Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W. long.: Western Bank Off Newfoundland							2, 3, 020,	,000	\$6 52,97	30 75	10,000 1,005,000	\$225 13,850
Total							3,022	,000	53, 0	35	1,015,000	14,075
West of 66° W. long.: Georges Bank Middle Bank Jeffrey; Ledge South Channel Nantucket Shoals	8,800 55,500 9,000	\$1,119 4,810 675					1,073,	,700 ,500 ,400		34 11 96		
Off Chatham	1,500 723,952	160 37, 141		25,000 171,400	\$2, 12,	500 195	1, 235	782 450	21,67	39 71	13,000	195
Total	798, 752	43, 905		196, 400	14,	695	2,313,	832	70, 83	31	13,000	195
Grand total	798, 752	43,905		196, 400	14,	695	5, 335,	832	123, 86	36	1,028,000	14,270
		Tota	1 f	resh.		TP.	otal. s	alter	1		Grand i	otel

721 1 1 2	Total,	fresh.	Total, s	alted.	Grand total.		
Fishing grounds.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
West of 66° W. longitude: Browns Bank Georges Bank Cashes Bank Clark Bank Fippenies Bank Middle Bank Jeffreys Ledge South Channel Nantucket Shoals Off Highland Light Off Chatham Shore, general	2, 902, 300 11, 221, 360 735, 700 157, 400 20, 000 3, 048, 300 3, 146, 600 17, 976, 850 2, 439, 800 988, 175 1, 292, 482 10, 677, 452	\$54, 640 268, 688 12, 211 2, 511 248 65, 761 60, 885 353, 079 37, 207 21, 713 27, 099 263, 208	25,000 184,'400	\$2,500 12,390	2, 902, 300 11, 221, 360 735, 700 157, 400 20, 000 3, 048, 300 3, 146, 600 17, 976, 850 2, 439, 800 988, 175 1, 317, 482 10, 861, 852	\$54, 640 268, 688 12, 211 2, 511 248 65, 761 60, 885 353, 079 37, 207 21, 713 29, 599 275, 598	
Total	54,606,419	1,167,250	209, 400	14,890	54,815,819	1,182,140	

Summary, by fishing-grounds, of certain fishery products landed at Boston, Mass., in 1899 by American fishing vessels—Continued.

	Total,	fresh.	Total, a	alted.	Grand total.		
Fishing-grounds.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
East of 66° W. longitude: La Have Bank	2,084,310	\$55,468			2,084,310	\$55, 468	
Western Bank	2,061,900	61, 352	60,000	\$1,475	2, 121, 900	62, 827	
Grand Bank	150,000	7,500			150,000	62, 827 7, 500	
Burgeo Bank	115,000	5,750			115,000	5,750	
Bacalieu Bank	<b>50,00</b> 0	3,500			50,000	3,500	
Off Newfoundland	3, 200, 000	63, 575	1,005,000	13,850	4,205,000	77, 425	
Cape Shore	891,700	18,646			891,700	18,646	
Gulf of St. Lawrence	291,000	15,090			291,000	15,090	
Total	8, 843, 910	230, 881	1,065,000	15, 325	9, 908, 910	246, 206	
Grand total	63, 450, 329	1, 398, 131	1,274,400	30, 215	64, 724, 729	1,428,346	

There were 112,049,572 pounds of fish landed at Gloucester, valued at \$2,765,306, an increase over the previous year of 23,325,402 pounds and \$817,858. The increase is shown in the quantity and value of both fresh and salted fish, in the former amounting to 9,436,768 pounds, worth \$252,391, and in the latter to 13,888,634 pounds, worth \$565,467.

The fares landed at Gloucester numbered 3,954, of which 867 were from the Eastern banks and 3,087 from grounds off the New England coast. The total of fresh and salted fish from the Eastern banks was 72,924,652 pounds, valued at \$1,750,896, and from grounds off the New England coast 39,124,920 pounds, valued at \$1,006,410.

Summary, by fishing-grounds, of certain fishery products landed at Gloucester, Mass., in 1899 by American fishing vessels.

Fishing-grounds.	No.	Cod, fr	esh.	Cod, sa	lted.	Cusk, f	resh.	Cusk, s	alted.
Fishing-grounds.	trips.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W. long.:									
La Have Bank	200	4, 162, 386	\$79,921	485, 400	\$13,354	1,025,962	\$13,570	11,000	\$248
Western Bank	7 172	8, 945, 058	142,065			153, 710		18,000	451
Quereau Bank	215	7,641,420			135, 757			6,000	135
Green Bank	2	75,000	1,350	53,000	1.478				
Grand Bank	100			17, 378, 595	444, 443				
Canso Bank	1	77,000	1,386						
Burgeo Bank	2								
Bacalieu Bank	56			21,500	613				
Off Newfoundland	100	30,000					6		
Cape North	3	50,000	935	397,000	10,523				
Cape Shore	16	325,000	5,232	135,000		12,000	150		
Total	867	21, 305, 864	357, 453	25, 857, 742	675, 491	1,237,672	16,278	35,000	834
West of 66° W. long.:									
Browns Bank	48	862, 287	16, 312	244,000	6,894	192, 188	2,570		
Georges Bank	568	2,828,902			325, 213	374, 077	4,814	186, 122	4, 197
Cashes Bank	55	847, 189	15,500	10,200,001	040, 210	336, 030	4, 478		154
Bay of Fundy	8	101,760	1,679			62,745	775	0,000	101
Middle Bank	32	4,000				00, 110	•••		
German Bank	4	41,945	762			46, 236	593		
Jeffreys Ledge	l i	2,000	50			10, 200	000		
Ipswich Bay	8	135, 345							
South Channel	8 7	100,010	2,010						
Nantucket Shoals	13		664	249, 373	6,822				
Block Island	26	25,000		142,000	3,958				
Shore, general	2,317	2, 418, 996				59, 801	782		
Total	3, 087	7, 303, 174	149, 121	10, 997, 907			14,007	192, 987	4,351
Grand total	3,954	28, 609, 038	506, 574	36, 855, 649	1,022,516	2,308,749	30, 285	227, 987	5, 185

Summary, by fishing-grounds, of certain fishery products landed at Gloucester, Mass., in 1899 by American fishing vessels—Continued.

Fishing-grounds.	Haddocl	k, fresh	Haddoc	k, salted	Hake,	fresh.	Hake, s	alted.
rishing-grounds.	Lbs.	Valu	e. Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W. long.: La Have Bank Western Bank Quereau Bank Cape Shore	1, 962, 008 909, 025 109, 000 10, 000	10,08	37	-	3, 485, 154 786, 670 124, 440 45, 000	$0 \mid 6,885 \\ 1.086$	12,000 4,000	\$188 200 110
Total	2, 990, 033	39, 39	01		4, 441, 264	37, 991	31,000	498
West of 66° W. long.: Browns Bank Georges Bank Cashes Bank Clark Bank Middle Bank German Bank Jeffreys Ledge Ipswich Bay Nantucket Shoals Block Island Shore, general	342, 309 4, 183, 012 165, 818 13, 150 7, 000 5, 450 1, 000 1, 970 1, 000 30, 000 406, 466	65, 01	4,000 35 79 58 	113	1, 104, 44( 295, 32( 35, 00( 130, 36( 20, 00( 1, 44)	3, 683 9, 300 2, 095 525 977 300 5	9,500	119
Total					3,725,540	_		309
Grand total	8, 146, 208			====	8, 166, 804			807
	Pollock	fresh.	Pollock,		Halibut.	1	Halibut,	salted.
Fishing-grounds.	Lbs.	Value	_	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W. long.:				,	-	,		
La Have Bank Western Bank Quereau Bank Green Bank Grand Bank Canso Bank Burgeo Bank		377	6,500		150, 783	\$12,840 12,679 132,426 740 37,353 240 2,924	39,790	\$1,850
Bacalieu Bank Off Newfoundland Cape North					2, 199, 932 1, 276, 962	147, 778 47, 775	747,000 2,000	100
Total	158, 972	1,02	6,500	81	6,200,463	394, 755 ====	788, 790	59, 218
Browns Bank Georges Bank Cashes Bank Clark Bank German Bank Ipswich Bay Nantucket Shoals Block Island Shore, general	10, 858 36, 767 15, 077 4, 120 370 3, 010 5, 826, 537	31:77:22:00 1:00 1:00 1:00 1:00 1:00 1:00 1:0	9 14,500 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	181 	3, 880 425, 264	296 33, 268		
Total	5, 897, 280	40, 12	9 137,500	1,718	429, 344	33, 574		
Grand total	6, 056, 252	41, 14	7 144,000	1,799	6, 629, 807	428, 329	788, 790	59, 218
	Mackerel	, fresh.	Mackerel,	salted.	Other fish	, fresh.	Other fish	, salted.
Fishing-grounds.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
East of 66° W. long.: Quereau Bank Off Newfoundland Cape Shore			162,000	\$11,274	3, 302, 000	\$49 72, 645	6, 407, 000	\$91,910
Total			162,000	11,274	3, 302, 352	72,694	6, 407, 000	91, 910
West of 66° W. long.: Georges Banks Middle Bank Ipswich Bay South Channel	18,540 30,960	\$1,702 988 1,075	177, 200 475, 400 40, 600 72, 000	9, 242 35, 145 3, 477 4, 046	38, 611 	1,308	7,000	97
Block Island Shore, general	18,776 362,512	23,608	2,738,600	212, 386	134, 729	1,591	61,000	1,069
Block Island			3,503,800	212, 386 264, 296	134, 729	2,915	61,000	1,089

Summary, by fishing-grounds, of certain fishery products landed at Gloucester, Mass., in 1899 by American fishing vessels—Continued.

	Total	fresh.	Total s	alted.	Grand total.		
Fishing-grounds.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
East of 66° W. longitude:							
La Have Bank	10, 870, 755	\$164,835	511, 400	\$13,790	11, 382, 155	\$178,625	
Western Bank	11,010,704	174,013	2, 179, 000	60,078	13, 189, 704	234, 091	
Quereau Bank	9,644,856	261, 206	5,053,367	136,002	14,698,223	397, 208	
Green Bank	92, 167	2,090	53,000	1,478	145, 167	3, 568	
Grand Bank	596, 794	37, 353	17,418,385	446, 293	18, 015, 179	483, 646	
Canso Bank	81,000	1,626		110,000	81,000	1.626	
Burgeo Bank	89, 450	2,924			89, 450	2, 924	
Bacalieu Bank	2, 199, 932	147, 778	768, 500	57,881	2,968,432	205, 659	
Off Newfoundland	4,608,962	120,915	6,608,380	97,696	11,217,342	218, 611	
Cape North	50,000	935	399,000	10, 623	449,000	11,558	
Cape Shore	392,000	5, 915	297,000	15, 465	689,000	21,380	
Total	39, 636, 620	919, 590	33, 288, 032	839, 306	72, 924, 652	1,758,896	
West of 66° W. longitude:							
Browns Bank	1,772,783	26,656	244,000	6,894	2,016,783	33,550	
Georges Bank	8, 305, 181	167, 141	10,599,856	339,002	18,905,037	506, 143	
Cashes Bank	2, 468, 554	<b>3</b> 1, 433	6,865	154	2, 475, 419	31,587	
Clark Bank	477, 095	4,650			477, 095	4,650	
Middle Bank	64, 540	2,475	475, 400	35, 145		37,620	
German Bank	224, 361	2,401			224, 361	2, 401 373	
Jeffreys Ledge	23,000	373			23,000		
Ipswich Bay	141,770	2,568	7,000	97	148,770	2,665	
South Channel	30, 960	988	40,600	3,477	71,560	4,465	
Nantucket Shoals	37, 490	686	250, 373	6,834	287, 863	7,520	
Block Island	74,005	1,783	238,000	8,332	312,005	10, 115	
Shore, general	10, 567, 208	146, 184	3,075,879	219, 137	13,643,087	365, 321	
Total	24, 186, 947	387, 338	14, 937, 973	619, 072	39, 124, 920	1,006,410	
Grand total	63, 823, 567	1,306,928	48, 226, 005	1, 458, 378	112, 049, 572	2,765,306	

Statement, by months, of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester by American fishing vessels during 1899.

	No.	Cod, fr	esh.	Cod, s	alted.	Cusk, f	resh.	Cusk, salted.	
Months.	of trips.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	216 298 427 393 286 307 301 270 394	1,080,150 635,650 1,386,850 1,514,400 2,163,200 2,059,350 2,297,950 2,195,300 1,889,700 1,750,700 1,307,400 1,403,900	\$32, 350 20, 834 47, 953 27, 565 35, 548 34, 153 42, 636 42, 462 46, 056 39, 888 34, 505 33, 806		\$1,250	162,300 267,000 109,500 37,000 42,000	\$1,024 1,299 890 1,816 2,469 1,095 408 403 393 792 753 2,011		
. Total at Boston	3,866	19, 684, 550	437, 756	50,000	1,250	1, 102, 800	13, 353		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	177 280 597 418 264 273 249 379	664, 281 903, 900 1, 666, 263 2, 945, 942 2, 608, 474 1, 043, 307 1, 728, 327 4, 047, 543 3, 390, 115 5, 914, 950 2, 627, 535 1, 068, 401	15, 246 23, 751 34, 763 52, 535 46, 870 17, 553 30, 792 73, 155 53, 654 96, 447 42, 736 19, 072	187, 765 223, 610 821, 189 1, 076, 667 2, 122, 300 2, 786, 621 7, 313, 738 4, 268, 665 5, 243, 931 6, 668, 183 4, 882, 700 1, 260, 280	6,010 7,071 26,387 34,620 62,214 77,112 198,484 124,114 140,127 176,455 129,807 40,115	113, 823 131, 330 73, 001 254, 010 619, 200 320, 588 452, 340 122, 000 38, 000 31, 335 64, 123	1,488 1,886 904 3,300 8,052 4,009 5,657 1,554 1,479 1,263 419 1,274	6,000 3,000 28,000 41,987 43,000 76,000 10,000 9,000 11,000	\$135 68 630 944 969 1,743 225 198 273
Total at Gloucester	3, 954	28,609,038	506, 574	36, 855, 649	1,022,516	2, 308, 749	30, 285	227,987	5, 185
Grand total	7,820	48, 293, 588	944, 330	36, 905, 649	1,023,766	3, 411, 549	43,638	227,987	5, 185
Landed at Boston in 1898 Landed at Glouces- ter in 1898		14, 882, 500 16, 792, 005	317,079 279,872	70,000 26,416,021		1, 754, 100 3, 163, 933	24, 141 36, 070	107, 190	2,395

Statement, by months, of quantities and values of fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester by American fishing vessels during 1899—Continued.

Months.	Haddock,	fresh.	Haddock	, salted.	Hake, f	resh.	Hake, s	alted.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2, 044, 910 2, 337, 750 2, 350, 600 2, 556, 350 1, 545, 900 1, 752, 850 2, 061, 200 2, 225, 300 2, 476, 800 2, 677, 700 1, 629, 400 1, 486, 400	\$47, 265 49, 909 67, 641 39, 229 36, 221 28, 275 29, 196 42, 807 49, 518 62, 972 53, 664 47, 501			337, 100 207, 100 114, 000 261, 600 537, 000 393, 550 444, 600 478, 650 751, 100 2, 297, 200 1, 844, 200 823, 700	\$7, 578 4, 646 2, 700 3, 375 4, 456 3, 576 4, 235 4, 750 9, 249 23, 876 19, 419 11, 848		
Total at Boston	25, 145, 160	554, 198			8,489,800	99,708		-d
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1, 496, 866 1, 404, 030 1, 705, 155 1, 217, 550 302, 720 233, 269 331, 078 165, 750 43, 310 288, 705 490, 590 467, 185	24, 400 25, 221 28, 378 11, 290 2, 994 2, 041 2, 740 1, 856 405 3, 221 6, 748 9, 709	2,279 5,000 8,000	\$24 63 100	75, 272 147, 597 53, 158 360, 458 1, 385, 962 1, 335, 728 2, 082, 166 642, 703 84, 388 767, 232 966, 685 292, 455	1, 152 2, 321 725 2, 702 10, 427 9, 707 17, 096 5, 526 684 9, 100 15, 703 3, 465	5,000 20,000 14,500	\$110 63 250 209
Total at Gloucester.	8,146,208	119,003	15, 279	187	8,166,804	78,608	53, 500	807
Grand total	33, 291, 368	673,201	15,279	187	16,656,604	178,316	53,500	807
Landed at Boston in 1898 Landed at Gloucester in 1898	21, 769, 300 10, 712, 623	378, 944 124, 390	36, 820	439	7, 382, 430 10, 119, 143	70, 535 73, 981	18,800	230
	Pollock,	fresh.	Pollock, salted. H		Halibut,	Halibut, fresh.		salted.
Months.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
January February March April May June July August September Octobor November December	16, 900 15, 800 16, 300 10, 600 175, 000 108, 500 67, 700 239, 700 319, 100 184, 500 96, 850 35, 900	\$398 360 473 196 1,241 775 595 2,256 3,481 1,606 1,093 409			25, 200 50, 600 60, 175 170, 800 280, 500 375, 100 174, 000 196, 060 9, 600 175, 800 40, 550 68, 200	\$2,682 3,326 5,620 12,481 15,189 20,237 14,483 12,378 1,540 10,160 3,751 10,615		
Total at Boston	1, 286, 850	12,883			1,606,585	112, 462		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	26, 842 43, 889 71, 690 43, 372 243, 521 , 19, 539 19, 168 25, 497 221, 914 1, 814, 319 3, 239, 133 286, 878	218 475 426 267 1,332 106 119 187 1,601 13,336 20,818 2,262	88, 500 22, 500 5, 000 8, 000 20, 000	\$1, 104 282 63 100 250	214, 415 355, 410 593, 445 548, 412 600, 529 1, 144, 452 724, 689 484, 114 818, 572 700, 542 235, 828 209, 399	21, 955 25, 021 40, 901 31, 339 27, 815 46, 148 52, 745 35, 287 49, 579 49, 711 26, 150 21, 678	4,000 25,490 95,500 659,600 4,200	\$180 1,020 5,658 52,024 336
Total at Gloucester.	6,056,252	41, 147	144,000	1,799	6, 629, 807	428, 329	788, 790	59, 218
Grand total	7,343,102	54,030	144,000	1,799	8, 236, 392	540, 791	788, 790	59, 218
Landed at Boston in 1898 Landed at Gloucester in 1898	1, 412, 100 3, 052, 139	11,655 18,278	20,000	250	768, 585 7, 612, 431	65, 133 449, 264	250,000 1,747,165	7, 650 56, 335

Statement, by months, of quantities and values of fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester by American fishing vessels during 1899—Continued.

Months.	Mackerel, fresh.		Mackerel, salted.		Other fish, fresh.*		Other fish, salted.*	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
January February March		\$1,281			\$20,000 1,639,000 570,000	\$19,400 24,450 9,125	360,000 5,000	\$5,400 150
June July August	176, 950 130 300 53, 850	10,623 4,190 4,733	23, 400 49, 200	\$1,273 2,538	27, 450 559, 800 653, 550	332 28,008 26,546	10,000	225
September October November December	141, 127 8, 625 271, 600	11,571 777 10,730	75, 400 44, 800 3, 600	6, 878 3, 718 288	69, 482 506, 850 373, 900 124, 800	5, 206 5, 583 3, 660 1, 556	13,000	195
Total at Boston	798, 752	43, 905	196, 400	14,695	5, 335, 832	123, 866	1,028,000	14, 270
January February March	15,663	1,547			1,291,000 780,000 355,000	26, 620 13, 800 8, 825	$1,444,200 \\ 228,000 \\ 55,200$	23, 020 3, 706 - 896
May June July August	31, 925 95, 906 38, 710	2,387 2,477 3,141	354,000 677,800 808,400	22,670 35,795 54,266	26, 740 13, 509	910 473		
September	93, 140 155, 444	7, 207 10, 614	1,343,400 447,000 35,200	118, 735 40, 338 3, 766	103, 320 352 240, 000 666, 000	932 49 1,800 22,200	47,000 21,000 2,048,800 2,630,800	898 288 29, 948 34, 348
Total at Gloucester.	430,788	27, 373	3, 665, 800	275, 570	3, 475, 921	75,609	6,475,000	93, 096
Grand total	1, 229, 540	71,278	3, 862, 200	290, 265	8,811,753	199, 475	7,503,000	107,366
Landed at Boston in 1898 Landed at Gloucester	439, 755	26, 280	414, 900	18,335	5,084,900	113, 533	451,000	6, 805
in 1898	434,000	27,064	1,806,800	102,017	2,500,525	45,618	4, 184, 575	64, 420

Months.	Total,	fresh.	Total,	salted.	Grand total.		
monous.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
January February March April May June July August September	4,537,425 4,676,050 4,964,900 5,003,250 5,772,550	\$110,697 104,824 134,402 84,662 96,405 99,066 123,751 136,335	10,000 23,400 49,200	1,273 2,538	4, 735, 760 4, 960, 900 4, 537, 425 4, 676, 050 4, 964, 900 5, 013, 250 5, 795, 950 6, 133, 610	\$116, 097 104, 974 134, 402 84, 662 96, 405 99, 291 125, 024 138, 873 135, 142	
September October November December Total at Boston	5, 687, 409 7, 666, 375 5, 640, 400 4, 085, 900 63, 450, 329	127, 014 145, 654 127, 575 107, 746 1,398, 131	$ \begin{array}{r} 125,400 \\ 57,800 \\ 3,600 \\ 640,000 \end{array} $ $ \overline{1,274,400} $	8, 128 3, 913 288 8, 300 30, 215	5, 812, 809 7, 724, 175 5, 644, 000 4, 725, 900 64, 724, 729	135, 142 149, 567 127, 863 116, 046 1, 428, 346	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	5 369 744	91,079 92,475 114,922 101,433 99,037 81,951 112,536 121,179 114,541 183,741 114,374 79,660	1, 631, 965 461, 610 879, 389 1, 106, 946 2, 257, 787 3, 235, 121 8, 115, 528 5, 182, 565 7, 302, 931 7, 166, 383 6, 974, 700 3, 911, 080	29, 030 11, 022 27, 351 35, 274 64, 325 101, 526 237, 351 184, 263 311, 982 217, 928 163, 618 74, 708	5, 514, 463 4, 227, 766 5, 397, 101 6, 476, 690 8, 036, 856 7, 363, 929 13, 575, 932 10, 722, 391 12, 095, 690 16, 897, 427 14, 775, 806 6, 965, 521	120, 109 103, 497 142, 273 136, 707 163, 362 183, 477 349, 887 305, 442 426, 523 401, 669 277, 992 154, 368	
Total at Gloucester	63, 823, 567	1,306,928	48, 226, 005	1,458,378	112, 049, 572	2,765,306	
Grand total	127, 273, 896 53, 493, 670 54, 386, 799	2,705,059 1,007,300 1,054,537	49,500,405 1,185,900 34,337,371	1,488,593 34,340 . 892,911	176, 774, 301 54, 679, 570 88, 724, 170	4,193,652 1,041,640 1,947,448	

<sup>\*</sup>Includes herring from Newfoundland, 6,082,000 pounds frozen, \$123,820, and 7,412,000 pounds salted, \$105,760.

## FISHERIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

There has been a decrease in the fisheries of this region, since their canvass in 1889, of 259,814,470 pounds of products, amounting to \$877,813 in value. A large part of this decrease is represented by algæ, which, if eliminated from the figures of both years, leaves an actual decrease in fish products of 111,030,570 pounds, worth \$825,512.

The catch of menhaden has largely decreased. In 1889 the quantity was 173,632,210 pounds, worth \$428,228, whereas in 1898 only 23,140,177 pounds, valued at \$65,175, were taken, a decrease of 150,492,023 pounds, worth \$363,053. The reduction in this fishery is traceable chiefly to the transfer of the industry to New York State. It is therefore apparent that the food fisheries of the New England States have increased in quantity and have decreased but slightly in value.

One of the most noticeable changes is in connection with the lob-ster fishery. The total catch of lobsters in 1889 was 30,449,603 pounds, worth \$833,736, and in 1898 14,661,808 pounds, worth \$1,276,968. The yield of this fishery has therefore diminished more than 50 per cent in quantity and increased more than 50 per cent in value.

The total number of persons engaged in the fisheries of the New England States was 35,445, distributed as follows: Maine, 16,954; New Hampshire, 154; Massachusetts, 14,177; Rhode Island, 1,687; and Connecticut, 2,473. A total decrease of 1,091 is shown since 1889.

The amount of capital invested in the fisheries was \$19,637,036, an apparent decrease of \$437,758, caused by the transfer of the menhaden fishery and the omission of certain valuations which were included in the former canvass.

The vessels employed in the fisheries numbered 1,427, and were valued with their outfits at \$4,224,339. The apparatus of capture was valued at \$1,218,898. Pound nets and weirs represent the greatest value among the apparatus, aggregating \$405,424. Hand and trawl lines are next in importance, valued at \$278,815. Lobster pots were worth \$219,045; seines, \$132,140, and gill nets, \$100,679.

Massachusetts leads in the New England States in respect to importance of the fisheries, the products being worth \$4,454,139. Maine is next, with fisheries valued at \$2,654,919, followed by Connecticut at \$1,559,599, Rhode Island at \$955,058, and New Hampshire at \$48,987. The yield of the entire region amounted to 393,355,570 pounds and was valued at \$9,672,702.

The fishery for cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock leads all the others, being valued at \$2,798,109. The oyster fishery of Connecticut and Rhode Island, worth \$1,910,684, ranks next, followed by the lobster fishery, valued at \$1,276,967; the herring fishery at \$596,688; the halibut fishery, at \$569,515, and the mackerel fishery at \$481,933.

Other important fisheries are those maintained for alewives, smelt, blue-fish, scup, and sword-fish.

Table showing the number of persons engaged in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898.

States.	Fisher- men.	Shores- men.	Total.
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut Total	8,717 143 10,205 1,340 1,826	11 3,972 347 647 13,214	16, 954 154 14, 177 1, 687 2, 473 35, 445

# Table showing the investment in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898.

•	Ma	ine.	New Ha	mpshire.	Massac	husetts.	
- Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Vessels	497	\$538,400	5 79	\$3,900	637	\$1,776,02	
Tonnage	8,175		79		30,558		
Outfit		182, 427	100	3,458	0.00	939, 77	
Boats	5,741	284, 897	123	5,395	2,625	178, 08	
Seines	251 202	29,660 8,645	1	500	272	88, 38	
Dip nets	182	637			213	27	
Drag nets	100	001			27	1, 61	
Fyke nets	26	710			88	1,12	
Fill nets	3,722	37, 413	60	844	4,632	50, 31	
Pound nets	67	14,680	17	6,960	126	141,83	
Snap nets	20	20					
Trap nets	33	14, 125			4	90	
WeirsLines, hand and trawl	557	111,618		0.110	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	001 00	
Lines, nang and trawi	333	51,965		2,118	1 900	221,36	
Pots, eel Pots, lobster	155, 978	155, 777	1,675	1,666	$1,290 \\ 26,254$	2,37 $31,48$	
Harpoons	100, 010	1,155	1,010	1,000	20, 201	1,20	
Spears	145	127				1,20	
Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes,	110	101					
and forks		2,032		32		15, 19	
Other apparatus						46	
Shore and accessory prop-		1, 193, 478		12,775		5, 125, 24	
ertyCash capital		1,385,099		15,000		4,797,25	
Total		4,013,053		52,648		13, 372, 90	
10001		4,010,000		02,010		10,012,00	
Items.	Rhode	Island.	d. Connecticut.		Total.		
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Vessels	-93	\$167,850	195	\$434,650	1,427	\$2,920,82	
Tonnage	1,454	<b>\$201,000</b>	3,555	φιοι, σου	43, 821		
Outfit	.,	46, 597	0,000	131, 260		1,303,51	
Boats	054						
	854	72, 381	1,214	80, 915	10,557	621,67	
	49	72, 381 7, 243	1,214 67		640	132, 14	
Bag nets	49	72,381 7,243		80, 915	640 202	132, 14 8, 64	
Bag nets Dip nets	49	72, 381 7, 243		80, 915	640 202 395	132, 14 8, 64 90	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets	49	72, 381 7, 243	67	80, 915 6, 355	202 395 27	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets	329	72, 381 7, 243	410	80, 915 6, 355	202 395 27 853	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81	
Bag nets	329 134	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	640 202 395 27 853 8,637	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67	
Bag nets	329	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395	410	80, 915 6, 355	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Snap nets	329 134	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Fnap nets Trap nets Weirs	329 134	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Frap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81	
Bag nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81: 5, 74 219, 04	
Bag nets. Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster Harpoons	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109	410 89 66 	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64	
Bag nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 22, 64	
Bag nets. Dip nets. Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets. Pound nets Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster Harpoons Spears Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes,	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46	410 89 66 	3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177 37	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster Harpoons Spears Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549	410 89 66 	3,522 5,025 19,930 1,357 1,197 17,405 177 37	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64 21:	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster Harpoons Spears Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks Other apparatus	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46	410 89 66 	3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177 37 15, 131 700	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 278, 81 219, 04 2, 64 2, 64 1, 21	
Bag nets. Dip nets Dip nets Prag nets Fyke nets Gill nets. Pound nets. Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster Harpoons. Spears Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks Other apparatus. Shore and accessory prop-	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549 43	410 89 66 	3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177 37 15, 131 700	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64 21 38, 94 1, 21 7, 115, 03	
Bag nets Dip nets Drag nets Fyke nets Gill nets Pound nets Snap nets Trap nets Weirs Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel Pots, lobster Harpoons Spears Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks Other apparatus Shore and accessory property	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549	410 89 66 	3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177 37 15, 131 700	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64 21:	
Pots, lobster. Harpoons. Spears. Dredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks. Other apparatus. Shore and accessory prop-	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549 43 439, 149	410 89 66 	3,522 5,025 19,930 1,357 1,197 17,405 177 37	640 202 395 27 853 8,637 478 24 37 557 6,075 205,049	132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 293, 80 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64 21 38, 94 1, 21 7, 115, 03	

Table showing the quantity and value of products taken in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898.

	Mai	ine.	New Har	npshire.	Massachusetts.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Alewives, fresh	925, 325	\$8,016	25,000	\$250	1,877,061	\$22, 26	
Alewives, salted	- 986,600	8,437	200,000	2,500	586,700	6, 79	
Alewives, smoked		8,849	200,000	2,000	71,440	2, 23	
Blue-fish		0,010			832, 849	38, 08	
Bonito					89. 136	2, 410	
Butter-fish		740			30, 620	818	
Cod, fresh		187 921	689, 150	10,756	40, 632, 151	800 70	
Cod, salted	5 999 699	167, 231 147, 024	2,000	70	30, 682, 827	688, 72	
Cunners	5, 232, 622 148, 300	1.025	2,000	10	30,082,821	718, 31	
Cusk, fresh	1, 138, 201	10 545	97,500	995	85, 350 5, 825, 173	5, 25 63, 30	
Charle and and	- 1, 100, 201	12, 545 1, 210	91,000	999	0,820,173	03, 30	
Cusk, salted Eels	- 86,667	1,210			128, 863	2, 20 17, 63	
Leis	163, 811	12,942			425, 846	17,63	
Flounders and flat-fish	- 786,697	17, 539			1, 167, 312 35, 451, 284	14, 76	
Haddock, fresh	7,274,909	,119, 982	1,379,750	14, 552	35, 451, 284	418, 52	
Haddock, salted	956,657	119, 982 12, 369	4,000	100	130, 230	1,29	
Hake, fresh	13, 329, 899	110, 558	115, 400	1,379	21,099,428	161, 49	
Hake, salted	2,405,578	23, 886	1,500	38	232, 388	161, 49 2, 13	
Halibut, fresh	304,890	22,075			8,663,443	487, 71	
Halibut, salted					1.859.854	59, 72	
Herring, fresh	37, 017, 814	174,313	65,000	650	16, 562, 338	59, 72 256, 33	
Herring, salted	1,400,650	26, 159			5, 801, 159	76, 21	
Herring, smoked	3, 738, 500	63,005			0,001,100	***	
Mackerel, fresh	1,441,157	85, 344	58,750	3,207	3,791.233	197, 33	
Mackerel, salted	163,000	85, 344 12, 761	۵۵,۱۵۵	0, 201	9 019 131	164, 52	
Menhaden	7,319,900	20, 706			2,912,131 1,497,367	101, 52	
Pollock, fresh	1 126 746	8 463	180, 200	1,559	0 500 300	20, 02	
Pollock, salted	1, 126, 746 1, 002, 704	8, 463 10, 901	1,200	24	6, 566, 388	38, 25	
Salmon	53, 322	10,009	1,200	6At	517, 649	4, 78	
Salmon	- 33, 344	10,009			1 040 60	34 00	
Scup.					1,043,625 99,300	14, 25	
Sea bass	001 000	10 000			99,300	4,94	
Shad	861,879	19, 752			29, 333	1,42	
Smelt		139, 345			7,079	51	
Squeteague					7,079 1,371,910	39, 51	
Striped bass	25,067	4,206	850	85	12,948	93	
Sword-fish	. 878, 290	44, 395			597, 186	35, 28	
Tautog					289, 505	7,56	
Tomcod	. 310, 083 1	6, 158					
Miscellaneous fish	16,275	408	1,650	165	147,672	5,69	
Refuse fish	. 55,000	354					
Squid					1,069,425	14, 620	
Lobsters	11, 183, 294	992, 855	108,515	9,372	1,693,741	147, 700	
Shrimp	11,100,101	000,000	100,010	0,012	25, 200	1 18	
Quahogs or hard clams					510, 536	1, 18 50, 72	
Clams (soft), fresh	8,758,800	274, 885	6,000	360	1, 470, 951	102, 59	
Clams (soft), salted	711,200	48, 568	0,009	300	1, 110, 001	100,00	
Oysters	111,200	20,000			700 575	156, 23	
Scallops		14,522			708, 575 773, 176	85, 38	
		14, 344	70.000	0 450	700,000		
Irish moss Oil, fish	157 000	4, 591	70,000	2,450	700,000	22, 37,	
Oil and alambani	. 157,920	4, 091	14, 250	475	358, 927 472, 500	13, 96	
Oil, sea elephant					472,500	20.79	
Oil, whale					3, 119, 450	199, 02	
Whalebone					27, 100 107, 062	65, 87	
Other products	955, 562	18, 791			107,062	3,810	
Total	123, 404, 561	2, 654, 919	3,020,715	48, 987	202, 155, 481	4, 454, 130	
	Rhode	7.11	Connec		Tot		

Species.	Rhode	Island.	Connec	eticut.	Total.		
простов.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Alewives, fresh	628, 132	\$6,621	868, 400	\$7,346	4, 323, 918	\$44,501	
Alewives, salted	74, 100 136, 390	940 2,712			1;847,400   814.630	18,667 13,791	
Blue fish	330, 290	15, 521	963, 285	32,851	2, 126, 424	86, 461	
Bonito	124, 450 207, 000	2,615 5,615	60, 280	2,370	213, 586 312, 700	5, 025 9, 543	
Cod, fresh	1,111,811	23, 556	451, 225	10, 978	52, 975, 425	901, 242	
Cod, salted	315, 101 3, 300	13, 154 100			36, 232, 550 236, 950	878, 566 6, 375	
Cusk, fresh					7,060,874	74, 848	
Cusk, salted Eels	443, 374	20,030	206, 970	14.149	215, 530 1, 240, 001	3, 416 64, 756	
Flounders and flat-fish	1,710,057	27,576	443, 864	13, 383	4, 107, 930	73, 259	
Haddock, fresh	366, 525	8,373	112,800	856	44, 585, 268 1, 090, 887	562, 289 13, 761	
Hake, fresh					34, 544, 727	273, 432	
Hake, salted					2, 639, 466 8, 968, 333	26, 063 509, 789	
Halibut, salted					1, 859, 854	59,726	
Herring, fresh	2,000	10			53, 647, 152	431, 308	

Table showing the quantity and value of products taken in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898—Continued.

Smanian	Rhode	Island.	Conne	cticut.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Herring, salted					7, 201, 809	\$102,371
Herring, smoked					3, 738, 500	63,005
Mackerel, fresh	359,900	\$15,004	40, 913	\$1,753	5,691,953	302, 647
Mackerel, salted			28,000	2,000	3, 103, 131	179, 286
Menhaden	3, 140, 000	7,591	11, 182, 910	26,334	23, 140, 177	65, 175
Pollock, fresh	50,000	500		,	7,923,334	48,778
Pollock, salted	******				1,521,553	15, 714
almon				İ	53, 382	10,039
Scup		75, 596	101,040		7,534,890	93, 353
ea bass	440, 950	11, 935	247, 789	12, 182	788,039	29,063
had	25, 112	1,625	499, 325	21,215	1,415,649	44,018
melt	4, 100	215	5,600	837	1,624,824	140, 912
Squeteague	3, 125, 635	63, 976	193, 643	5,451	4, 691, 188	108, 943
Striped bass	101, 950	10, 511	13, 845	1,662	154,660	17, 403
word-fish	55, 875	2, 935	85, 980	7,520	1,617,331	90, 130
lautog	248, 129	7,214	70, 540	3, 118	608, 174	17, 899
Comcod	8,000	240	38, 750	1,677	356, 833	8,07
fiscellaneous fish	314, 123	8,402	82, 923	3,489	562, 643	18, 156
lefuse fish	1,012,000	1,222			1,067,000	1,576
auid	124,000	1,375	6,900	150	1,200,325	16, 143
crabs, hard	7,875	575			7, 875	578
crabs, soft	5,020	1,675			5,020	1, 673
obsters	578,066	43, 290	1,098,192	83,748	14,661,808	1,276,96
hrimp	2,250	750		,	27, 450	1,938
pushogs or hard clams	249, 695	31, 816	234,000	29,900	994, 232	112, 440
lams (soft), fresh	150, 150	20, 569	199,800	19,039	10, 585, 701	417, 447
lams (soft), salted				20,000	711, 200	48, 568
ysters	3, 201, 646	505, 378	14,633,283	1,249,071	18, 543, 504	1,910,648
callons		10,471	50, 160	5,016	1.105,231	115, 392
rish moss	220,000	20, 212	50,200	5,010	770:000	24, 82
yster shells	7, 674, 000	3, 968			7,674,000	3, 968
oil, fish	7,072,000	0,000			531, 097	19,029
lil see elenhant					472, 500	20, 790
il whale					3, 119, 450	199, 02
bil, whaleVhalebone					27, 100	65, 875
ther products	17,778	1,402			1,080,402	24,003
Total	32, 854, 396	955, 058	31, 920, 417	1,559,599	393, 355, 570	9, 672, 702

# THE FUR-SEAL ROOKERIES OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS.

Near the close of the fiscal year Mr. Townsend left for the Pribilof Islands to ascertain the condition of the fur-seal rookeries, in accordance with the requirements of the law respecting the relations of the Fish Commission with the fur-seal fisheries. The customary records relating to the size of the rookeries in 1899 were secured in part by the resident Treasury agents upon the islands. The American seal herd is still declining on account of the continuance of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean.

For a number of years all the seals born on several of the more accessible rookeries have been counted systematically. The counts, when compared with those of previous seasons, show more or less decrease in the number of seals born from year to year. The diminution of the herd is shown also in the annual photographs and charts of the rookeries. The total number of seals taken on the Pribilof Islands in 1899 by the lessees under Government supervision was 16,812. Seals of the class available for killing, the surplus males, become less in number from year to year.

The pelagic catch made from the American herd by the Canadian sealing fleet of 26 vessels during 1899 was 33,755. Of this number 23 284 were taken in Bering Sea and 10,471 in the North Pacific Ocean.

To the vessel catch should be added 892 seals taken off the Northwest coast by Indian canoes. The only Canadian vessel sealing in Asiatic waters took 699 seals, but a fleet of 11 Japanese vessels secured 7,308 seals from the Asiatic herd. One American vessel obtained 336 seals from the American herd in waters south of the award area.

# NOTES ON THE FISHERIES.

#### THE WHALE FISHERY.

The vessels engaged in whaling during the year 1899 numbered 48, 3 additional vessels having been lost; 22 vessels were employed in the Pacific Ocean and 26 in the Atlantic. The yield of the whale fishery for the year amounted to 11,903 barrels of sperm oil, valued at \$583,274; 3,827 barrels of whale oil, valued at \$133,945, and 320,100 pounds of whalebone, valued at \$864,270.

# CARP.

Investigations of the fisheries of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries, now being made by field agents of this division, reveal the fact that an important quantity of carp is finding its way into the fish markets—chiefly those of the larger Eastern cities.

The catch of carp in Lake Erie in 1899 amounted to 3,633,679 pounds, valued at \$51,456. The report of the Illinois Fishermen's Association shows that the catch of carp in the Illinois River is greater than that of all other species combined, the quantity of carp taken in 1899 amounting to 6,332,990 pounds, valued at \$189,980. The yield of carp from the Ohio River and two of its tributaries, the Cumberland and Wabash Rivers, during the same year, amounted to 113,387 pounds, worth \$6,654.

These figures show an increase in the quantity of carp derived from the above-named waters amounting to nearly nine times the quantity yielded six years ago. During the same period the total fishery products of Lake Erie increased more than 15,000,000 pounds and those of the Illinois River more than 5,000,000 pounds. There are, therefore, no indications that the presence of the carp has produced any injurious effect on the native species associated with it, but, on the contrary, its presence may have a salutary effect, the young of the carp doubtless being food for black bass and other species. It is certain that the black bass has increased in the Illinois River along with the carp, the yield of black bass in 1899 being greater than ever before, amounting to over 70,000 pounds: The last canvass of the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States, made in 1897, shows the yield of carp from the coastal waters of these States to have been 1,333,263 pounds, valued at \$63,567, whereas in 1891 the catch amounted to only 46,798 pounds, worth \$1,715. More than half of the catch of carp in this region in 1897 was made in New Jersey, most of the fish being taken in partly brackish water. Complete returns respecting the interior waters now being investigated will probably show that the carp is entering largely into the food supply of the country.

## EASTERN OYSTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

This industry has reached large proportions. From 1887 to 1900 more than 11,000 tons of eastern yearling seed oysters have been shipped to the bay of San Francisco and laid out for further growth. The time required for seed oysters to become marketable is from two to four years, according to the sizes demanded by Pacific Coast consumers. The beds of transplanted oysters occupy flats or tide lands and are exposed during the lowest tides. The areas where they are laid out are inclosed by fences of closely set stakes, which lessen the action of the waves in these shallows and keep out stingrays and other marauders. The value of the mature oysters sold is considerably over \$500,000 a year, the quantity and value being on the increase.

An important fact in connection with the maturing of large quantities of eastern oysters in the bay is the extensive degree of propagation that has been going on. The writer has investigated this subject several times during the past ten years, finding each time evidences of greater natural increase.

For a number of years considerable quantities of oysters of volunteer growth have been picked at low tide from areas remote from the transplanted beds, and it has been ascertained that oystering of this character has been carried on without decreasing the supply.

Oyster spat from extensive planted beds along the west side of the bay drifts with the prevailing winds, toward the east side, where a very considerable set takes place, over an area more than 20 miles long.

Here there are broad stretches of shell banks of the small worthless native oyster of San Francisco Bay, upon the shells of which the young of the eastern oyster find lodgment. The strong winds of midsummer create a heavy wave wash over the reefs, drifting the light shells of the natives and burying many of the eastern oysters growing among them. Fencing lessens the action of the waves and protects the interests of the owners. From a tract of 150 acres in this section of the bay, recently inclosed, over a million oysters were picked before any imported seed was laid out. It appears that the amount of spat set free from the transplanted beds is increasing, and the indications are that with the fencing in and planting of the shell banks of the east side the increment from natural propagation will grow in importance.

Table showing the quantity of eastern seed oysters shipped to San Francisco Bay from 1887 to 1900.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1887 - ° ° 1888 - 1889 - 1890 - 1891 - 1892 - 1893 - 1894 - 1894	1, 562, 000 1, 128, 000 1, 007, 000 1, 559, 000 3, 273, 000 2, 123, 000 1, 607, 000 1, 332, 000	1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900 (first 8 months). Total.	1, 680, 000 1, 485, 000 859, 000 1, 564, 000 1, 086, 000 1, 608, 000

# THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

The lobster fishery is prosecuted to a greater or less extent in all the States on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Delaware, but nearly 75 per cent of the total annual yield is from the waters of Maine. The statistics show that the total yield in 1880 was 20,128,033 pounds, valued at \$488,871, and in 1889 it was 30,771,573 pounds, valued at \$861,297, an increase of 10,643,540 pounds in quantity and of \$372,426 There has since been a great reduction in the quantity of lobsters annually produced, but the value has been constantly increas-In 1898 the total yield was 15,188,062 pounds, valued at \$1,318,299, a decrease, as compared with 1889, of over 50 per cent in quantity and an increase of over 50 per cent in value. The greater part of this decrease in quantity has occurred in Maine and Massa-From 1889 to 1898 the lobster yield of Maine declined about 55 per cent in quantity, while it increased about 70 per cent in value. In Massachusetts there has been an almost steady decline In that year the catch was 4,315,416 pounds, in the yield since 1880. valued at \$158,229, and in 1898 it was 1,693,741 pounds, valued at \$147,702, a decrease of 2,621,675 pounds, or 60 per cent in quantity, and of \$10,527, or about 6 per cent, in value.

The following table shows the quantity and value of lobsters taken in each of the lobster-producing States in each year for which this fishery has been investigated from 1880 to 1898:

Ct. t.	18	880.			188		1888.				
States.	Lbs.	Valu	ie.		Lbs.	Value.	I	bs.	V	alue.	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Delaware	250, 000 4, 315, 416 423, 250 613, 385 135, 000 156, 800		268, 739 7, 500 158, 229 15, 871 23, 002 -5, 062 5, 488		2, 916, 642 142, 824 3, 511, 075 570, 039 , 487, 020 114, 000 101, 580 39, 000	\$512, 04 6, 26 156, 26 27, 15 82, 56 6, 85 7, 71 91	58 04 3, 28 04 1, 50	136, 350 3,743, 475 588, 500 1,477, 226 248, 000 181, 688		\$515, 880 6, 256 172, 936 28, 047 85, 723 13, 900 12, 965 910	
States.	1889.			189	00.	189	1.	1892.			
Diaces.	Lbs.	Value.	L	bs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.		Value.	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Dela are	25,001,351 137,175 3,353,787 456,000 1,501,290 124,023 188,347 9,600	\$574, 165 - 6, 415 148, 492 21, 565 83, 099 12, 780 14, 301 480	150 188	0, 400 \$14, 754 5, 321 13, 683 7, 200 360				196, 3, 182, 774, 1, 614, 5, 655 2, 463		\$662, 043 11, 700 , 205, 638 53, 762 101, 358 10, 861 286	
States.	Fiscal y	ear 1897.		Ca	alendar	year 1897.		1898.			
States.	Lbs.	Valu	ıe.		Lbs.	Value.	1	bs.	V	alue.	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Delaware	130, 610	5 157	, 082 , 493 , 330 , 913 , 197			\$31, 45 8, 57 45	1,	183, 294 108, 515 693, 741 578, 066 098, 192 332, 378 123, 876	. !	\$992, 855 9, 372 147, 702 43, 290 83, 748 30, 235 11, 097	

# THE PEARL FISHERY OF THE TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.

During the voyage of the *Albatross* in the South Pacific Ocean in 1899, the writer made some investigations respecting the pearl fisheries of the Tuamotu Islands. This archipelago, more than 1,500 miles in length, consists of atolls, or low coral islands having large inclosed lagoons, within which the pearl fisheries are prosecuted.

The yield of pearl shell fluctuates according to the sections of the archipelago thrown open for pearl diving each year, and the methods of conducting the fishery have changed somewhat since it was investigated for the French Government, in 1884, by Mr. G. Bouchon-Brandeley. Until 1889 the pearl fisheries of the Tuamotus were free to all, and were participated in by both natives and whites, the latter as well as some of the natives employing diving suits. From 1890 to 1892 the use of diving apparatus was subject to special regulations, but since 1892 it has been prohibited, with the idea of restricting the taking of pearl shell and preserving the industry for the benefit of the native inhabitants.

Under present methods pearling is permitted each year in certain lagoons only, others being closed for periods of two or three years to permit the growth of shell. The different pearl-bearing lagoons are thus worked in succession. The diving season begins October 1, the natives concentrating at the most favorable places upon the official announcement of the list of islands to be fished. The industry employs about 20 small sail vessels and 600 boats or canoes.

The more important pearling islands are: Hiqueru, Hao, Raroia, Katiu, Takapoto, Ahe, Manihi, Apataki, Marutea, Aratika, Fakarava, Kaukura, Marokau, and Mangareva. Hiqueru is by far the most important of the group. It is worked at intervals of three years, its output of shell averaging over 250 tons per season. In 1896 the first month's diving produced about half the entire yield of the archipelago. Hao Island is next in importance for pearl shell. Pearls appear to be derived chiefly from Kaukura.

At the opening of the season of 1899 the *Albatross* called at Hiqueru, where over 3,000 persons were gathered, representing the majority of the pearling population of the Tuamotus. The bulk of the pearl shell was being taken from depths of 8 to 10 fathoms. Less than 25 per cent of the divers work at depths greater than 12 fathoms, while a few only can descend to 20 fathoms. When conditions are best, good divers earn \$2.20 to \$2.50 (Chilean silver) a week.

The industry here as elsewhere is based on pearl shell or mother-ofpearl, worth in the European market \$375 to \$800 per ton, according to the grade. Pearls when found are usually secreted by those discovering them, and disposed of privately. There are no statistics available respecting this feature of the fishery, although the total value of the pearls that come from the islands through various channels is known to be considerable. The following statement respecting the quantity and value of mother-of-pearl shell from the Tuamotu Archipelago, exported from Tahiti during the period from 1873 to 1898 was secured with the assistance of Mr. J. L. Doty, consul of the United States at Tahiti:

Quantity and value of mother-of-pearl shell from the Tuamotu Archipelago, exported from Tahiti from 1873 to 1898.

Year.	Tons.	Value in United States coin.	Year.	Tons.	Value in United States coin.
1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	390 234 591 470 281 502	\$38, 572. 80 150, 597. 00 95, 080. 00 76, 340. 00 57, 330. 00 173, 654. 00 138, 180. 00 82, 614. 00 196, 784. 00 207, 711. 00 169, 344. 00 134, 456. 00	1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	162 271 387 583 646 598 593 566 675 296 591 445	\$59, 535. 00 99, 592. 50 113, 778. 00 214, 252. 50 242, 277. 713. 70 248, 140. 80 225, 790. 00 274, 640. 00 91, 644. 30 289, 955. 00 238, 953. 60

A more extended account of the Tuamotu pearl fishery is being prepared, as the facts relating to it may prove of interest in connection with the pearl fishery of the Philippine Islands.

# THE CHINESE SHRIMP FISHERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

The fishery for shrimps has been conducted in this bay for many years. The products are marketed fresh in California, or dried and exported to China, together with certain dried fish also yielded by the fishery. The industry is a declining one. When visiting the camps and fishing grounds in 1891 the writer counted 46 boats. The number from which licenses are collected at the present time is 31. The export of dried shrimps is decidedly less than in former years, while the quantity of dried fish exported is not great, the total amount from 1890 to 1898 being a little more than 3,600,000 pounds, or about equal to the export of shrimp products for any one year prior to 1894.

The following table shows the yield and value of the shrimp fishery in San Francisco Bay in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, and 1898, though the figures for 1898 are probably incomplete:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1889	5, 522, 104 5, 812, 848 4, 886, 558 5, 310, 075 5, 425, 000 1, 750, 492	\$251, 657 264, 825 222, 451 241, 165 162, 754 93, 622

The following table shows the exports of dried shrimp, shrimp shells, and dried fish from 1890 to 1898.

Table showing the quantity of products of the Chinese shrimp fishery of San Francisco Bay exported to China during the period from 1890 to 1898.

		1890.	,		1891.			1892.	
Months.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
anuary	4,260	5,832	278, 705	850	13, 192	257,567	3,900	16,800	179, 100
ebruary	8,403	8,789	843, 215	8,567	39, 736	790, 788		33,400	679,50
March	4,325	3,407	72, 322	8,210 57,537	1,580 83,329	333, 354	262,600 3,500	43,400	589, 80
April May	13, 181 1, 335	17,792	58, 530 <b>1</b> 56, 595	38, 338	93, 328	235, 313 236, 396	1,967	83,000 51,200	304,80 $159,70$
une	138, 737	39, 935 208, 310	417, 172	231, 489	91,750	285, 127	81,200	79,000	262, 80
uly	71,091	106, 307	417, 172 238, 224	112, 249	188, 408	304, 520	114,310	128, 400	334, 50
lugust	87,579	106, 307 131, 240	82,977	112, 249 69, 105	104,919	38, 753	100, 200	80,400	174, 30
eptember	24, 184	116,785	12,620	77,542	210, 306	39, 153 36, 000	104,800	168,600	59, 40
October	29, 286	45, 457	37,894	80,000	150,800	36,000	23, 200	167, 400	39,30
November December	8,921	95, 339 7, 630	7,600	900	23,800 106,200	189,300	1,400	77,000 47,800	17, 10 109, 50
	001 000		0.005.054						
Total	391, 302	786, 823	2,205,854	684, 787	1,107,348	2,746,271	697,077	976, 400	2,909,80
75 13		1893.			1894.			1895.	
Months.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
January		72, 200	47,700	200.	13, 400	278,700	2500,	15,400	145, 20
February		2,000 27,200	491, 100		6,800	243,600		15,800	96,00
March		27,200	617,700		53,800	433, 500		28,000	47,40
April			166, 200		57,400	210, 300		63,000	104, 40
May June	190 400	42,200 69,400	138, 400 175, 200	70 000	60, 200	167, 400 175, 800	6,400	81, 200 82, 000	112,50 185,10
July	32, 200	50,200	190, 200	76,600 21,600	60,400 55,600	233, 100	26,400 31,800	73,400	114, 90
August	36, 800	50,600	241, 200	71,400	40,800	112,500	1,200	83, 800	170, 70
September	8,600	81,800	207,000	207, 200	63, 400	17,400	4,600	88,800	80,70
October		100,200	56, 100	80,600	40, 200	5,700	15,000	53,600	33, 90
November	600	53,000	53,700	55,600	116, 200	6,600	83,600	119,000	
December	5,000	18,200	27, 900		31,600		19,800	74, 100	
Total	203, 600	617,600	2,412,400	513,000	599, 800	1,884,600	188,800	778, 100	1,090,80
		1896.			1897.			1898.	
Months.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.	Fish.	Shrimp.	Shrimp shells.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs	Lbs.	Lbs.
January	14,800	6,200		66,010	69,130	69,720	1,000	22.400	90
February	15, 400	308,200	16,500	900	82, 125	167,000	900	40,400	1,20
March	2,500 47,200	19,400 77,400	145,000 179,700	183, 899	26, 700 9, 400	223, 439 100, 755	2,000 55,000	66,800 55,000	1,20 1,50
April May	15,200	19,600	90,600	1,000	75, 106	163, 645	11,600	38,400	60
June	54,400	44,600	64,800	1,000	10,100	100,010	90,000	86, 200	3,00
July	163,600	83,400	261,000	4,000	9,300	47,400			
August	46,600	96,000	59,400				90,600	98,800	1,20
September.	10,800	85,600	37,800	3,600	99,800	4 200	19,600	86, 400	00 80
October	13,400	162,000	74,200	29,006	75, 200	4,200	5,000	21,200	32,70
November December	15,600 19,200	70,000 62,200		2,506	47, 429	6,670		11,000 42,200	1,00 1,00
Total	418,700	1,034,600	958,400	291, 521	494, 190	782, 829	275, 700	568,800	44,30

There has been considerable local discussion respecting the bearing of the shrimp fishery upon the food of important fishes frequenting the same bay. The fishery can not be conducted successfully without the use of small-meshed nets, which involves the taking of the young of many species of fishes which are either themselves valuable fish or supposed to be the food of such species. Many of these are sculpins or other unimportant kinds. A careful search was made for young shad, salmon, and striped bass, but none were found. The food of the important fishes of this region is not yet well known.

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Investigations of this subject by the writer in May and November revealed the presence of the following fishes in the shrimp nets as they came from the waters:

List of fishes commonly taken in shrimp nets.

Food-fishes		Unimportant species.				
Scientific name.	Common name.	Scientific name.	Common name.			
Platichthys stellatus Parophrys vetulus Psetfichthys melanostictus Engraulis mordax  Clupanodon cæruleus  Osmerus thaleichthys Genyonemus lineatus Sebastodes juv Cyprinus carpio Microgadus proximus  Cymatogaster aggregatus	Flounder.  Do.  Do.  California anchovy.  California sardine.  Smelt.  Little roncador.  Rock-fish.  Scale carp.  California tomcod.  Viviparous  perch.	Liparis pulchellus Lampetra cibaria  Siphostoma californiense Pholis ornatus Leptocottus armatus Porichthys margaritatus Lepidogobius lepidus Myliobatis californicus Raia binoculata Notorhynchus maculatus Galeus californicus Triakis semifasciatum Rhinotriacis henlei	Sea snail. Lead-colored lamprey. Pipe-fish. Butter-fish. Sculpin. Midshipman. Sting ray. Skate. Spotted shark. Hound-shark. Leopard-shark. Small dog-shark			

# A METHOD OF RECORDING EGG DEVELOPMENT, FOR USE OF FISH-CULTURISTS.

By CLAUDIUS WALLICH.

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# A METHOD OF RECORDING EGG DEVELOPMENT, FOR USE OF FISH-CULTURISTS.

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In watching the development of fish embryos it is observed that the rate of growth of the embryo is dependent almost directly upon the temperature of the water. It has been customary to refer to the various stages of growth as making their appearance in a certain number of days or hours at a given mean water-temperature. As this mean is obviously subject to great variations, the lengths of time at which given phenomena appear are subject to correspondingly great varia-Then, too, in the embryonic life of each separate species of fish there are a number of definite periods that must be well known to the fish-culturist, for efficient work; such, for instance, as the beginning of the critical stage, the ending of the same, the earliest shipping age for eyed eggs, the latest shipping age for a given distance and conditions, the length of the incubation period, and the time required for sac absorption-all very important questions, concerning which accurate and immediate knowledge is often required. given mean water-temperature for the varying lengths of time at which these definite phenomena appear is not and can not well be computed until the phenomena have actually occurred, and it is therefore impossible to closely predict their time of occurrence.

The complexity of these data, as well as their importance, makes very desirable a simpler, more convenient, and more efficient terminology expressive of the rate of growth than the one above mentioned.

During the season of 1898 and 1899, at the United States Fish Commission station at Baird, Cal., there was tested a system of recording egg development which may be termed the "temperature or thermal unit system." By temperature unit (t. u.) is meant 1° F. above 32° for a period of 24 hours. Thus a mean temperature of 36° F. for one day is equivalent to 4 temperature units, etc. One degree centigrade for the same period would make a more convenient unit, as it would do away with the subtraction of 32 each day to find the resultant units; but as Fahrenheit thermometers were in general use the Fahrenheit scale was employed in this case.

To use this system of recording egg development, subtract 32 from the mean water-temperature of the day the first eggs are taken. This gives the age of the eggs in temperature units on the second day. The temperature units of the second day are added to those of the first, and in this manner those of each succeeding day throughout the season are added to the total of the day previous. At a station where the temperature units are reckoned daily from the opening of the season the age of any lot of eggs may be at once known by subtracting from the reading on the day of examination the reading of the day on which the eggs were taken. In practice it is found simple and convenient, and as the season advances the answers to many questions may be had from this interesting column of figures.

The result of the tests at Baird shows that the incubation period of the quinnat salmon is about 900 t. u. From irregular data and some observation, it seems that this is also the number required for brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), while from similar data it is thought that rainbow trout (Salmo irideus) require a somewhat less number. Each species undoubtedly has its peculiar norm.

This unit seems preeminently to include the factors determining the length of the incubation period. Without going deeply into the merits of the old rule, "in 50 days at a mean water-temperature of 50° F. trout eggs will hatch, and for each degree warmer or colder 5 days less or more will be required, the difference, however, increasing the farther we recede from 50°," it will be seen at a glance that the law is an empirical one, and while recognizing perhaps the factors of incubation, it is not sufficiently accurate and explicit to be available in determining the entire period when the mean is slightly removed from 50° and is entirely silent as to intermediate stages. There are but two important variable factors that affect this period, namely, time and the temperature of the water. There are many other conditions that affect incubation, such as quality, volume, aeration, etc., conditions of such importance that success is not possible if they are not right, and these conditions must in some degree affect the length of the incubation period. The two main factors, however, as before stated, are time and the temperature of the water.

As water freezes at 32° F., and will, of course, congeal all life within it when frozen, rendering growth, if not life itself, impossible, it is only rational, so far as temperature is concerned, that this be the point of starting. In many stations, it is true, hatching operations are conducted in waters that are very cold, and it would seem that the eggs of Salmonidæ could hardly be subjected to as many as 900 t. u. before hatching. Cod work in winter time is also done at very low temperatures. It must be remembered, however, that the growth of the embryo salmonoid in such stations takes place mainly in the fall before the waters reach extremely low temperatures, and again in the spring when they begin to warm up. It is also conceded that cod work at 32° or 33° is very unsatisfactory.

It is hardly necessary to say that neither the "temperature-unit system," nor any other "system," will give uniform results in waters which through unsuitable temperatures will not produce healthy fry;

such, for example, as the extremely low temperatures in cod work and abnormally high temperatures for those species of Salmonidæ that naturally seek glacial waters for their spawning-grounds.

The accompanying extract from the temperature sheets of Baird Station shows the record of water-temperatures and the manner in which the age of the eggs was kept. It will be noticed that the daily mean is compiled from the morning and evening temperatures only, as by repeated trials they were shown to be the maxima and minima. It would have been better, perhaps, to have had readings every 3 hours, as the times during which these temperatures prevailed would have been more accurately gauged and a slightly different norm would probably have been found. The test, however, was thought to have been sufficiently thorough to show the value of the system.

Extract from Baird water-temperature record.

5.		Tempe	rature.		Temp.	Date.		Tempe	erature.		Temp.
Date.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	Mean.	unit.	Date.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	Mean.	unit.
1898. Aug. 16 17 18 19 Sept. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 Oct. 1 2	55 54 54 53 51 52 51 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	59 60 59 56 56 56 56 58 53 54 54 53 54 54 53 52 52 53 52 53 54 54 54 52 53 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	61 60 59 58 57 57 56 55 56 55 56 55 56 55 53 54 53 54 53 54 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	58 57 56 54 54 53 52 53 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	26 51 75.5 499 521.5 544 566 588 609 629.5 650.5 671 691.5 712.5 733.5 754 777.5 818 838 858.5 878.5 878.5 996.5 1010.5 1025.5	1898. Oct. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Nov. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	47 46 46 49 47 45 46 45 46 48 46 44 48 44 44 43 42 42 42 42 42 42 44 43 83 838	49 49 49 49 50 48 48 48 48 48 48 49 49 47 46 46 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	51 51 51 51 50 49 50 50 49 50 50 49 47 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	49	1322. 5 1339. 5 1356 1372. 5 1389 1407 1423. 5 1438. 5 1454 1470 1485. 5 1500. 5 1516. 5 1531. 5 1591. 5 1607. 5 1622. 5 1636 1648 1659. 5 1670. 5 1682 1693. 5 1716. 5 1716. 5 1728 1740. 5 2208 2215
4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 100 111 122 133 144 15 166 177 18	48 46 48 49 48 49 50 49 49 49 48 46 46	49 48 49 50 51 51 53 53 53 51 51 49	50 49 51 50 51 51 52 53 52 54 52 51 51 50	49 47. 5 49. 5 49. 5 50. 5 51. 5 50. 5 51. 5 50. 5 51. 5 49. 5	1057 1074 1089.5 1107 1124.5 1142 1160 1178.5 1198 1216.5 1236 1254.5 1272 1290 1306	1899. Jan. 1 2 Feb. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	34 34 40 41 38 37 40 40 37 37 36 41 46	34 36 59 58 52 52 52 52 52 50 49 55 53 48	34 37 57 57 53 52 56 55 50 49 50 50 48	34 35.5 48.5 49.5 44.5 48 47.5 43.5 43 45.5 47	2222 2224 2696 2712, § 2729, § 2743 2755, § 2771, § 2787 2798, § 2809, § 2834

In the table following is submitted a list of eggs hatched at Baird during the season of 1898–99, showing, for each lot of eggs, the date of taking, date of hatching, and number of days and number of tem-

perature units required for incubation. It will be noted that although the period of incubation varied from 48 to 90 days, yet the greater number of eggs hatched at very close to 900 t. u. The failure of a few lots to obey the general rule in most cases seemed to be due to some special cause, such as a sudden fall in temperature when near the hatching stage; for example, those hatching on January 8 and 13. Fry had already begun to appear at the top of the baskets before January 1, when a heavy snowstorm caused a drop of 5° in the temperature of the water and delayed hatching for several days. A sudden rise in temperature at hatching time also unduly accelerates hatching; note those hatched on February 19, 22, and 28; about this time abnormal variations of temperature prevailed, reaching a maximum difference between morning and noon of 19°.

Record of eggs hatched at Baird, Cal., 1898-99.

When taken.	When hatched	Reading on day taken.	Reading on day hatched	Tem- per- ature units.	Days.	When taken.	When hatched	on day	Reading on day hatched	Tem- per- ature units.	Days
1898.	1898.					1898.	1899.				
Sept. 6	Oct. 24	499	1407	908	48	Nov.17	Feb. 14	1740.5	2645	904	89
7	25	521.5	1423.5	902	48	18	14	1754	2645	891	8
8	27	544	1454	910	49	19	15	1767.5	2659	891	8
10	30	588	1500.5	912	50	20	16	1782.5	2671	888	8
11	31	609	1516.5	907	50	21	18	1795	2696	901	8
12	Nov. 1	629.5	1533.5	904	50	22	18	1805.5	2696	890	8
14	5	671	1591.5	920	52	24	19	1827.5	2712.5	885	8
16	7	712.5	1622.5	910	52	25	19	1838.5	2712.5	874	8
18	11	754	1670.5	916	54	26	20	1849	2729.5	880	8
22	17	838	1740.5	902	56	28	22 22	1869	2755.5	886	8
• •	1899.	1000 #	2000 2	000	- 00	29 30	22	1881.5	2755.5	874	8
Oct. 20	Jan. 8	1339.5	2272.5	933	80 82 81		24	1896.5	2787	890	8
23	13	1389	2315	926	82	Dec. 1	26 27	1910.5 1924.5	2809.5	899	8
27 29	16 19	1454 1485. 5	2341.5 2379.5	887 894	0.1	2 3	28	1924.5	2820.5 2834	896 897	8
30	21	1500.5	2404.5	904	82 83	4	28	1947.5	2834	886	. 8
31	21	1516.5	2404.5	888	89	5	28	1958	2834	876	0
Nov. 1	24	1533.5	2440.5	907	82 84	6	Mar. 3	1969.5	2882.5	913	8
5	28	1591.5	2489.5	898	84	7	3	1980.5	2882.5	902	8
	29	1607.5	2503	896	84	8		1991.5	2911.5	920	8
6	30	1622.5	2516.5	894	84	) ğ	5 5 5	2001	2911.5	910	
*4	30	1576.5	2516.5	940	87	10	5	2010	2911.5	901	8
8	Feb. 4	1636	2567.5	931	88	15	7	2049	2943	894	8
10	5	1659.5	2570	910	87	16	8	2059.5	2959.5	900	8
11	6	1670.5	2573	902	87	17	10	2069.5	2983.5	914	8 8 8
12	9	1682	2593	911	89	20	11	2106	2992	886	8
13	11	1693.5	2612.5	919	90	18	12	2080.5	3008	927	8
14	12	1705	2623.5	918	90	22 27	13	2129	3021	892	8
15	12	1716.5	2623.5	907	89	27	17	2176	3076.5	900	8

<sup>\*</sup> Very few eggs in this basket. Hatching always seems slower with a single layer of eggs than in full baskets; probably less animal heat.

The main advantage of this system of recording egg development lies in the fact that information is secured at a time when it is needed. By this it is not intended that entire reliance should be placed upon the record for determining the condition of the eggs. On the contrary, the chief dependence should always be placed on their appearance, especially in determining how far along they are in the tender stage and when they are well out of the same. The information obtained from the record is corroborative of our work and enables it to be checked up. For example, when selecting eggs for shipment a

short calculation will tell just what eggs are most suitable. Suppose a foreign shipment requiring a two or three weeks' journey is to be made. It is desirable to select the oldest eggs that will arrive before hatching, with a margin for safety besides. By estimating the probable temperature of the package, the number of temperature units required for the journey can be readily computed. Thus, if the temperature of the package be maintained at about 50° F., in 20 days it will be subjected 20 times 18, or 360 t. u., and if 100 t. u. be allowed for excess in temperature or delay on the journey a total of 460 t. u. is required. By subtracting these 460 t. u. from 900 t. u. it is seen that eggs of an age of 440 t. u. are required—so young that the eyespot is barely visible when viewed in the ordinary way, but old enough to stand shipment. If this 440 t. u. be now subtracted from the reading on the day of shipment, the remainder corresponds to the reading of the day on which the required eggs were taken. Eggs for long foreign shipments are especially difficult to select, and any evidence corroborative of the exact age of the eggs at a time when mistakes are particularly to be avoided is very gratefully received.

In handling quinnat-salmon eggs at Baird Station it is safe and practical to pick them till they have an age of 100 t. u., when they are carefully picked for the last time before entering the tender stage. It is not thought that the entrance on this stage involves any sudden transformation, but the eggs are believed to increase daily in sensitiveness from the time they are taken until a time when, with the apparatus employed, it is no longer safe to handle them. After entering the tender stage they are left undisturbed until the germ disk has completed its growth around the egg. In the "summer run" eggs this occurred very close to 225 t. u. At this time it was found safe to uncover them; that is, to raise the baskets gently until the contained eggs are near the surface of the water and then suddenly, but carefully, to lower it, thus forcing the water up through the eggs and removing any accumulations of sediment that may have been deposited upon them, until they are clean or nearly so. Sediment usually collects only upon the upper layer of eggs. In performing this operation care must be taken to allow all the eggs to settle before it is repeated. After they have been treated in this manner for several days and have an age of about 300 t. u., they are quite out of the tender stage and may be subjected to daily pickings, the same as older

In observing eggs from time to time while in the tender stage the most striking phenomenon and the one most readily seen with the unaided eye is the ring or loop which defines the germinal layer in its growth around the egg. This ring is visible to the unaided eye as early as the sixth day, at 57° F., or at an age of 125 t. u., as seen in fig. 6 of the accompanying sketches, when it is apparently not yet fully formed. It retains its circular shape until it passes the equa-

torial position, which occurs on the eighth day, at 57° F., or 175 t. u., after which it gradually assumes a loop-like or pear-shaped form while traversing the lower hemisphere. This shape becomes the more pronounced the more nearly it approaches closure. This thickened blastodermic ring is the seat of the greatest vital activity in the layer, and any shock sufficient to cause the death of the egg first manifests its effects in the whitening of the ring and its surrounding tissue. The distinct outline of the fish is first seen when the ring is well down to the equator of the egg. This appearance of the outline of the fish, however, does not indicate that the tender stage is passed, for it is seen that a rupture of the germinal layer is quite fatal and is liable to occur until the egg is completely enveloped and some little time has elapsed to allow for the hardening or toughening of the layer.

The experiment that seemed to force the above conclusions consisted in taking a few eggs at a time and allowing them to fall from different elevations upon the canvas trough-covers, after which they were at once replaced in the water. Death following a severe jar for a given stage was indicated by an almost immediate whitening of the egg, but in the case of a less severe jar this clouding of the substance of the egg took place only after the lapse of several hours.

During the entire summer run of 1898 the blastopore closed, with very slight variations, at 225 t.u. When, on examining the eggs, it was found necessary to uncover a new lot, the record was always first consulted to find the age in temperature units, and the uniformity of the record in this respect established the fact that the ring closed at 225 t. u. However, when it came to the fall run, with its colder water, it was found that the same phenomenon occurred at 250 t. u., and this number was likewise uniform for the entire fall run; but as fall-run eggs, with but few exceptions, hatched at as close to 900 t. u. as did the summer-run eggs, it must be concluded either that up to a certain period of its growth the progress of the embryo is more rapid (when measured in temperature units) in warmer temperatures than in colder ones, or else it might be considered a point in favor of the argument that the spring and fall runs are made by distinct and separate varieties of fish. The former is probably the case, as the slight variations observed in a long summer-run series seem to point that way.

In attempting a description of the accompanying sketches of salmon embryos one is almost necessarily restricted to terms that are not always scientific. Phenomena that appear to the unaided eye in the entire egg are often quite different from the real biological changes taking place in the egg and which can only be seen by means of sections and a high-power microscope. Thus, when reference is made to the "nucleus," the dark central spot or kernel that is visible to the unaided eye is intended. The true nucleus is microscopic in size and is situated in the upper part of the germ disk, where, after the

two processes of cell division resulting in the extrusion of the polar bodies, it unites with the male nucleus derived from the spermatozoon, which in the meantime has entered the egg through the micropyle, has become embedded in the germ disk, and has separated into a nucleus and its accompanying aster. The union of these two nuclei and the formation of an aster inaugurate the process of segmentation. All these processes are microscopic, and not even a suggestion of what is taking place could be inferred from the external appearance.

These sketches are intended simply to give an idea of what can be seen with the unaided eye during the tender stage; and as landmarks showing progress in that stage it is hoped that they may be of some practical value. They show stages in the growth of summer-run quinnat-salmon eggs with the water at a mean temperature of 57° F. Sketches were made daily, and the age of the stage in temperature As the water grew colder, it was noticed that while units was noted. it sometimes took several days longer to reach a certain stage, vet the number of temperature units was always, within narrow limits, the same for a given stage. This uniformity of results at the given stages is the feature of the system that seems most strongly to recommend it for general use, and while different stations, with their differing conditions of water and weather, may produce slightly different results, still, as the conditions at any one station, year in and year out, are the same, the resultant differential will be the same.

Fig. 1 represents the egg about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours after impregnation and shows the concentration of minute vesicles at the pole; also their general distribution over the entire surface of the egg. They are quite sparsely scattered, however, and soon draw up into the upper third of the egg. A bluish translucent substance occupies the upper quarter of the egg, always rising to the top as the egg is turned. As no microscopic work was done at this time, this substance can not be positively named, but it is believed to be the germ disk attached to the inner egg or yolk mass, the whole inner egg turning with the disk. The eggs are extremely slippery when young. This quality is retained until they enter the tender stage, but is lost before they emerge from it.

Fig. 2 represents the egg 1 day old at a mean water-temperature of 57° F., or at an age of 25 t. u. It shows a distinct "nucleus" surrounded by a clouded band of very minute vesicles. The width of this band is about equal to the diameter of the nucleus. Around it are vesicles which extend down to about one-third the depth of the egg.

Fig. 3 is very similar to Fig. 2, the nucleus and band being larger. It represents 2 days' growth at the same water-temperature, or an age of 50 t. u.

Fig. 4 shows a partial clearing up of the clouded band; also a diminution in the size of the central nucleus. Age, 3 days at 57° F. mean temperature, or 75 t. u.

Fig. 5 shows the egg 4 days old. Central area clearer than at 3 days.

Fig. 6 represents the egg at 5 days old, or an age of 125 t. u., and shows now for the 1 st time the presence of a secondary ring, not quite complete, with vesicles on both sides of it. The inner ring is of about the same appearance as on the day previous. This secondary "ring" is the euter edge of the germ disk or blastoderm and forms the margin of the blastopore.

Fig. 7 shows the egg with 6 full days' growth at 57° F., or 150 t. u. The blastoderm is now well developed and has grown sufficiently to pass the zone of vesicles. It is a very interesting as well as very delicate stage of the egg. Phenomena appear that are not seen the day previous nor the day following. It is at this time that the laying of the "neural keel" or forming of the body outline of the fish takes place. This outline can be quite readily detected the following day at the same water-temperature.

Fig. 8 represents the growth of the germinal layer halfway down the egg. Its edge, previously referred to as forming the "ring" or "loop" or blastopore, has the appearance of an addled ring. The body outline of the fish is now seen for the first time, the tail extending down to the edge of the ring. The relative positions of the tail of the fish and the ring do not change. The edge of the germ disk, in its further growth finally encircling the egg, seems to remain attached at this point and closes up in the shape of a continuously diminishing loop, disappearing after the tenth day at 57° F.

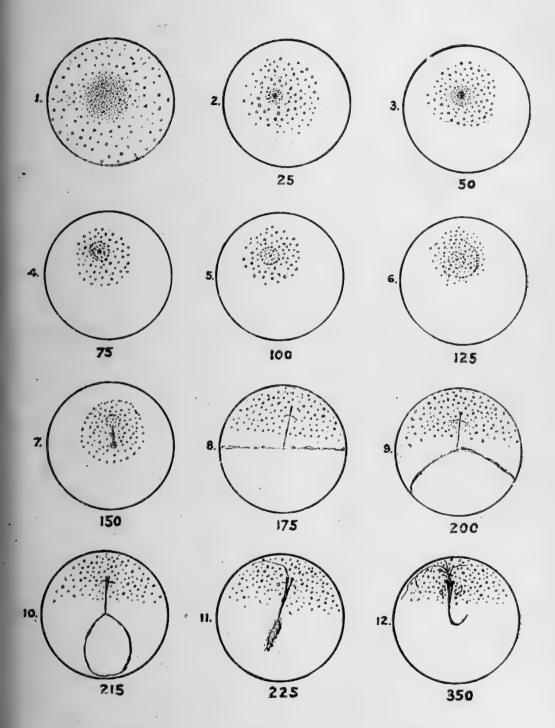
Fig. 9, at 200 t. u., shows a partial closing of the loop and a faint differentiation of the head into two eye-spots; also the appearance of a line crossing the body back of the head, which in a few days seems to deflect from this position and extend out forward. This line finally branches out and assumes the bright color of an artery.

Fig. 10, at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  days old, or an age of 215 t. u., shows the loop distinctly as such. Body outline clearer.

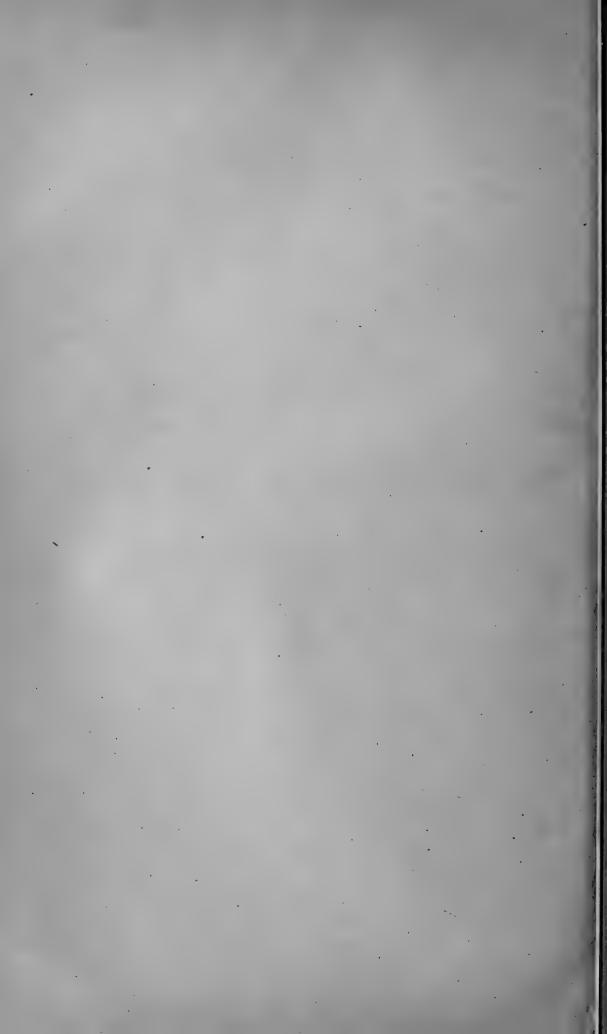
Fig. 11 shows the egg on the tenth day, or 9 full days old, 225 t. u. The loop is closed, and its remains may be seen hanging to the tail of the fish. The artery may now be seen extending out from the head, although it has not yet assumed its bright-red color. The fish is now practically formed, though the germ layer is still quite tender and liable to rupture.

One of the commonest monstrosities among young salmon is that of tailless fish; and as this thickened blastodermic ring forms the caudal plate, it is thought that an injury to the embryo caused by rough treatment at this time may be responsible for the loss.

Fig. 12 shows the egg at 14 days old, or 350 t. u. The artery projecting out from the head has assumed color, the tail is bent upward, and the fish is capable of motion. It is now well out of the tender stage, and must be kept free and clean to insure that degree of aeration which the increasing color of the artery shows that it requires.



EMBRYOS OF THE QUINNAT SALMON (SUMMER RUN).



# STATISTICS

OF THE

# FISHERIES OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES, UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

C. H. TOWNSEND, ASSISTANT IN CHARGE.

# INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following report on the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States has been prepared from data collected by agents of this Commission in 1898 and 1899, the information relating to the year 1897, with supplementary statistics on New York and New Jersey for 1898.

The statistics presented for the various States of this region relate wholly to the commercial fisheries of the coastal waters, in which are included the lower sections of the coast rivers. The fisheries of the

interior waters have not been considered.

The general results of this work have already been published in Statistical Bulletins Nos. 11 and 13, and in the report of the Commissioner for 1899.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. C. H.

Townsend, assistant in charge of the division of fisheries.

The inquiries in the field were made by agents of the division, as follows: C. H. Stevenson in Maryland and New York; W. A. Wilcox in Virginia; T. M. Cogswell in Virginia and Maryland; Ansley Hall in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey; John N. Cobb in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; W. A. Roberts in Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey; and E. S. King in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Townsend spent a few days in visiting certain fisheries in New Jersey and New York, and Mr. J. B. Wilson was employed

temporarily in Virginia and New York.

The field agents have assisted in the preparation of the statistical tables and have made contributions to the explanatory notes relating to the States canvassed by them.

GEO. M. Bowers, Commissioner.

# STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

# GENERAL NOTES AND STATISTICS.

The number of persons engaged in the coast fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1897 was 95,316. Of this number, 73,169 were fishermen and 22,147 shoresmen. The States which had the greatest number of persons employed in their fisheries were Maryland and Virginia, the former having 42,812 and the latter 28,277. New Jersey comes third, with 12,494, followed by New York with 7,443, Delaware with 2,392, and Pennsylvania with 1,898. Since the general canvass of the fisheries of this region in 1891 there has been an increase in the number of persons employed of 5,808. This increase has taken place in four of the States here considered, while in two States there have been decreases. The largest increase has occurred in Virginia, amounting to 4,682 persons.

The capital invested in the fisheries of the region amounted to \$15,-188,615. In Maryland the investment was \$5,821,610; in Virginia, \$2,891,536; in New Jersey, \$2,371,253; in New York, \$2,094,869; in Pennsylvania, \$1,601,528, and in Delaware, \$407,819. As compared with the year 1891 the capital invested in the fisheries is shown to have increased \$787,807, the increase being largest in New York.

The number of vessels employed was 3,874, having a tonnage of 58,315 tons, and a value, with their outfits, of \$4,167,469. The boats employed in the shore fisheries numbered 32,290, and were valued, with accessory scows and floats, at \$1,875,965. The apparatus of capture was valued at \$1,515,723. The value of shore property and cash capital was \$7,629,458.

The products of the fisheries, aggregating 594,172,210 pounds, were valued at \$14,324,463. This amount is apportioned as follows: Maryland, \$3,617,306; New Jersey, \$3,614,434; New York, \$3,391,595; Virginia, \$3,179,498; Pennsylvania, \$269,507, and Delaware, \$252,123. The oyster fishery, which is the most important in this region, was valued at \$8,866,829. The shad fishery ranks next in importance, being valued at \$981,246. The clam fishery was valued at \$937,872. Other important species were blue-fish, valued at \$581,563; menhaden, at \$473,359; squeteague, at \$380,371; crabs, at \$337,264, and alewives, at \$229,983.

The fishery products since 1891 have increased 3,717,841 pounds in quantity and have decreased \$4,699,011 in value. The States which show an increase in the quantity of their products are New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia, while there has been a decrease in value in all of the States except New Jersey. It is interesting to note that the yield of shad, a species which has been the subject of extensive artificial propagation in this region, has increased 5,655,151 pounds in quantity and has decreased \$235,343 in value. The yield of cod has increased 2,480,537 pounds and \$25,205 in value. The cod has also been extensively planted in the inshore waters north of this region.

In making comparisons of the present condition of the fisheries of this region with their condition in former years, the following earlier publications of the United States Fish Commission may be consulted advantageously:

The Fishery Industries of the United States, section 11. Geographical Review of the Fisheries for 1880. Parts v1 to x1, inclusive.

The Fishery Industries of the United States, section v. History and Methods of the Fisheries.

A Statistical Report on the Fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States, by Hugh M. Smith, M. D. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1894, pp. 339-467.

The Oyster Industry of Maryland, by Charles H. Stevenson. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1892, pp. 203–297.

The Sturgeon and Sturgeon Industries of the Eastern Coast of the United States, by John A. Ryder. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1888, pp. 231-328.

The Sturgeon Fishery of Delaware River and Bay, by John N. Cobb. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1899, pp. 369–380.

Notes on the Oyster Industry of New Jersey, by Ansley Hall. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1892, pp. 463-528.

The Shad Fisheries of the Atlantic Coast of the United States, by Charles H. Stevenson. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1898, pp. 101–269.

Notes on the Extent and Condition of the Alewife Fisheries of the United States in 1896, by Hugh M. Smith. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1898, pp. 31–43.

The three following tables show in detail the number of persons employed, capital invested, and the quantity and value of the products in 1897:

Table showing the number of persons engaged in the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1897.

States.	Fisher- men.	Shores- men.	Total.
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia	11, 884 1, 461 2, 008 26, 627	506 610 437 384 16, 185 4, 025	*7,443 12,494 1,898 2,392 42,812 28,277
Total	73, 169	22, 147	95, 316

<sup>\*</sup>Exclusive of persons engaged in the wholesale trade of New York city.

Table showing the investment in the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1897.

Items,				New	York.	Nev	v Jersey.
Ivenis.			N	To.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels Tonnage Outfit Boats Scows, floats, etc Seines Gill nets Pound nets, traps, and weirs Fyke nets Stop nets Dip nets Lines Pots, eel and lobster Dredges, tongs, rakes, and hoes Crab scrapes or dredges Other apparatus Shore and accessory property Cash capital			9, 4, 3, 3, 8,		\$810,576 201,076 267,181 7,160 26,810 65,187 53,780 17,196 6,766 10,992 32,656 *437,930 *157,500	8, 452 6, 365 7, 4, 142 180 2, 556 82 7, 3 82 4, 484 3 144	117, 398 485, 059 2 39, 894 124, 158 98, 995 16, 488 5, 178 6, 385 5, 176 83, 966 612 1, 156 563, 992
Total					2,094,869		
Itėms.			-		ylvania.		laware.
				To.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels			1,	40 757 504 125 177 120 110	\$71, 200 20, 556 21, 486 12, 927 9, 711 1, 500 320 172 96 2, 500 828, 576 632, 100 1, 601, 526	554 5 958 1 176 1 988 8 656 0 677	5, 479 39, 349 8, 676 31, 037 625 1, 125 101 354 3, 725 399 196, 374 88, 200
	Ma	ryland.	V	irgir	nia.	• т	otal.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	1	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels Tonnage Outfit Boats		\$1,078,560 265,982 562,455	1, 055 15, 218		238, 962 493, 276	3, 874 58, 315	\$3, 318, 023 849, 446 1, 868, 805

74	Ma	ryland.	Vi	rginia.	· Total.		
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Vessels	1, 419 23, 670 10, 077 330 8, 464	\$1,078,560 265,982 562,455 39,282 77,264	1, 055 15, 218 10, 302 145 9, 307	\$675, 862 238, 962 493, 276 54, 012 46, 235	3, 874 58, 315 32, 290 1, 477 26, 242	\$3, 318, 023 849, 446 1, 868, 805 7, 160 181, 595 353, 592	
Pound nets, traps, and weirs.  Fyke nets Stop nets.  Dip nets.	856 7,117	81, 115 23, 108	1,250 361	264, 600 4, 687	2, 491 15, 297 82 123	499, 115 64, 061 5, 178 327	
Tranmel nets		2, 320 2, 238 2, 546	68	1,345 1,632 404	31 68 19, 406	2,320 1,345 17,291 19,562	
Dredges, tongs, rakes, and hoes	2,806	155, 464 10, 294 2, 028	826	75, 804 2, 063 222	3,776	354, 117 12, 969 4, 251	
Shore and accessory property		1,878,669 1,640,285 5,821,610	•••••	607, 682 424, 750 2, 891, 536		*4,513,223 *3,116,235 ————————————————————————————————————	
10001		0,021,010		2,001,000		10, 100, 010	

<sup>\*</sup>Exclusive of the shore property and cash capital in the wholesale trade of New York city.

Table showing the quantity and value of products taken in the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1897.

0	New '	York.	New J	ersey.	Pennsy	lvania.	Delay	rare.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives	955,000	\$11,367	2, 053, 802	\$9,529	422, 335		1, 924, 607	\$11,910
Black bass			150	12	4, 103	418		
Blue-fish	11, 146, 424	391,027	5, 164, 173	148, 257	12,800	321		
Bonito	42,823	2, 108 26, 125	358, 700 217, 057	9,605				
Butter-fish	728, 616	26, 125	217, 057	5,867				
Carp	205, 560	8,318	785, 409	39, 370	114, 950	6,695	111,300	5, 192
Cat-fish	90,090	5,656	221, 985	11,114	120,096	6, 985	68, 290	3,847
Cero		00 000	5, 100	160				
Cod	2, 110, 316	69,879	3,481,890	71,208			000	
Croakers			280, 800	5,021			297,600	2, 554
Drum Eels Flounders Haddock Hake	400 200	90,000	82,900	842	E1 704	4 000	100 010	0.050
Eels	420, 730	29, 226	749, 405	35, 862	01, 794	4, 273 792	128, 810	6, 352
Flounders	1, 108, 007	35, 174	1, 225, 725	29,018	31, 343	192	2,000	85
Haddock	153, 320	4,904	167, 375	3,060				
Hake	24, 300	608	69, 735	1,538 229				
Hickory shad  King-fish  Mackerel  Mullet	70 440	070	3,719					
King-nsh	10, 440	872	43, 027	3,766				
Mackerel	140, 812	6,978	24,300	1,628				
Mennaden	60, 600, 712	147, 697	30, 552, 825	70,056			08 800	044
Mullet	00 400		22,075	537		• • • • • • • • •	37, 700	844
Perch, white	02,490	3, 244	596, 917	37, 924			399, 300	19, 128
Perch, yellow	3,100	121	5,960	297 152			41 050	0 000
Palleals	9 000	000	2,770				41, 250	2,027
Pollock	3,000	90	300	9				
Pompano	746 979	10 011	40	10 016	00 150	710		
Scup	740, 373	16, 911 16, 245	757, 450 2, 131, 480	13, 816 74, 281	29, 150 900, 000	719 36,000	1 000	05
Seup Sea bass. Shad	1 004 000	10, 240	2, 131, 480	940 001	10 007 205		1,900	95
Choorehood	4,900	62, 953 252	13,000,783 49,835		2,007,325	05,007	1,620,364	47,962
Sheepshead	11, 360	1,825	108 090	8, 565 11, 539	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Spots	11,000	1,020	108, 030 20, 700	682				
Squeteague	9 561 597	69, 474	8, 679, 132	180, 989			1, 440, 880	25, 149
Striped bass	116, 465	14, 177	287, 189	31, 978	0.556	991	128, 770	12, 033
Sturgeon	497 547	26, 248	813, 449	26, 464	9, 556 9, 945	260	280, 350	9, 014
Suckers	427, 547 16, 050	635	142, 130	6,720	25, 250	1,244	35, 200	1,543
Tautog	49, 181	1,534	289, 400	5, 513	20,200	1,241	4,800	240
Tomcod or frost-fish	41,000	912	1,850	20			2,000	220
Whiting	9,000	250	4,000	50	**********			
Other fish	1, 239, 200	6,066	27, 972		1 059	179		
Crabs, hard	309, 333	2 473	535, 088	14, 411	1,952	1,0	13,800	256
		3,502	260, 213	25, 658			155,000	5, 133
King crabs		5,002	1, 124, 800	4, 495			675,000	2,025
Lobsters	381,020	31, 458	99, 230	8,573			5,095	459
Shrimp		01, 100	2,896	1,565			320	160
Squid	151,000	3, 393		-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Clams, hard	1, 472, 304	198, 930	4, 730, 177	543, 795			6,800	1,530
Clams, hard	747,000	54, 953	745,000	63, 725			0,000	
Ovsters, market	13, 559, 630	1,954,995	9, 545, 361	1, 453, 369	1,861,538	143, 974	644, 560	45, 974
Oysters, market Oysters, seed	1,327,410	95,063	11, 489, 980	228, 646	, ===, ===		501,830	17, 923
				1,575				*****
Mussels Scallops Terrapins Turtles Frogs and crawfish	885, 960	80.122	72,000	4,000				
Terrapins			13, 528	6,096	825	98	8, 322	2,556
Turtles			14,550	999	1,021	78	44,570	2, 396
Frogs and crawfish.					78	16		
Caviar			200, 155	67,592			69, 479	25, 736
Shells	5, 310, 000	4,875						
Total	109, 555, 566	3, 391, 595	103, 782, 517	3, 614, 434	5, 604, 263	269, 507	8,647,897	252, 123
				' ' -				

	Maryla	and.	Virgin	ia.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives	17, 139, 459	\$123,453	13, 689, 510	\$70,841	36, 184, 713	\$229, 988
Black bass	6,765	613	14,075	654	25,093	1,697
Blue-fish	186,708	7, 156	1,505,228	34,802	18, 015, 333	581, 563
Bonito	1,000	50	25, 350	798	427,873	12, 556
Butter-fish	87,040	2,348	465, 828	10,624	1, 498, 541	44, 964
Carp	110, 925	3,825	5, 119	167	1, 333, 263	63, 567
Cat-fish	578,021	19,644	457, 417	12, 292	1,535,899	59, 538
Cero	1,000	50	1,200	73	7,300	283
Cod			800	40	5, 599, 006	141, 127
Croakers	236, 295	2,889	4, 161, 529	28, 144	4, 976, 224	38, 608
Drum .	43,000	386	114, 420	1,094	240, 320	2, 329
Eels	406, 744	14,684	84, 560	2,790	1,842,043	93, 187
Flounders	27, 357	1,097	265, 280	7, 930	2, 659, 964	74, 096
Haddock					320, 695	7,964
Hake					94, 035	2, 146
Hickory shad	. 3,752	53	196, 916	3,409	204, 387	3, 691
King-fish	1,000	35	120,075	4, 970	174,542	9,643

Table showing the quantity and value of products taken in the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1897—Continued.

Gwardan.	Maryl	and.	Virgi	nia.	Tota	ıl.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Mackerel			300	\$18	165, 412	\$8,624
Menhaden	353, 100	\$365	178, 656, 362	255, 241	270, 167, 999	473, 359
Mullet	1,500	60	54, 521	1, 196	115, 796	2, 637
Perch, white	925, 545	49, 963	273, 294	13,527	2, 257, 546	123, 786
Perch, yellow	395, 735	12, 283	113, 885	2,993	518, 680	15, 69
Pike and pickerel	114,710	8,919	34, 963	2,680	193, 693	13,778
Pollock				2,000	3, 300	20,776
Pompano	310	35	70, 135	5,515	70, 485	5,560
Scup			4,000	120	1,536,973	31, 566
ea bass	16, 200	690	1,765	40	3, 405, 786	127, 351
Shad	5, 799, 563	159, 365	11, 529, 474	304, 448	35, 841, 737	981, 246
Sheepshead	200	12	28, 968	1,905	83, 903	10, 734
panish mackerel		833	503, 106	39, 911	632, 258	54, 108
Spots.	2, 928	139	1,081,292	26, 539	1, 104, 920	
Squeteague	597, 179	14, 792	6, 525, 806	89, 967	19, 804, 524	27, 360
Striped bass	935, 347	70, 045	576, 262	35, 079		380, 37
Sturgeon	145, 569	5,008			2,053,589	164, 303
Buckers			631, 619	16, 563	2, 308, 479	83, 55
	83, 030	1,801	75, 606	2,250	377, 266	14, 193
Fautog					343, 381	7, 287
Tomcod or frost-fish	***********	• • • • • • • • • • • •	************		42,850	932
Whiting			14, 100	285	27, 100	588
Other fish	4,000	152	169, 534	4, 256	1,442,658	11, 963
Crabs, hard		39, 949	5, 331, 398	28, 331	11, 522, 935	85, 420
Crabs, soft		177,637	1,068,116	39, 914	5, 703, 055	251, 84
King crabs					1,799,800	6, 520
Lobsters					485, 345	40, 490
Shrimp	1,020	510			4, 236	2, 235
Squid					151,000	3, 393
Clams, hard	122, 288	8,842	841, 568	66, 097	7, 173, 137	819, 194
Clams, soft					1, 492, 000	118, 678
Ovsters, market	50, 784, 538	2, 885, 202	49, 166, 936	2,041,683	125, 562, 563	8, 525, 197
Dysters, seed		_,,	10,100,000	2,022,000	13, 319, 220	341, 632
Mussels					2, 550, 000	2,538
Scallops					957, 960	84, 122
Terrapins	7,266	3, 226	11.822	2, 104	41.763	14, 080
Furtles	5, 465	289	56, 825	1,077	122, 431	4, 839
Frogs and crawfish	2,908	262	1,025	108	4, 011	386
Caviar	1,594	644	63,960	19, 023	335, 188	112, 995
Shells	1,001	011	03, 500	10,020		
MCHS	**********				5, 310, 000	0 4,875
Total	88, 588, 018	3,617,306	277, 993, 949	3, 179, 498	594, 172, 210	14, 324, 463

Certain crustacean and molluscan products obtained in the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1897, which have been designated in pounds in the foregoing table, are presented in number or bushels in the following supplementary table:

New Y		York. New J		Jersey.	Pennsylvania.		Delaware.	
Products.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Crabs, hard number Crabs, soft do King crabs do Clams, hard bushels Clams, soft do Mussels do Mussels do Scallops do Shells do Control of the	927, 999 311, 541 184, 038 74, 700 2, 126, 720 3, 000 147, 660 88, 500	\$2, 473 3, 502 198, 930 54, 953 2, 050, 058 960 80, 122 4, 875	1, 605, 264 780, 639 562, 400 591, 272 74, 500 3, 005, 049 50, 400 12, 000	\$14, 411 25, 658 4, 495 543, 795 63, 725 1, 682, 015 1, 575 4, 000	265, 934	\$143, 974	41, 400 465, 000 337, 500 850 163, 770	\$256 5, 133 2, 025 1, 530 63, 897

	Maryland.		Virg	inia.	Total.		
Products.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Crabs, hard number. Crabs, soft do. King crabs do. Clams, hard bushels.	15, 999, 948 12, 347, 637 15, 286	\$39, 949 177, 637 8, 842	15, 994, 194 3, 204, 348 105, 196	\$28, 331 39, 914 66, 097	34, 568, 805 17, 109, 165 899, 900 896, 642	\$85, 420 251, 844 6, 520 819, 194	
Clams, soft	7, 254, 934	2,885,202	7, 023, 848	2,041,683	149, 200 19, 840, 254 53, 400 159, 660 88, 500	118, 678 8, 866, 829 2, 535 84, 122 4, 875	

Comparative table showing the extent of the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States in 1891 and 1897.

### PERSONS ENGAGED.

States.	1891.	1897.	Increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia	12, 246 10, 639 2, 273 2, 230 39, 944 23, 595	8,862 12,494 1,898 2,392 42,812 28,277	$\begin{array}{c} -3,384 \\ +1,855 \\ -375 \\ +162 \\ +2,868 \\ +4,682 \end{array}$	-27.63 +17.44 -16.50 + 7.26 + 7.18 +19.84
Total	90, 927	96,735	+5,808	+6.38

#### CAPITAL INVESTED.

States.	1891.	1897.	Increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia  Total	\$5, 283, 200 2, 467, 865 944, 140 208, 082 7, 466, 718 2, 948, 659 19, 318, 664	\$7,012,725 2,371,253 1,601,528 407,819 5,821,610 2,891,536	+\$1,729,525 - 96,612 + 657,388 + 199,737 - 1,645,108 -57,123 + 787,807	$ \begin{array}{r} +32.73 \\ -3.91 \\ +69.63 \\ +95.99 \\ -22.03 \\ -1.94 \\ \hline +4.07 \end{array} $

# PRODUCTS.

		Pounds.		Percentage
w Jersey mnsylvania elaware aryland rginia  Total  States,	1891.	1897.	Increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.	of increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia Total	170, 885, 022 79, 116, 380 7, 583, 657 7, 697, 649 141, 177, 827 183, 993, 834 590, 454, 369	109, 555, 566 103, 782, 517 5, 604, 263 8, 647, 897 88, 588, 018 277, 993, 949 594, 172, 210	$\begin{array}{r} -61,329,456\\ +24,666,137\\ -1,979,394\\ +950,248\\ -52,589,809\\ +94,000,115\\ \hline +3,717,841\\ \end{array}$	-35. 89 +31. 18 -26. 10 +12. 34 -37. 25 +51. 09
		Value.		Percentage
States.	1891.	1897.	Increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.	of increase or decrease in 1897 compared with 1891.
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia	\$4,817,369 3,520,057 322,021 255,423 6,460,759 3,647,845	\$3, 391, 595 3, 614, 434 269, 507 252, 123 3, 617, 306 3, 179, 498	-\$1,425,774 + 94,377 - 52,514 - 3,300 - 2,843,453 - 468,347	-29. 60 + 2. 68 -16. 31 - 1. 29 -44. 01 -12. 84
Total	19, 023, 474	14, 324, 463	- 4,699,011	-24.76

Note.—In the first two sections of the above table, comparing the statistics for 1897 with those for 1891, it has been necessary, in order to secure the same basis of comparison for both years, to include in the data for 1897 an estimate of the number of persons engaged and the amount of capital invested in the wholesale fishery trade of New York City, based on statistics for the year 1898, no data on the wholesale trade of that city having been obtained for the year 1897.

# FISHERIES OF NEW YORK.

Compared with 1891 the returns for the fishery industries of New York State show a considerable decrease as regards the total number of persons employed and the value of the products, the former item decreasing from 12,246 in 1891 to 9,185 in 1898, and the latter from \$4,817,369 to \$3,545,189 in the same period. In the item of value of investment there has been a large increase—from \$5,283,200 in 1891 to \$7,589,787 in 1898; but this increase has been principally in the valuation of shore property and cash capital, the returns for which show an increase from \$3,374,655 to \$5,741,221. Omitting these items, the value of investment has decreased during the period under comparison from \$1,908,545 to \$1,848,566.

The decrease in the number of fishermen of this State has been principally in the shore or boat fisheries, due not only to the reduced extent of the fisheries, but also to the semiprofessional fishermen finding employment in the various other industries developing along the coast. The number of shoresmen has also decreased, while on the other hand the vessel fisheries have largely increased, especially those for blue-fish and menhaden.

The most important fishery industry of the State is the oyster industry, which in 1898 yielded 56 per cent in value of the total products. Next comes the menhaden fishery, with a yield of \$405,488, or 8 per cent of the total; but these figures fail in doing justice to that industry, since the rendering of the fish into oil and fertilizer gives employment to nearly as many men and as large a capitalization as the taking of the fish. The blue-fish fishery is almost as important as the menhaden, the value of the product in 1898 being \$387,167. is the most important fishery of the State for the taking of food-fish proper, and its extent has increased almost constantly during the past ten years, the total yield in 1898 being 11,214,433 pounds, whereas ten years previously it was less than half that amount. This is not due to an increase in abundance of that species, but to its enhanced popularity as a food article and to an increase in the size of the fleet and the extension of the fishing season and grounds, vessels now leaving port in March and going as far south as Cape Lookout. The fisheries for hard clams, cod, shad, squeteague, and soft clams, which, in the order named, rank next in value, all show a decrease from the extent of ten years ago. With the exception of blue-fish and menhaden, the only products showing an increase as compared with ten years ago are sturgeon, lobsters, mackerel, and scallops.

The returns for the extent of the fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898 are here presented in three tables, relating, respectively, to quantity and value of the products, the persons employed, and the capital invested.

Table of products.

Omasias	189	7.	1898.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs,	Value.	
Alewives	955, 000	\$11,367	1,028,110	<b>\$</b> 12, 652	
Blue-fish	11, 146, 424	391,027	11, 214, 433	387, 167	
Bonito	42, 823	2,103	63, 244	1,718	
Butter-fish	728, 616	26, 125	470, 836	15, 488	
Carp	205, 560	8, 318	286, 400	11, 543	
Cat-fish	90, 090	5, 656	102, 340	6, 151	
Cod	2, 116, 316	69, 879	2, 040, 137	69, 032	
Eels	420, 730	29, 226	396, 945	27, 517	
Flounders	1, 108, 057	35, 174	876, 683	28, 455	
Haddock	153, 320	4, 904	172, 883	5,548	
Hake	24, 300	608	32, 621	684	
King-fish	10,440	872	11,854	978	
Mackerel	140, 812	6, 978	84, 458	6, 208	
Menhaden	60, 605, 712	147, 697	163, 280, 345	405, 488	
Perch, white	62, 490	3,244	60, 310	3, 245	
Perch, yellow	3,100	121	3,040	117	
Pike			1,800	90	
Pollock	3,000	90	4, 635	130	
Scup.	746, 373	16, 911	645, 397	14, 102	
Sea bass	354, 441	16, 245	311, 181	13, 990	
		60 059			
Shad	1,884,228	62, 953	1,828,977	62, 745	
Sheepshead	4,900	252	3, 150	174	
Skates	150,000	100	127, 500	85	
Snappers, red	92,000	3,680	76,000	3,040	
Spanish mackerel	11,360	1,825	13,007	2,061	
Squeteague	2, 561, 527	69, 474	2,076,930	53, 706	
Striped bass	116, 465	14, 177	81,795	9,765	
Sturgeon a	427,547	26, 248	391,055	34, 581	
Suckers	16,050	635	17,550	758	
Sun-fish			2,000	100	
Tautog.	49, 181	1,534	51,260	1,607	
Tomcod or frost-fish	41,000	912	34,700	699	
Whiting.	9,000	250	15, 473	449	
Other fish	997, 200	2,286	847, 298	1,756	
Caviar a.	991, 200	2,200	17, 256	11, 992	
	1000 000	0.470			
Crabs, hard	1 309, 333	2,473	2 246, 633	1,793	
Crabs, soft.	<sup>8</sup> 103, 847	3,502	4 100, 823	3, 394	
Lobsters	381,020	31,458	332, 378	30, 235	
Squid	151,000	3, 393	276, 257	6,188	
Clams, hard	<sup>5</sup> 1, 472, 304	198, 930	61,503,192	205, 952	
Clams, soft	7747,000	54, 953	8 817, 800	60, 797	
Oysters, market	9 13, 559, 630	1, 954, 995	10 12, 823, 237	1,863,607	
Oysters, seed	11 1, 327, 410	95,063	12 1, 612, 275	121, 422	
Mussels	13 30, 000	960	,	,	
Scallops	14 885, 960	80, 122	<sup>15</sup> 653, 178	53, 430	
Shells	16 5, 310, 000 ·	4,875	17 5, 460, 000	4,550	
W41V41D	0,010,000	2,010	0, 100, 000	4,000	

a The returns for sturgeon in 1897 show the gross weight and value of the fish, whereas those for 1898 show the net or dressed weight of the fish and its value—the weight and value of the caviar being listed separately.

<sup>1</sup> 927,999 in number. <sup>2</sup> 739,899 in number. <sup>3</sup> 311,541 in number.

6 187,899 bushels. 7 74,700 bushels. 8 81,780 bushels. <sup>10</sup> 1,831,891 bushels. <sup>11</sup> 189,630 bushels. <sup>12</sup> 230,325 bushels. 13 3,000 bushels.

<sup>4</sup> 302,469 in number. <sup>5</sup> 184,038 bushels.

91,937,090 bushels.

<sup>15</sup> 108,863 bushels. <sup>16</sup> 88,500 bushels. <sup>17</sup> 91,000 bushels.

A supplementary table is here presented showing for the same period as above noted the product of mollusks and crustaceans according to the unit of quantity in which they are usually sold, instead of by pounds, which for the purpose of comparison is the unit of quantity employed in the main tables:

The decade	18	97.	1898.		
Products.	No.	· Value.	No.	Value.	
Crabs, hard         number           Crabs, soft         do           Clams, hard         bushels           Clams, soft         do           Oysters, market         do           Oysters, seed         do           Mussels         do           Scallops         do           Shells         do	927, 999 311, 541 184, 038 74, 700 1, 937, 090 189, 630 3, 000 147, 660 88, 500	\$2, 473 3, 502 198, 930 54, 953 1, 954, 995 95, 063 960 80, 122 4, 875	739, 899 302, 469 187, 899 81, 780 1, 831, 891 230, 325 108, 863 91, 000	\$1,795 3,394 205,952 60,797 1,863,607 121,422 53,430 4,550	

# Number of persons employed.

How engaged.	1897.	1898.
On vessels fishing On vessels transporting In shore or boat fisheries	2,010 271 4,656 *506	2,549 270 4,522 1,844
Total	*7,443	9, 185

<sup>\*</sup>Exclusive of persons in the wholesale trade of New York City.

# Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	1	897.	1898.		
TOMO,	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
	4	A.c			
Vessels fishing		\$682,790	501	\$940, 41	
Tonnage			9,258		
Outfit	700	191,782	100	256, 48	
Vessels transporting		127, 785	166	143, 39	
Tonnage		0.000	2,365		
Outfit	4 000	9, 293	0.070	9, 78	
	4,089	267, 181	3, 970	258, 265	
pparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines	39	10 000	81	00.05	
Gill nets	51	16,800	69	38, 25	
	91	4,770	69	4,64	
Eel pots.	655	5, 025 653	661	5,08	
Lobster pots.		3,698	2,796	64' 4, 66'	
Dredges		9, 644	1, 159	9, 73	
Tongs and rakes		4, 222	590	3, 93	
Apparatus—shore fisheries:	. 000	4, 222	. 590	5, 95	
Seines	140	10,010	148	9,84	
Gill nets	3, 118	60, 417	2,870	59, 04	
Pound nets	197	53, 780	195	55.38	
Fyke nets.		17, 195	3,531	16,01	
Dip nets.		7	13	10,01	
Lines	10	1,738	10	1,92	
Eel nots	3,572	4, 167	3,399	3, 92	
Eel potsLobster pots	2,477	2, 474	2,873	2,85	
Snears	94	56	85	2,00	
Spears Dredges	1,381	5, 282	1, 294	4, 67	
Tongs and rakes	2,399	13, 134	2,300	12, 60	
Hoes and forks	632	376	656	39	
Scows, floats, etc	30	7, 160	28	6, 53	
Shore property		* 437, 930		2,760,42	
Cash capital		* 157, 500		2, 980, 80	
Total		* 2, 094, 869		7, 589, 78	

<sup>\*</sup>Exclusive of shore property and cash capital in the wholesale trade of New York City.

# STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

The following tables show the extent of the fisheries of New York by counties. Suffolk County easily leads in persons employed and in quantity and value of products, the yield amounting to 87 per cent of the total weight and 43 per cent of the total value in the State. It also has the greatest variety of products, nearly every kind of fishery products in the State being found in the limits of that county. The most important fisheries are for oysters and menhaden, their value aggregating \$1,181,013, or 75 per cent of the value of the total yield. Prominent among other products in this county are hard clams, scallops, squeteague, sturgeon, flounders, blue-fish, butter-fish, and scup. The sturgeon fishery, prosecuted on the south side of this county from Fire Island to Amaganset, is a comparatively new industry, originating about seven years ago.

Next to Suffolk, the counties most prominent in the fisheries are Queens, New York, Richmond, and Kings, in the order named, the value of products in those counties in 1898 ranging from \$620,591 in Queens to \$374,870 in Kings County. The oyster yield is the most valuable in each except New York, in which the blue-fish fishery is far the most valuable. In those counties bordering on the Hudson the fisheries are of much less importance, the principal species being shad and alewives, which are taken chiefly in gill nets and seines.

Table showing, by counties, the number of persons employed in the fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

Counties.	On vessels fishing.		On vessels transporting.			e or boat eries.	Shore	smen.	Total.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897. 50 57 218 80 697 *637 68 14 1,272 30	1898.
Albany Columbia Dutchess Greene. Kings New York Orange Putnam Queens. Rensselaer Richmond Rockland Suffolk Ulster. Westchester	75 629 161 252 873 20	30 671 176 245 1,406	45 8 104	47 8 90	50 57 216 78 495  68 14 998 30 330 123 1,539 268 390	49 61 204 89 481 64 10 952 30 322 1,199 1,498 264 379	2 2 82 82 5 391 9 6	1 2 2 10 1,419 9 13 373 9 6	57 218 80 697 *637 68 14 1,272	49 62 206 91 568 2,098 64 10 1,227 30 580 119 3,402 273 406
Total	2,010	2,549	271	270	4,656	4,522	* 506	1,844	*7,443	9, 185

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of persons engaged in the wholesale trade of New York City.

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, and apparatus employed in the fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

		Alba	any.			Colu	mbia.			Dute	hess.	
Items.	18	897.	18	98.	18	897.	1	898.	18	897.	1	898.
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
BoatsApparatus—shore fisheries; Seines	19	\$430 370	19 5	\$430 350	25 8	<b>\$7</b> 50	5	\$1,182 525	8	\$4,815 360	105 6	\$4, 616 495
Gill nets Fyke nets Eel pots. Shore property.	60 12	210 15 220	54 12	190 15 220	10 52	406 270 575	10 60	406 274 650	100 76 26	6,571 284 26 1,665	97 77 27	6, 296 300 27 1, 855
Total		1,245		1, 205		2,776		3,037		13, 721		13, 589
		Gre	ene.			Or	ange	•	1	Put	nam.	
Items.	1	897.	1	898.		1897.		1898.		1897.	1	898.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	. Value	e. No	. Value	. No	. Val.	No.	Val.
BoatsApparatus—shore fisheries:		\$1,146	55	<b>\$</b> 1, 269					1		5	\$272
Seines. Gill nets Fyke nets. Shore property.	11 17 40	1,070 612 140 655	11 24 36	1,055 770 128 770	38	2, 320	30	1,995		40 430	1 4	45 320 60
Total		3, 623		3, 992		. 5,379		4,845		. 962		697

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, and apparatus employed, etc.—Continued.

		Ki	ngs.			N	ew	York,					Quee	ns.	
Items.	1	897.	1	898.	1	1897.			1898.			189	7.	1	898.
	No.	Value,	No.	Value.	No.	Valu	ıe.	No.	Va	lue.	No	).   Y	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage	15 229	<b>9</b> 22, 200	13 79	<b>\$7, 120</b>	59 2, 648	<b>\$196</b> , 5		63 2,886	\$203	, 550	5 43		39, 085	58 460	<b>\$49, 200</b>
Outfit		10, 015		2,648		100, 6		-,	103	<b>, 46</b> 8			9, 901		10,976
ing Tonnage	34 364	22,680	36	22,750	3 66	3,6	70	3 66	3	, 650	5 80		11,175	49 695	35, 570
Outfit	378	1,715 21,930	374	1,753 21,240		5	60			575	1,01	6	2,703 76,144	956	2,363 $71,984$
fisheries: Seines.	4	2,000			4	1,8	100	4	1	,750		4	500	3	300
Gill nets Lines		241	,	236	4		00	4	1	200		î	1, 185 243	11	1, 160 253
Eel pots	175	128	175	123	1,100	1,6		1,660		, 662			240		
Dredges		• • • • • • •			28		95	24	2	395		0		100	1,176
Tongs and rakes.  Apparatus — shore fisheries:	• • • •						***					6	24	6	24
SeinesGill nets	174	5, 410		4, 176							1	3 0	1, 595 760	20	1, 215 635
Fyke nets	3 36	900 900	34	980 870			.,.					6	$1,820 \\ 25$	3	900 25
Lines Eel pots,	504	274 463	488	290 444							70	2	98 1,022	652	74 964
Lobster pots	310 30	190 18	670 26	364 16							2	8	15	24	13
Dredges	30 391	210 1,954	24 379	167 1,890							37 69		$2,271 \\ 3,580$	335 665	2,034 3,383
Hoes and forks	180	96 160	210	126 80							25	5 4	149 1,400	$\frac{250}{14}$	144 1, 250
Shore property		62, 900 45, 000		27, 200					2, 048 2, 869	3, 656 , 200			59, 855		64, 780
Total		199, 384		92, 473		309, 8	54		5, 238	3, 631		24	14, 411		248, 423
			Rich	mond.	1			Suff	olk.		,	<u>'</u>	West	chest	er.
Items.		18	97.	1	898.		1897		:	1898.		1	897.	1	898.
		No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	V	Val.	No.	Va	1.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
Vessels fishing	••••	. 83	889, 84		\$85, 180	256	\$33	29, 135	276	\$589	, 875	11	\$6,025	10	\$5,490
TonnageOutfits			10, 41	987	9,870	[2,999]	•••	59, 794			, 677	92	1,050	8	847
Vessels transporting Tonnage	,,		· · · · · ·			$\begin{bmatrix} 73 \\ 1,029 \end{bmatrix}$		60, 260	1,217		, 425				
Outfit		319	23, 79	77 309	22, 420	1,592	1	4, 315 13, 469		5	098	319	13, 117	30	12,506
Apparatus—vessel eries: Seines	fish-			,		27		12, 500			, 200				
Gill nets		-	• • • • • •			36		3,385			, 281 71				
Eel pots			• • • • • •			480		221 525	486		524				
Lobster pots Dredges		. 96	3, 72	92	3,560	1, 136 916		2,001 4,333	913	4	,001 ,404				
Tongs and rakes. Apparatus—shore fish	ieries	268	2, 84	261	2,580			1,258	309		, 244		!		
Seines		193	2, 93		3, 18			3, 780 19, 405	78 630	21	, 075 , 864				400 8,962
Pound nets  Fyke nets		13	$\frac{40}{1,27}$		360 730	2,638		50, 660 9, 834	2,745		, 145 , 878	231	2,086	18	1,555
Dip nets			5	2	28			7 1,314	13	1	, 535				
Eel pots Lobster pots		. 1,605		$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 59 \\ 1,510 \end{vmatrix}$		2,075 $319$		2, 436 518		2	, 288 732	215 243			
Spears Dredges		-				36 957		$\frac{23}{2,661}$		2	$\frac{22}{361}$	20			
Tongs and rakes. Hoes and forks			3, 45	8 388	3, 42			3, 123 86		2	, 963 86	136	979		
Scows, floats, etc Shore property		. 14	5, 60 15, 05	00 13 55	5, 200 15, 400			86, 630	,	590	, 560		5, 870		5,880
Cash capital								12,500		111	, 600				
Total			160, 61	10	153, 04	5	1,0	84, 173		1,766	, 039		40, 288		37, 853

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, and apparatus employed, etc.—Continued.

	Renssela					Roel	kland.	,	Ulster.				
Items.	1	897.	1898.		1897.		18	898.	1	897.	No.	1898	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Boats	13	\$240	14	\$255	67	\$3,055	66	\$2,790	140	<b>\$</b> 6,179	131	<b>\$</b> 5, 658	
Seines	3	165	3	165	400		510		10	1,415		1,475	
Gill nets Fyke nets Eel pots	48	156	44	140	480 72 18	2,960 854 20	516 67 16	2,784 780 18	136 146	9, 130 604	132 145	7,655 598	
Shore property		160		120		895		875		2,610		2, 645	
Total		721		680		7,784		7, 247		19, 938		18, 031	

# Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

	Alb	any.		Columbia.						
189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	1898.				
Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.			
61,600	\$853	83,000	<b>\$1,1</b> 37	84, 640	\$1,156	62, 400	\$970			
					14	350	20			
					604		804			
					.7		8			
1,880	96	1,500	96				7			
						3,040	117			
256	13	758	40	47, 438	2,007	60, 244	2,304			
1,030	142	1,090	140	260	37	380	46			
				300	12	220	ç			
1,000	50	850	43	3,950	118	4, 250	128			
71,766	1,576	92, 583	1,849	147, 998	4,084	139, 924	4, 413			
	Lbs. 61,600 1,900 3,400 700 1,880  256 1,030	1897.  Lbs. Value.  61,600 \$853 1,900 110 3,400 264 700 48 1,880 96  256 13 1,030 142  1,000 50	Lbs. Value. Lbs.  61,600 \$853 83,000 1,900 110 1,520 3,400 264 3,230 700 48 635 1,880 96 1,500  256 13 758 1,030 142 1,090  1,000 50 850	1897.         1898.           Lbs.         Value.         Lbs.         Value.           61,600         \$853         83,000         \$1,137           1,900         110         1,520         91           3,400         264         3,230         254           700         48         635         48           1,880         96         1,500         96           256         13         758         40           1,030         142         1,090         140           1,000         50         850         43	Lbs.         Value.         Lbs.         Value.         Lbs.           61,600         \$853         83,000         \$1,137         84,640           1,900         110         1,520         91         250           3,400         264         3,230         254         7,800           700         48         635         48         90           1,880         96         1,500         96         170           3,100         3,100         3,100         3,100           1,030         142         1,090         140         260           3,000         300         3,950         3,950	1897.         1898.         1897.           Lbs.         Value.         Lbs.         Value.           61,600         \$853         83,000         \$1,137         84,640         \$1,156           1,900         110         1,520         91         250         14           3,400         264         3,230         254         7,800         604           700         48         635         48         90         7           1,880         96         1,500         96         170         8           3,100         121           256         13         758         40         47,438         2,007           1,030         142         1,090         140         260         37           1,000         50         850         43         3,950         118	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			

		Dutc	hess.		Greene.					
Species.	1897. 1898. 1897. 189				Lbs.  298,000 610 8,270 1,040 55,151	8.				
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Alewives. Carp Cat-fish Eels Perch, white. Shad Striped bass. Sturgeon Suckers	155, 326 1, 150 5, 200 600 2, 450 387, 710 100 29, 767 300	\$1,320 47 395 48 87 11,068 12 1,710	130,800 1,430 5,450 610 2,450 355,488 180 11,441 300	\$1,412 58 396 48 100 10,876 24 1,028 11	256, 640 350 3, 490 1, 330 52, 716 280 3, 520 650	\$3, 299 17 247 247 2, 389 34 231 32	1,040 55,151 400 1,125	\$3,736 30 238 70 2,273 48 56 29		
Total	582, 603	14,697	508, 149	13, 953	318, 976	6, 336		6, 480		

		Richi	nond.			Rock	land.	
Species.	1897	1897. 1898. 1897. 18				Lbs.  420 5,000	398.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.  420 5,000 1,600 4,300 110,947 3,000 2,100	Value.
Alewives	3,520	\$44			150	\$6	420	\$19
Cat-fish	400 111, 000	31 3, 370	19,650	\$834	4, 200	272		360
Eels	2,380 260	181	2,100	168	1,800 3,800	126 258		112 294
Shad	167, 725 300	5, 675 36	157, 567	6, 884	117, 044 5, 720	3, 98±7 752	110, 947	3, 875 360
Sturgeon Suckers	800	22	640	21	2,000 1,100	86 47		98 51
LobstersClams, hard	43, 200 108, 920	4, 268 12, 625	39, 968 87, 880	4,053 10,233				
Oysters, market Oysters, seed	2,590,280 238,350	353, 045 13, 615	2, 337, 895 567, 350	326, 807 32, 620				
Scallops	20, 400	2,210	22,800	2,470				
Total	3, 287, 535	395, 137	3, 235, 850	384, 090	135, 814	5, 531	128, 587	5, 169

Table showing, by counties, the yield of fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898—Cont'd.

		Kin	gs.			New	York.	
Species.	1897	•	189	8.	189	7.	1898	B.
•	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives. Blue-fish Bonito Cod Eels. Flounders Haddock. Hake Mackerel Menhaden	2,000 145,860 191,890 101,520 9,510 6,650 400 1,080	\$20 7,336 5,430 8,867 393 178 15 83	19, 200 173, 450 196, 830 96, 650 16, 170 7, 400 300 1, 200	\$555 8,699 5,544 8,362 608 194 9	9, 899, 465 4, 703 1, 182, 410 1, 045 78, 870 1, 000 9, 000	\$336, 059 139 38, 300 41 2, 637 20 720	10, 222, 689 5, 856 1, 265, 150 1, 179 75, 383 1, 190 8, 500	\$340, 051 159 42, 712 41 2, 548 28 680
Scup	13, 206, 752 1, 550 182, 029 300 21, 300	33,043 106 6,257 18 772	14,700 1,525 128,170 86,300	98 104 4,593	45, 200 166, 095 92, 000 1, 100	1, 266 6, 838 3, 680 13	85, 555 201, 612 76, 000 2, 241	1,892 8,117 3,040 12
Striped bass	380 400 680 12, 860	284 19 18 102 1,193	2,810 450 200 480 26,240	297 23 8 114 2,362	230, 420		98	
Clams, hard	206, 504 373, 000 2, 201, 500 30, 000	24, 980 27, 110 322, 755 960	214, 240 446, 650 1, 937, 670	26, 476 33, 104 282, 210	528, 500	61, 080	486, 150	54, 162
Total	16, 698, 865	439, 939	3, 370, 635	374, 870	12, 239, 808	467, 238	12, 620, 013	468, 519

	•	Que	ens.			Su	ffolk.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	)7.	189	8.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives	3,944	\$86			48, 210	\$960	26, 230	<b>\$</b> 52
Blue-fish	485, 400	24,097	368, 950	\$18,532	615, 699	23, 535	449, 344	19, 88
Sonito					38, 120	1,964	57, 388	1,5
utter-fish	800	64			727, 816	26,061	470, 836	15, 4
arp					162,500	6,500	223, 250	8, 9
at-fish	140 500		100 000	4.050	41,000	2,002	48,150 $427,807$	1,8
od		5,490	130,000	4,950	487, 216	17, 284 12, 163	198, 290	14, 9 11, 7
lounders	90, 410 106, 700	6,417 4,243	79,510	5,620	205, 680 990, 802	30, 497	762, 434	23, 9
laddock	11,800	382	96, 900 12, 500	3, 833 425	56,000	1,707	77, 600	$\frac{25, 3}{2, 3}$
lake	11,000	002	12,000	120	22, 900	573	31, 131	2,6
ing-fish					10, 440	872	11, 854	9
lackerel	600	72	950	118	130, 132	6, 103	73, 808	° 5,3
fenhaden	16: 800	112	18,000		47, 382, 160	114, 542	163, 247, 645	405, 2
erch, white					38,800	1,940	34,600	1,7
IKE							1,800	
ollock					3,000	90	4,635	1
cun	10,750	488	8,500	390	690, 423	15, 157	551, 342	11,8
ea basshad					186, 796	9,301	108, 044	5,7
had	8,385	: 804	2,347	160	20,040	864	5, 223	2
heepshead	4,600	234	3,150	174	450.000	100	107 500	
katês  panish mackerel  queteague  triped bass		010	1 010	050	150,000	$100 \\ 1,615$	127, 500 11, 697	1,8
panish mackerei	900	210	1,310	259	10,460 $2,141,227$	56, 343	1,688,839	43,0
queleague	397, 900	12,346 2,046	299, 550 11, 150	9, 227 1, 389	63, 165	7,658	49, 135	5,8
turgon	10, 400	2,040	11,100	1,009	340, 860	21,511	353, 969	31,8
antog		******	30	2	48, 801	1,515	50,780	1,5
autog omcod or frost-fish			00		40, 600	894	34,500	6
Whiting					9,000	250	15, 473	4
ther fish					997, 200	2,286	847, 200	1,7
Whiting ther fish aviar							17, 256	11, 9
rabs, hard	26, 667	240	21,333	180	282,666	2,233	225, 300	1,6
rabs, soft	88,000	1,770	86, 280	1,650	15, 167	1,630	14,063	1,6
obsters					72, 440	6,514	58, 480	5, 6 6, 1
quid					151,000	3,393	276, 257	
lams, hard	435, 520	64,990	434, 832	65, 667	587, 760	78,115 $7,348$	631, 040 105, 350	85, 2 7, 3
quid	231,000	15, 655	231, 300	15, 747 480, 511	106,000 4,425,750	633, 935	4, 909, 625	698, 2
veters good	0, 995, 990	553, 475 11, 338	2, 971, 822 137, 620	10,637	898, 100	68, 930	896, 105	77, 4
callops.	9,000	750	12,000	1,000	856, 560	77, 162	618, 378	49, 9
hells	9,000	190	12,000	1,000	5, 310, 000	4,875	5, 460, 000	4,5
	*********							
Total	5, 815, 836	705 200	4 028 034	690 501	68, 364, 490	1 248 422	183, 202, 358	1,570,52

Table showing, by counties, the yield of fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898—Cont'd.

		Ora	nge.		Putnam. Rensselaer.							
Species.	189	7.	- 189	98.	18	97.	18	98.	18	97.	189	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives	13,600	<b>\$</b> 136	18,400	\$192					89, 600	\$1,077	114,400	\$1,324
Carp	3,800	154	4,500	180	4,000	<b>\$</b> 160	5,000	\$200	110	6	140	8
Cat-fish Eels	3, 000 250	216	2,600	182					2,400	169	2,000	141
Perch, white.	800	48	700	42					800	49	680	42
Shad	80, 450	3,043	93, 243	3,443	15, 225	554	14,625	550	180	10	406	22
Striped bass.	.750	90	1,000	125		*****			640	86	1,000	134
Sturgeon Suckers	$21,050 \\ 950$	1, 180 40	6,600	516 42	2,120 500	120 20	400	16	800	46	550	30
Total	124, 650	4, 922	128, 243	4,734	21,845	854	20,025	766	94, 530	1,443	119, 176	1,701

		Uls	ter.		Westchester.						
Species.	1897	•	1898		1897		1898.				
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.			
AlewivesCarpCat-fish	232, 600 1, 150 8, 750	\$2,357 56 610	273,000 1,800 12,600	\$2,748 70 1,008	3,320 30,200 10,450	\$59 1,248 846	2,680 47,380 11,240	\$54 1,937 885			
Cod Eels Perch, white	300	207	700 400 4,900	11 40 260	17, 300 8, I00	1,354 449	16,850 10,000	1,310 604			
Shad Striped bass Sturgeon	523, 752 600 3, 700	16, 367 72 190	541, 433 750 9, 600	16, 541 81 695	281, 278 25, 470 23, 430	9, 918 2, 928 1, 186	303, 375 10, 900 5, 360	10, 951 1, 285 286			
Suckers	3,000	120	3, 300 2, 000	142 100	3,800	3,038	5, 100 19, 280	3,064			
Oysters, market	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				133, 600 37, 000 260, 050 16, 800	18, 220 4, 840 30, 705 1, 180	135, 200 34, 500 180, 075 11, 200	18, 293 4, 562 21, 659 680			
Total	777, 952	19, 984	850, 483	21,696	872, 898	76, 123	793,140	65, 836			

### THE SHAD FISHERY.

Compared with other fisheries of New York State, the shad fishery bears a relatively less important position than in any other of the Middle Atlantic States. Most of the catch in this State is taken from the Hudson River. The principal shad counties are Ulster, Dutchess, and Westchester, which yielded more in 1897 and 1898 than all other counties combined, as shown by the following table:

	189'	7.	1898	3
Counties.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
AlbanyColumbia	68 12,650	\$13 2,007	202 16,065	\$40 2, 304
Dutchess	103, 116	11,068	94, 799	10, 876
${\it Greene}$	14,526	2,389	14,740	2, 273
Kings Orange	48,548 21,720	$6,257 \\ 3,043$	$34,179 \\ 24,865$	4, 598 3, 448
Putnam	4,060	554	3, 900	.550
Queens Rensselaer	2,236	804	626	160
	48	10	108	22
Richmond	45, 268 31, 215	5, 675 3, 984	.42,018 29,586	. 6, 884 3, 875
RocklandSuffolk.	5,344	864	1,393	233
Ulster	143,000	16, 367	145, 230	16, 541
Westchester	74, 474	9, 918	80, 900	10, 951
Total	1 506, 273	62, 953	2 488, 611	62,745

<sup>11,884,228</sup> pounds.

#### THE PRODUCTS BY DIFFERENT FORMS OF APPARATUS.

The yield of the fisheries according to the apparatus used is given in detail for each form of apparatus in the following series of tables. As regards value of the product, dredges, tongs, and rakes are the most important forms of apparatus, their catch in 1898 being valued at \$2,310,876, consisting chiefly of oysters, hard clams, and soft clams, and, to a less extent, of scallops, shells, and hard crabs. The shells reported in these returns are the shells of jingles and quarter-decks, which are caught in Peconic Bay for sale to Connecticut oyster-growers.

Of the forms of apparatus employed in taking fish proper the seine is the most important, although in value of the product it is nearly equaled by lines, the value of the yield of the former in 1898 being \$456,381, and of the latter \$441,251. The principal species taken by means of seines is the menhaden, the yield of which was 159,992,645 pounds, worth \$399,558. Practically all of these were used in the manufacture of oil and fertilizer. The yield of food-fish by seines is very small, amounting in 1898 to only 1,892,847 pounds, worth \$56,823, and consisting principally of shad, carp, squeteague, striped bass, flounders, etc.

Lines constitute the most important form of apparatus for the capture of food-fish in New York State, the yield in 1898 aggregating \$441,251, or more than the yield of food fish proper in all other apparatus in the State. The most important species in the line fishery is the blue-fish, the yield of which in 1898 was valued at \$353,160, or 80 per cent of the total line catch. Cod ranks second in importance as regards the value of the catch, amounting to \$67,725, or over three times as much as all other species taken, exclusive of blue-fish. other species consist principally of sea bass, haddock, and red snapper.

The gill-net fishery is prosecuted in nearly every county bordering the coastal waters, and next to the line fishery it yields the greatest return of food-fish, amounting in 1898 to 4,849,397 pounds, worth Shad, sturgeon, and squeteague made up the principal items, the yield of shad being 1,509,737 pounds, worth \$52,736; of sturgeon, 406,011 pounds, worth \$46,468, including the caviar; and of squeteague, 351,255 pounds, worth \$12,225.

The pound-net fishery, which is prosecuted in Suffolk, Kings, Queens, and Richmond counties, but principally in the first named, shows somewhat of a decrease from the conditions of 1891, when the yield was 9,953,928 pounds, worth \$125,719. In 1898 the yield was 6,219,601 pounds, worth \$108,939, the most important items being squeteague, 1,486,545 pounds, for which the fishermen received \$33,735; butter-fish, 461,436 pounds, worth \$15,251; flounders, 439,836 pounds, worth \$13,367; and scup, 536,532 pounds, worth \$11,348.

The principal fyke-net fishery in New York is for flounders, etc., in

the vicinity of Sag Harbor and Springs, Suffolk County, and for shad

in Richmond and Kings counties. The total fyke-net yield is comparatively small, aggregating 638,880 pounds, with a valuation of \$24,226. The more important items in this yield are flounders, 316,000 pounds, worth \$10,229; cat-fish, 79,510 pounds, worth \$4,671; and shad, 35,130 pounds, worth \$1,356.

The eel-pot and spear fisheries yielded 374,685 pounds of eels and 1,160 pounds of flounders, the value of the former being \$25,982, and of the latter \$62. These fisheries are carried on principally in Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the lobster yield in most of the New England States, the returns for that fishery in New York show a considerable increase, due to an increase in the number of pots used rather than an increased abundance of that crustacean.

The following tables, relating to the years 1897 and 1898, present, by counties, detailed statistics of the yield by each form of apparatus:

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

Albany.

Columbia.

Dutchess.

		20.10	ацу.			COIL	TITI DIE	No.		"Du	CHC35.	•
Species.	189	97.	189	98.	18	97.		1898.		1897.	18	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lb	s. Va	l. Lbs	. Val	. Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Eels Perch, white and yellow Shad Striped bass.	61,600 1,500 900 300 1,080 256 430	\$853 90 64 18 48 13 60	83,000 1,100 1,030 160 800 758 290	\$1, 137 70 78 12 40 40 42	70, 800 250 2, 400 90 270 20, 775 60	\$991 14 192 7 14 913	3,0 1 21,2	50   2   000   34   00   80   25   76	9	50 8 00 18 50 8	80 250 100	17
Sturgeon			,		300	12	2	20	9			
Total	66,066	1,146	87,138	1,419	94, 945	2, 150	81,9	95 2,06	137,97	76  1,717	107, 043	1,703
		King	g. <b>*</b>	1 :	Ne	w Yo	rk.			Que	ens.	
Species.		1897.			1897.		18	98.	18	397.	18	98.
	I	bs.	Value	. Lbs	. Valu	ie. I	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Flounders Menhaden Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Spanish macker	13, 2			42,00	\$1, 1' 00   \$1, 1' 1, 9	70 36 94 45	, 496	\$1,070 1,765	39,800 31,400 2,550 1,100 50	\$1,960 1,450 115 59 10	23,000 22,000 2,600 950 100	\$1,210 970 119 54 18
Squeteague Striped bass							•••••		34,000	1,050 41	23,500 500	645
Total	13, 20	00,000	33,000	91,00	0 3,10	64 82	, 256	2,835	109, 200	4,685	72,650	3,090
Flounders				-					160, 100 700 75, 300	8, 012 62 2, 793	87, 350 3, 450 74, 900 100	4, 512 280 2, 863 16
Menhaden Scup Sheepshead Spanish macker Squeteague Striped bass	en 119								16,800 8,200 3,500 350 236,600 13,950	112 373 175 80 7,324 1,861	18,000 5,900 2,200 480 156,200 10,650	120 271 120 95 4,893 1,315
									515, 500	20, 792	359, 230	14, 485
Total vesse and shore.		00,000	33,000	91,00	3,16	64   82	, 256	2,835	624, 700	25, 477	431, 880	17,575

<sup>\*</sup>Statistics for 1898 can not be given.

Table showing the yield of the seine fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

				Gre	ene.					C	)ra:	nge.					Pu	tnam.		
Species.			1897.			189	8.		18	97.			1898.			189	7.		189	8.
		Lbs	.   1	/al.	Lbe	ş.	Va	1. I	bs.	V	al.	Lb	s.	Val.	Lb	s.	Va	l. Lb	s.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, whit and yellow Shad Striped bass Sturgeon	te	49, 41 18 20	00 00 30. 16 30 2	31 146 22 8	1, 4 50, 8 2 2	10 70 40 51 00	2, 0	25   3 16   28   51   24	600		46			168		• • • •			• • • •	\$20
Suckers	-	242, 16	60 4	797	270, 9	80 51	4, 9	4 4	450 050		18 64	4,7	00	20 188		00	18		00	$\frac{1}{21}$
10001	1			Iste	1	-	1,0	1				ter.		-	14,0			1 '		21
Omocios		189		ister	189				897.	este	lies	189	.0	- -	10		Lenss	elaer.	000	
Species.		bs.	Val		Lbs.	1	al.	Lbs		al.		bs.	Val	-	Lbs.	97.	al.	Lbs.	898	
hore fisheries:			V & 1	-	100.	-	a1.	1000	- -	a1.			- vai	-		-	a1.	Libs.	-	Val.
Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white		760 250	<b>\$1</b> , 76		9,600	\$1, ···	824 32	1,000 30,000 600	)  1,:	\$30 240 60		000 980 580	\$30 1,921 50		600 600 600	\$1,	077 3 43	114, 40 6 50	0	\$1,32 3
and vellow	133,	100 916 300 580	3, 95 2 2	7	7, 058 450 240	3,	968 36 16	1,600 3,300 500 2,500		96 384 25 100	3,	000 750 050 600 700	120 40 352 30 110		150 180 340		10 10 48	18 40 35	6	1: 2: 5:
Total	306,	906	5, 80	33	7,748	5,	876	39, 50	1,	935	57,	660	2, 653	90	, 930	1,	191	115, 89	6	1,44
•		1			Su	ffol	k.						-		Т	ota	1.			
Species.			3	897.				189	8.		_		18	97.				1898.	,	
		]	Lbs.	1	Value.		L	bs.	V	alue	Э.	I	bs.	_	Value	9.	L	bs.	V	alue
Vessel fisheries Blue-fish Flounders Menhaden Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Spanish macl Squeteague Striped bass	k'l .	42,8	1, 20 384, 16 20, 00 1, 37	00	\$82 06, 907	7	• • • • •	1, 300 90, 64 15, 000 2, 000	398	\$9: 8, 47: 44: 24:	8	56,0	41,00 31,40 84,16 44,55 49,00 1,10 54,00 1,67	0 1	\$2,042 1,450 39,907 1,285 1,994 59 10 1,575	7 1	59, 59 3 4	24, 300 12, 000 10, 645 19, 360 15, 496 950 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	39	\$1,30 976 98,475 1,186 1,766 5 11,086
Total		42,9	906, 78	0 1	07, 679	) :	159, 6	08, 94	39	9, 25	4	56, 30	06, 93	0 1	48, 528	1	59, 76	3,851	40	05, 17
Shore fisheries: Alewives Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Eels Flounders Haddock Mackerel Menhaden			25 7, 70 6, 30 6, 40 5, 20 40	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	19 6, 040 273 246 374 208 16	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		100 12,000 8,700 3,800 7,900 6,600 400		8, 486 316 153 466 266 1	0 3 6 0 6	10	91, 286 60, 356 90, 766 14, 146 6, 306 7, 496 80, 506 406		8, 047 8, 025 7, 711 784 246 461 3, 001 16		27 1 1 8	28, 800 37, 450 70, 280 5, 930 3, 800 11, 610 81, 500 400 100 100 100 100	1	8, 813 4, 513 10, 893 766 3, 123 16 1, 086
Perch, white a yellow Scup Shad Sheepshead . Spanish mack Squeteague . Striped bass .	k'l .		20, 50 1, 20 40, 40	00	1, 025 36 5, 122	3	•••••	24, 500 3, 100 26, 580		1, 22 27 3, 36	6	.23	24, 28, 20, 35, 50, 35, 80, 58, 96, 58	0   0   0   0   0	1, 234 378 7, 859 178 80 7, 360 7, 531	5	26 15 4	28, 200 5, 900 60, 861 2, 200 480 69, 300 11, 690		1, 44 27 7, 69 12 9 5, 16 5, 20
Sturgeon Suckers Other fish			22, 20	00	986	3		16, 20		640	0	4	1,580 $3,500$ $22,200$	)	78 140 986			1,260 3,680 6,200		150 640
Total			561, 5		15,089	-1-		93, 88		6, 16	-		64, 08		<b>54</b> , 964	- -		1,641	5	51, 20

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Table showing, by counties, the yield of the gill-net fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

		Colu	mbia.		1	Du	tche	88.				Gı	eene.	
Species.	189	97.	189	98.	. :	1897.	1	1	898.		1	897.	18	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	. Va		Lbs.	Va	1.	Lbs.	Val	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Shad Sturgeon	13, 840 26, 663	\$165 1,094	5, 600 39, 019	\$70 1,543	48, 80 356, 56 29, 76	0 10, 24	4 32	4, 00 5, 67 1, 44	5 10,0	60	66, 640 3, 300 3, 320	0   248	4,300	222
Total	40, 503	1,259	44, 619	1,613	435, 12	27 12,40	39	1, 11	6 11,6	40	73, 26	1,309	86,025	1, 268
		New	York.			Ki	ngs.					Que	ens.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	18	397.		189	8.		189	7.	18	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	L	bs.	Val.	]	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs:	Val.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Mackerel S p a n i s h mackerel Squeteague	9,000	\$720	8,500	\$680					,		0,500 400	\$7, 525 48	132,000 500 300 73,500	60
Total	9,000	720	8,500	680		-				-	1,900	9,828	206, 300	
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Cod Flounders Mackerel Shad S p a n i s h mackerel Squeteague					150 100 150, 228	8		80 200 782	\$6 15 3,744	68	200 750 300 5,000	3, 275 24 62 80 1, 395	70, 100 350 247 200 42, 000	3, 385
Total					150, 478	5, 289	102,	062	3,765	_	1,750	4,836	112,897	
Total vessel and shore	9,000	720	8, 500	680	150, 478	5, 289	102,	062.	3,765	339	, 650	14,664	319, 197	13, 752
	<u></u>	I		Ri	chmor	nd.	•			•	R	ocklan	đ.	-
Specie	es.		18	397.	T	189	8.	_		189	77.	1	1898	
		-	Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs	3.	Valu	1e.	Lbs.	Value.
2010210000000			132, 218			32,899	\$5,	795 795	2, ( 3, ( 117, ( 5, 1 1, 6	000 044 120 600 800	3,9	80 64 32	200 3,000 3,600 10,947 2,000 1,800 900 22,447	\$10 240 252 3,875 240 81 36
		i		,	Orange	e.					F	utnan	١.	
Specie	es.		18	897.	T	189	8.			189	97.	T	1898	
			Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs	•	Valu	ie.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Shad Sturgeon			13, 600 80, 450 21, 050	3,0	136 043 180	18, 400 93, 243 6, 600	3,4	192 143 516	15, 2 2, 1	225		54 20	14, 625	<b>\$</b> 550
Total			115, 100	4,5	359 1	18, 243	4, 1	151	17,8	345	6	74	14, 625	550

Table showing the yield of the gill-net fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		1	Ulster.			West	chester.	
Species.	1	897.	1	898.	18	97.	189	8.
	Lbs.	Valu	ie. Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives		10 \$5	89 93,40	0 \$92			1,680 100	\$24 4
Cat-fish Cod Perch		00	5. 70	0 1	3,800 1 5,600			245
Shad	3,15		14 384, 37 62 9, 36		3 281, 278 16, 300	9,918 1,840 1,148	4,660	10, 911 416 252 132
Total	454, 09	06 13,1	70 487, 83	35 14,18	7 332, 428	13,541		12,428
•		Suff	olk.	0		То	tal.	
Species.	1897		189	8.	• 189	7.	1898	3.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Carp Cat-fish Flounders Mackerel Menhaden Perch, white Scup Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Tautog Caviar Total	2,270	\$5,812 78 280 200 68 87 1,360 15 55 82 4,499 292	65, 604 84 8, 000 950 450, 300 1, 500 700 92, 205 1, 720 68, 800 26 4, 200	\$3,704 5 320 16 47 843 10 70 93 3,474 210 4,118 1 2,620 15,531	260, 852 1, 320 7, 000 500 1, 510 10, 150 774, 000 300 1, 100 500 181, 410 2, 270 16	\$13, 337 78 280 20 68 855 1, 360 15 55 82 6, 754 292 1	197, 604 84 8, 000 400 950 9, 000 450, 300 1, 500 1, 000 165, 705 1, 720 68, 800 26 4, 200 909, 489	\$10, 304 5 320 16 47 740 843 10 70 153 5, 749 210 4, 118 1 2, 620 25, 206
Shore fisheries: Alewives Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Flounders Mackerel Menhaden Perch Pike Scup Sea bass Shad Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Caviar Total	190, 800 350 500 6, 900 57, 200 1, 632, 000 1, 900 1, 150 157, 300 2, 600 340, 860 2, 397, 560	5,879 14 25 226 1,666 2,740 363 153 244 5,671 314 21,511	134, 250 200 400 5, 400 9, 100 1, 401, 000 1, 800 2, 800 1, 250 143, 550 3, 000 285, 169 13, 056 2, 002, 025	7,084 8 24 216 1,413 2,560 90 160 100 5,206 27,754 9,372 54,513	206, 040 259, 300 350 500 5, 800 7, 000 1, 632, 000 8, 600 1, 900 1, 553, 547 1, 450 202, 300 24, 020 424, 467 1, 300	2, 210 9, 154 14 25 418 1, 690 2, 740 518 363 153 51, 269 324 7, 066 2, 834 26, 118 52	253, 880 204, 350 200 400 300 6, 500 780 5, 600 9, 450 1, 401, 000 10, 800 1, 800 1, 250 1, 509, 737 1, 250 1, 550 8, 550 8, 550 319, 955 2, 700 13, 056 3, 939, 908	2,760 10,469 8 24 14 485 17 231 1,455 2,560 696 90 160 52,736 240 6,476 982 30,358 168 9,372
Total of vessel and shore.	3, 404, 588	51, 455	2,696,714	70,044	5, 633, 352	128, 394	4, 849, 397	144,607

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the pound-net fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

		Kir	ıgs.			Que	ens.			Richn	ond.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	189	18.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Butter-fish Flounders Menhaden Shad Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Tautog	2,000 3,000 6,752 16,325 8,600 800	\$20 90 43 496 184 76	1,200 9,530 14,700 10,526 72,150 600	\$15 305 98 337 760 58	3, 944 800 7, 635 2, 200 1, 200	\$86 64 742 138 144	2,100	\$140	5, 925	\$221	5, 400	\$245 21
Total	37,477	909	108,706	1,573	15,779	1,174	2,130	142	6,725	243	6,040	266

		Suf	folk.			То	tal.	
Species.	1897	•	1898	•	. 1897		- 1898	•
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries:								•
Alewives	48, 210	\$960	26, 230	\$524	54, 154	\$1,066	27, 430	\$539
Blue-fish	181, 985	6,452	211,582	7,177	181, 985	6,452	211,582	7,177
Bonito	34,750	1,807	55, 104	1,472	34,750	1,807	55, 104	1,472
Butter-fish	720, 816	25,886	461, 436	15, 251	721, 616	25, 950	461, 436	15, 251
Cod	36, 145	1,084	70,057	1,137	36, 145	1,084	70,057	1, 137
Flounders	627,272	18,961	430, 306	13,062	630, 272	19,051	439, 836	13, 367
Hake	20,200	504	27, 131	560	20, 200	504	27, 131	560
King-fish	10, 440	872	11,854	978	10,440	872	11,854	978
Mackerel	70, 182	4,285	64,708	3,901	70, 182	4,285	64, 708	3,901
Menhaden	1,771,000	2,745	1,397,700	2,385	1,777,752	2,788	1, 412, 400	2,483
Pollock	3,000	90	4,635	130	3,000	90	4, 635	130
Scup	676, 290	14,553	536, 532	11,348	676, 290	14,553	536, 532	11,348
Sea bass	150, 410	7,580	86, 286	4, 395	150, 410	7,580	86, 286	4, 395
Shad	20,040	864	5, 223	- 233	49, 925	2,323	23, 249	955
Skates	150,000	100	127, 500	85	150,000	100	127,500	85
Spanish mackerel.	7,860	1,136	8,977	1,342	7,860	1,136	8,977	1,342
Squeteague	1,837,900	45,039	1,414,395	32, 975	1,848,700	45, 361	1,486,545	33, 735
Squid	151,000	3,393	276, 257	<b>-6</b> , 188	151,000	3,393	276, 257	6, 188
Striped bass		1,334	13,685	1,402	14, 977 800	1,554 22	14, 285 640	1,460 21
Sturgeon		829	26,654	852	26, 285	829	26, 684	854
Whiting	9,000	250	15, 473	449	9,000	250	15, 473	449
Other fish	975,000	1,300	831,000	1,112	975, 000	1,300	831,000	1,112
Total	7,540,762	140, 024	6, 102, 725	106, 958	7,600,743	142, 350	6, 219, 601	108, 939

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

•		Gre	ene.			Ki	ngs.			Ora	nge.	
Species.	189	7.	189	98.	189	97.	189	98.	189	77.	189	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries:  Alewives. Carp. Cat-fish Eels. Flounders Perch, white. Shad. Squeteague. Striped bass. Suckers Tomcod or frost-fish. Crabs, soft.	50 2,000 800 100 600	\$2 130 56 	100 1,800 600 200 500	\$5 122 42 24 25	3,000 1,400 15,476 1,200 1,000	\$270 52 490 36 120	18,000 2,200 1,600 15,862 1,000 1,100	\$540 	200 3,000 250 800 750 500	\$8 216 15 48 90 22	300 2,600 200 700 1,000 500	\$12 182 12 42 125 22
Total	3,550	230	3, 200	218	22, 956	1,080	40, 242	1,575	5,500	399	5, 300	395

Table showing the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Alba	any.	•	1	Colu	mbia.			Dute	hess.	
Species.	189	7.	18	398.	189	7.		1898.	189	7.	18	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	. Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Carp Cat-fish Eels	400 2,500	\$20 200	420 2, 200 50	176	5,400	\$412	5, 80	0 \$464	1,100 5,000	\$44 380	1,350 5,200	\$54 379
Perch, white Perch, yellow	800	48	700	. 56	3,000	115	3,00	0 115	2,400	84	2,350	94
Striped bass Suckers	1,000	82 50	800 850		3,950	30 118	4, 25		100 300	12 10	180 300	24 11
Total	5,300	400	5,020	398	12,550	675	13, 31	0 739	8,900	530	9, 380	562
· ·		Que	ens.			Rens	selae	•		Richi	mond.	
Species.	189		-	898.	189	· · ·		1898.	189	97.		98.
:	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
hore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish					50 1,800	\$3 126	1,50	0 \$5 0 105	3,520	\$44 		
Eels Perch, white	1,280	\$100	1,500	\$120	650	39	50		380 260	21 15		DO 4.4
Shad	•••••				300 800	38 46	65 55		29, 587 300	1,012 36	19, 268	\$844
Total	1,280	100	1,500	120	3,600	252	3, 28	0 254	34, 447	1, 159	19, 268	844
		Rock			-	Weste					ter.	
Species.	189			398.	189	1		1898.	189			98.
2.1.1	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
carp	150 2,200 600 800 600 400	\$6 132 42 48 72 22	220 2,000 500 700 1,000 300	120 35 42 120	200 6,050 1,500 900 5,870 300	\$8 508 90 45 704 13	30 7,16 2,10 80 4,30	0 590 0 130 0 40 0 517	1,150 8,500 4,000 300	\$56 590 200 45	1,800 12,200 400 4,900 300°	\$70 976 40 260 45
Suckers	300	15	320	15	3,000	32 420	2,73	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 410 \end{array} $	3,000	120	3,300 2,000	142 100
Total	5,050	337	5,040	358	18,620	1,820	18, 09	0 1,727	16, 950	1,011	24, 900	1,633
				Suff	olk.				Т	otal.	-	
Species.			1897.		1	898.		18	97.	_	1898.	
		Lb	s.	Value.	Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs.	Value		bs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Blue-fish Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Eels Flounders Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Scup Sea bass Shad Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon		6, 4, 32, 5, 333, 21, 18, 7, 4, 3,	000 500 500 500 800 000 680 000 000 600 800 450	\$250 150 180 1,709 278 10,466 40 900 185 30	5, 10 9, 00 3, 25 39, 05 3, 70 314, 40 24, 00 9, 90 10, 00 20 11, 00 2, 15	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	238 213 130 557 230 170 44 495 231 10 380 285	3, 520 5, 000 6, 500 7, 800 69, 650 12, 010 335, 080 21, 000 29, 410 3, 000 600 45, 063 6, 000 13, 570 700	250 150 327 4, 434 816 10, 518 40 1, 485 115 185 30 1, 502 228 1, 661 35	77 77 77 79 10 316 316 316 316 316 316 316 316 316 316	3,000 5,100 9,000 7,820 9,510 6,650 6,000 1,150 2,000 2,000 2,130 2,000 1,940 400	\$540 238 213 318 4, 671 10, 229 44 1, 101 115 231 10 1, 356 400 1, 486
Suckers Sun-fish Tautog Tomcod or frost-fis Crabs, soft Lobsters Total	h	22, 40,	500 600	685 894 16, 379	24, 10 34, 50 490, 35	0	729 691 	11, 250 22, 500 40, 800 680 3, 000 644, 133	685 904 102 - 420	24 24 34	1,170 2,000 1,100 4,500 480 2,730 3,880	440 100 729 691 114 410 24, 226

Table showing, by counties, the catch of soft crabs by dip nets and hands in New York in 1897 and 1898.

	189	7.	189	8.
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Queens. Suffolk.  Total.	88,000 10,167 98,167	\$1,770 1,330 3,100	86, 280 10, 063 96, 343	\$1,650 1,390 3,040

The crabs in Queens County were caught without apparatus.

Table showing, by counties, the quantity and value of lobsters taken in pots in New York in 1897 and 1898.

	189	7.	189	3.
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: New YorkSuffolk	230, 420 54, 190	\$16,445 4,962	188, 410 44, 150	\$15,073 4,242
Total	284, 610	21, 407	232, 560	19, 315
Shore fisheries: Kings Richmond Suffolk Westchester	12,860 43,200 18,250 19,100	1, 193 4, 268 1, 552 2, 618	26, 240 39, 968 14, 330 16, 550	2, 362 4, 053 1, 441 2, 654
Total	93, 410	9, 631	97, 088	10,510
Vessel and shore: Kings New York Richmond Suffolk Westchester	12,860 230,420 43,200 72,440 19,100	1, 193 16, 445 4, 268 6, 514 2, 618	26, 240 188, 410 39, 968 58, 480 16, 550	2, 362 15, 073 4, 053 5, 683 2, 654
Grand total	378, 020	31,038	329, 648	29, 825

## Table showing, by counties, the yield of the line fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898.

		Que	ens.			Richr	nond.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	189	8.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Cod Haddock Spanish mackerel Squeteague	42,500 97,500 11,000 150 4,500	\$2, 125 3, 730 350 30 130	44, 000 92, 000 11, 500 200 3, 000	\$2,200 3,550 390 40 100				
Total	155,650	6, 365	150, 700	6, 280				
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish	24,000 46,000 800 50 1,600	1, 200 1, 760 32 10 54	12,500 38,000 1,000 30 1,350	625 1,400 35 6 44	111,000	\$3,370	19,650	\$834
Total	72, 450	3,056	52, 880	2, 110	111,000	3,370	19,650	834
Total vessel and shore.	228, 100	9,421	203, 580	8, 390	111,000	3,370	19,650	834

Table showing the yield of the line fisheries of New York in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Kir	igs.			New Y	ork.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
essel fisheries:	87, 300	\$4,406	93,770	\$4,715	9, 899, 465	<b>\$</b> 336, 059	10, 222, 689	\$340,051
Bonito					4,703	139	5,856	159
Cod	120,740	3, 285	111,500	3,018	1, 182, 410	38,300	1, 265, 150	42, 712
FloundersHaddock:	150 3,650	11 103	280 3,400	19 94	1,045 78,870	$\frac{41}{2,637}$	1,179 75,383	2,54
Hake	400	15	300	9	1,000	2,037	1,190	2,34
Mackerel	1,080	83	1,200	,96				
Scup Sea bass Sheepshead	1,250 300	88 18	1,325	92	3, 200 117, 095	96 4,844	48, 795 156, 116	6, 35
Snappers, red					92,000	3,680	76,000	3,04
Squeteague	6,500	312	6,750	324	1,100	13	2, 241	1
Striped bass	150 80	16	250 100	25 5				
Other fish	. 00	*	100	0			98	
Total	221,600	8,341	218,875	8,397	11, 380, 888	385, 829	11,854,697	395, 76
ore fisheries:		0,011			=======================================	000,020	11,001,001	000, 10
Blue-fish	58, 560	2,930	79,680	3,984				
od	71,000	2,135	85, 250	2,520				
lounders	3,700	170	3,400	148				
Haddock Sea bass	3,000	75 18	4,000	100 12				
queteague	5,000	240	6,400	310				
triped bass	750	72	860	-82				
lautog	300	15	350	18				
Comcod or frost-fish.	200	8	200	8				
Total	142,810	5,663	180, 340	7,182				
Total vessel and shore	364, 410	14,004	399, 215	15, 579	11,380,888	385, 829	11,854,697	395, 76
		Suff	olk.			Tota	al.	
Species.	. 189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	1898.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
essel fisheries:								
Blue-fish	110 610							
		\$4 272	10.408	\$535	10 139 877	8346 862	10.370.867	\$347.50
	110, 612 1, 000	\$4,272 34	10, 408 1, 200	\$535 39	10, 139, 877 5, 703	\$346,862 173	10, 370, 867 7, 056	
Bonito	1,000 $121,271$	34 4,514	1, 200	39	5,703 $1,521,921$	173 49, 829	7,056 1,468,650	49, 2
Bonito Cod Flounders	1,000 $121,271$ $13,240$	34 4,514 418			5,703 1,521,921 14,435	173 49, 829 470	7,056 1,468,650 3,037	49, 21
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000	34 4,514 418 210	1, 200	39	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520	173 49,829 470 3,300	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283	49, 28 11 3, 08
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake	1,000 $121,271$ $13,240$	34 4,514 418	1, 200	39	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080	173 49, 829 470	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200	49, 28 11 3, 04
Bonito Cod Tounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150	34 4,514 418 210 5	1, 200 1, 578 510	39 58	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233	173 49, 829 470 3, 300 40 83 97	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305	49, 22 11 3, 03
Bonito Cod Tlounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup Bea bass	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150	34 4,514 418 210 5	1,200 1,578	39 58	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200	49, 22 11 3, 03
Bonito Cod Cod Haddock Hake Mackerel Beup Bea bass Bheepshead	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150	34 4,514 418 210 5	1, 200 1, 578 510	39 58	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231	173 49, 829 470 3, 300 40 83 97 5, 786 18	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749	3, 05 3, 05 6, 90
Conito Cod Counders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup Lea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150	34 4,514 418 210 5	1, 200 1, 578 510	39 58	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305	3,04 3,05 6,90 3,04
Sonito Cod Cod Cod Cod Cod Cod Cod Cod Cod Co	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308	39 58 11 524	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717	173 49,829 470 3,300 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305 166,749	3,04 3,05 6,90 3,04 6,90
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Enappers, red Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886	34 4,514 418 210 5	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308	39 58 11 524	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250	3,049,28 49,28 11 3,03 6,96 3,04 11 66
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308	39 58 11 524	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717	173 49,829 470 3,300 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305 166,749  76,000 620 17,880 250 100	3,04 3,03 6,96 3,04 11 63
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup Sea bass Bheepshead Enappers, red Spanish mackerel Gueteague Etriped bass Pautog Other fish	1, 000 121, 271 13, 240 6, 000 150 33 23, 886 450 9, 617 98	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 73 289 11	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889	39 58 11 524 72 194	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305 166,749  76,000 620 17,880 250 100 98	49, 22 11 3, 03 83 6, 96
Bonito Cod Cod Cod Bladdock Hake Mackerel Seup Sea bass Bheepshead Bnappers, red Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Fautog Other fish Total	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308	39 58 11 524	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305 166,749  76,000 620 17,880 250 100	49, 22 11 3, 03 83 6, 96
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Bheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Stuteeague Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total hore fisheries:	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 73 289 11	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889	39 58 11 524 72 194	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 4 	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585	49, 22 13 3, 03 8, 6, 96 3, 04 11 65 411, 87
Bonito Cod Cod Cod Cod Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 73 289 11	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800	39 58 11 524 72 194	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 4 	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98 12, 253, 585	19 49, 22 11 3, 03 88 6, 99 3, 00 11 6 6 6 7
Bonito Cod Cod Cod Bonito Cod Bonito Bonito Cod Bonito Cod Bonito Bonito Cod Bonito Cod Bonito Cod Bonito Cod Bonito Cod Bonito Bonito Bonito Cod Bonito Bonito Cod Bonito Bonito Cod Bonito Boni	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 286,357 15,500 700 323,500	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 73 289 11 10,681 775 31 11,440	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950	72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850	49, 22 13, 03 8, 6, 90 3, 04 411, 88 5, 66 18, 44
Bonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup Sea bass Bheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Total Gore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 286,357 15,500 323,500 323,500 3,000	34 4,514 418 210 5 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705 320	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600	3,00 3,00 3,00 411,8° 5,66 18,44
Bonito Cod Cod Cod Cod Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Ffounders Haddock	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 286,357 15,500 700 323,500 3,000 49,600	73 289 11 10,681 775 31 11,440 1,481	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 77, 200	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,880 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705 320 1,588	7,056 1,468,650 3,037 90,283 1,490 1,200 49,305 166,749  76,000 620 17,880 250 100 98  12,253,585  113,180 800 496,850 6,600 82,200	49,22 11 3,00 88 6,99 3,00 11 66 5,66 118,44 2,56
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 286,357 15,500 323,500 3,000 49,600 2,550 2,000	34 4,514 418 210 5 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 77, 200 4, 000	11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705 320 1,588 64 65	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000	49,22 11 3,00 6,99 3,00 11 66 411,8° 5,66 18,44 3,2,56
Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Bheepshead Bnappers, red Spanish mackerel Squeteague Briped bass Fautog Other fish Total Ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 286,357 15,500 323,500 3,000 49,600 2,550 2,000 10,000	34 4,514 418 210 5 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 77, 200 4, 000 11, 000	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705 320 1,588 64 65 702	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000	49,22 11 3,00 6,99 3,00 11 66 2 18,44 2,56
Bonito Cod Cod Cod Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Mappers, red Spanish mackerel Couteague Striped bass Total Ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 	73 289 11 10,681 775 31 11,440 1,481 64 65 684 80	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 37, 200 4, 000 11, 000 550	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740 95	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000  11, 260 580	411, 8°  411, 8°  411, 8°  5, 66  18, 44  30  2, 55
Sonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup Sea bass Sheepshead Mappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total Total Solute-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 286,357 15,500 323,500 3,000 49,600 2,550 2,000 10,000	34 4,514 418 210 5 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 77, 200 4, 000 11, 000	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705 320 1,588 64 65 702	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000	411, 8 5, 66 18, 44 2, 56 18, 44 11, 8
Bonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Total Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Tautog Total Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Sea bass Tautog Total T	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 	73 289 11 10,681 775 31 11,440 1,481 64 65 684 80	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 37, 200 4, 000 11, 000 550	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740 95	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 600 21,717 248 80 12,044,495  98,060 700 551,500 6,700 53,400 2,550 2,000 10,300 750 9,600 9,600	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4 411,216 4,905 31 18,705 31 18,705 702 90 386 64 65 702 90 386 386	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000  11, 260 580 11, 450 860 850	49, 22 13, 03 8, 6, 90 3, 04 411, 87 5, 66 18, 42 3, 30 2, 56 10 41 41 41 41
Bonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Cother fish Total Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Cod Total Cod Total	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 7, 200 4, 000 11, 000 11, 000 550 3, 700	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740 95 108	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80 	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98  12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000  11, 260 580 11, 450 860 350 200	49, 22 111 3, 03 6, 99 411, 87 5, 63 18, 44 30 2, 56 46 8
Bonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Spanish mackerel Spanish mackerel Source fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Tomeod or frost-fish Crabs, hard	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854  73 289 11 10,681 775 31 11,440 150 1,481 64 65 684 80 92	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 77, 200 4, 000 11, 000 550 3, 700	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740 95 108	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98 12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000 11, 260 580 11, 450 860 350 200 102, 500	49, 22 113, 03 8, 6, 96 3, 04 111, 87 5, 65 18, 44 30 2, 50 10 10 111, 87 112, 87 113, 87 114, 87 115, 65 116, 65 116, 65 117, 65 118, 44 118, 87 118, 87
Bonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Snappers, red Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total ore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Striped bass Tautog Total Total Total Total Total Total Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Tomcod or frost-fish Crabs, hard Crabs, soft	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 7, 200 4, 000 11, 000 1102, 500 4, 000	11 524  72 194  1, 433  1, 050 35 13, 691 160 2, 365 87  740 95 108	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98 12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000  11, 260 580 11, 450 860 350 200 102, 500 4, 000	1949, 22 113, 03 8 8 6, 99 3, 00 116 6 8 6 117 118, 44 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 1
Bonito Cod Cod Haddock Haddock Hake Mackerel Scup Sea bass Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Total Hore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Total Hore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Tomcod or frost-fish Crabs, hard Crabs, soft	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854  73 289 11 10,681 775 31 11,440 150 1,481 64 65 684 80 92	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 77, 200 4, 000 11, 000 550 3, 700	39 58 11 524 72 194 1,433 1,050 35 13,691 160 2,365 87 740 95 108	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98 12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000 11, 260 580 11, 450 860 350 200 102, 500	49, 26 11 3, 03 8, 88 6, 96 411, 87 5, 65 18, 44 30 2, 50 88 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Bonito Cod Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Seup Sea bass Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Other fish Total Total Blue-fish Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Total Total Total Total Bonito Cod Flounders Haddock Hake Mackerel Sea bass Spanish mackerel Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Tomcod or frost-fish Crabs, hard Crabs, soft	1,000 121,271 13,240 6,000 150 33 23,886 450 9,617 98 	34 4,514 418 210 5 1 854 	1, 200 1, 578 510 9, 308 420 5, 889 29, 313 21, 000 800 353, 950 3, 200 7, 200 4, 000 11, 000 1102, 500 4, 000	11 524  72 194  1, 433  1, 050 35 13, 691 160 2, 365 87  740 95 108	5,703 1,521,921 14,435 99,520 1,550 1,080 3,233 142,231 300 92,000 21,717 248 80	173 49,829 470 3,300 40 83 97 5,786 18 3,680 103 744 27 4	7, 056 1, 468, 650 3, 037 90, 283 1, 490 1, 200 49, 305 166, 749  76, 000 620 17, 880 250 100 98 12, 253, 585  113, 180 800 496, 850 6, 600 82, 200 4, 000  11, 260 580 11, 450 860 350 200 102, 500 4, 000	\$347, 50 19 49, 28 13, 03 3 6, 96 3, 04 111 63 2 411, 87 5, 65 3 18, 44 30 2, 50 8 8 10 46 6 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

# 220 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

Table showing, by counties, the yield of eel pots and spears in New York in 1897 and 1898.

	Vessel fis	sheries.		Shore f	isheries.		Total.		
Counties.	Eel	s.	Eel	ls.	Floun	ders.	Tota	2.1.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
1897.									
AlbanyDutchess			400 600	\$30 48			400 600	\$30 48	
Dutchess Kings Queens Richmond		\$2,060	75, 420 88, 430	6, 537 6, 255	1,160		99, 680 88, 430	8, 659 6, 255	
Richmond Rockland Suffolk		1,605	2,000 1,200 164,780	160 84 9,906			2,000 1,200 194,280	160 84 11,511	
Westchester			15, 800	1,264			15,800	1,264	
Total	52,600	3,665	348, 630	24, 284	1,160	62	402, 390	28, 011	
1898.			425	. 32			425	32	
Dutchess			610	48			610	48	
KingsQueens		2,060	71, 250 74, 560	6, 104 5, 220 168	1,160	62	95, 610 74, 560	8, 226 5, 220 168	
Richmond			2,100 1,100	77			2,100 1,100	77	
SuffolkWestchester	31, 320	1,704	155, 370 14, 750	9,389 1,180			186, 690 14, 750	11,093 1,180	
Total	54, 520	3,764	320, 165	22, 218	1,160	62	375, 845	26, 044	

Table showing, by counties, the catch by dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., in New York in 1897 and 1898.

		Que	ens.		Richmond.					
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	1898	3.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Vessel fisheries: Clams, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed	6,720 464,100 83,160	\$990 68,060 6,763	2,800 601,818 98,420	\$440 94,870 8,747	42,080 1,593,060	\$4,785 216,173	27, 360 1, 258, 705	\$3,034 176,980		
Total	553, 980	75, 813	703, 038	104, 057	1,635,140	220,-958	1, 286, 065	180,014		
Shore fisheries: Crabs, hard Clams, hard Clams, soft Oysters, market Oysters, seed Scallops	26, 667 428, 800 231, 000 3, 089, 450 91, 000 9, 000	240 64,000 15,655 485,415 4,575 750	21, 333 432, 032 231, 300 2, 370, 004 39, 200 12, 000	180 65, 227 15, 747 385, 641 1, 890 1, 000	66, 840 997, 220 238, 350 20, 400	7,840 136,872 13,615 2,210	60, 520 1, 079, 190 567, 350 22, 800	7, 199 149, 827 32, 620 2, 470		
Total	3, 875, 917	570, 635	3, 105, 869	469, 685	1, 322, 810	160, 537	1,729,860	192, 116		
Total vessel and shore	4, 429, 897	646, 448	3, 808, 907	573, 742	2, 957, 950	381, 495	3, 015, 925	372, 130		
		Kir	ngs.		New York.					
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7. °	1898.			
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Vessel fisheries: Oysters, market Shore fisheries: Clams, hard Clams, soft Oysters, market Mussels	206, 504 373, 000 2, 201, 500 30, 000	\$24, 980 27, 110 322, 755 960	214, 240 446, 650 1, 937, 670	\$26, 476 33, 104 282, 210	528,500	\$61,080	486, 150	\$54,162		
Total	2,811,004	,811,004 375,805		2,598,560 341,790		528, 500 61, 080		54, 162		
		<u> </u>		1	'					

Table showing, by counties, the catch by dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., in New York in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Suff	folk.			Westch	ester.		
Species.	1897	7.	189	8.	189	7.	1898.		
	Lbs. Value.		Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries: Crabs, hard Clams, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Scallops Shells	129, 333 219, 040 3, 065, 300 556, 500 358, 860 5, 310, 000	\$1,070 30,265 432,401 52,460 32,995 4,875	122,800 257,440 3,681,650 636,405 243,228 5,460,000	\$938 35,726 518,350 62,205 20,248 4,550	88, 550 16, 800	\$11,380 1,180	68, 950 11, 200	\$7,685 680	
Total	9, 639, 033	554, 066	10, 401, 523	642,017	105, 350	12,560	80, 150	8, 365	
Shore fisheries:     Crabs, hard     Clams, hard     Clams, soft     Oysters, market     Oysters, seed     Scallops.	13, 333 368, 720 106, 000 1, 360, 450 341, 600 497, 700	125 47,850 7,348 201,534 16,470 44,167	373, 600 105, 350 1, 227, 975 259, 700 375, 150	49,557 7,384 179,908 15,280 29,712	133, 600 37, 000 171, 500	18, 220 4, 840 19, 325	185, 200 34, 500 111, 125	18, 293 4, 562 13, 974	
Total	2, 687, 803	317, 494	2, 341, 775	281, 841	342, 100	42, 385	280, 825	36, 829	
Total vessel and shore	12, 326, 836	871,560	12, 743, 298	923, 858	447, 450	54, 945	360, 975	45, 194	

#### SUMMARY.

	189	7.	1898	8.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Crabs, hard Clams, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Scallops Shells	129, 333 267, 840 5, 739, 510 656, 460 358, 860 5, 310, 000	\$1,070 36,040 789,094 60,403 32,995 4,875	122,800 287,600 6,097,273 746,025 243,228 5,460,000	\$938 39, 200 852, 047 71, 632 20, 248 4, 550
Total	12, 462, 003	924, 477	12, 956, 926	988, 615
Shore fisheries: Crabs, hard Clams, hard Clams, soft Oysters, market Oysters, seed Mussels Scallops	40,000 1,204,464 747,000 7,822,120 670,950 30,000 527,100	365 162, 890 54, 953 1, 165, 901 34, 660 960 47, 127	21, 333 1, 215, 592 817, 800 6, 725, 964 866, 250 409, 950	180 166, 752 60, 797 1, 011, 560 49, 790
Total	11, 039, 634	1, 466, 856	10, 056, 889	1, 322, 261
Total vessel and shore	23, 501, 637	2, 391, 333	23, 013, 815	2, 310, 876

#### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

In comparing the menhaden industry of New York in 1898 with that of previous years, a considerable difference is noticed, due to a consolidation of the principal menhaden plants on the coast. Several factories were closed and the facilities of those operated were greatly augmented. Most of the steamers on the North Atlantic were included in the consolidation, and as the home office of the association is in New York, all the vessels are reported from this State in 1898, though a very large portion of their catch was landed at factories in Delaware, Rhode Island, and Maine.

Table showing the extent of the menhaden industry of New York in 1897 and 1898.

.189	7.	1898.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
291 326 119, 326, 400 6, 042 4, 209 763, 531 14 1, 222 28 1 20	\$248,500 147,500 169,114 117,401 40,926 169,133 154,500 37,840 13,900 900	3 191 822 78, 691, 670 3, 409 1, 925 529, 919 *36 2, 864	\$503, 500 101, 600 116, 728 65, 233 18, 976 106, 611 406, 750 100, 740 35, 800		
	291 326 119, 326, 400 6, 042 4, 209 763, 531 14 1, 222	7 \$248,500 147,500 291 326 119,326,400 6,042 117,401 4,209 763,531 14 1,222 37,840 1,222 37,840 1,200 28 13,900 20	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

<sup>\*</sup>These steam vessels also supplied menhaden to factories in Delaware, Rhode Island, and Maine.

Table showing the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of New York City in 1898.

Items.	Fresh fish	Salt fish	Oyster	(Doda)	Products.			
	and lob- ster trade.	trade.	trade.	Total.	Items.	Value.		
Number of firms. Number of persons engaged Value of shore property Amount of cash capital Amount paid for wages	<b>\$1</b> , 439, 200	243 \$717, 100 \$651, 000 \$140, 900		77 1, 419 \$2, 048, 656 \$2, 869, 200 \$921, 864	Salted fishOystersClams	\$7, 523, 005 3, 376, 923 2, 047, 563 603, 924 13, 551, 415		

## FISHERIES OF NEW JERSEY.

Though New Jersey is comparatedly small in area, its great length of coast line and favorable geograph, all position make it well adapted for the prosecution of extensive commercial fisheries.

The lower part of the Hudson River forms the eastern boundary between New York and New Jersey for about 22 miles, affording the citizens of the latter State an opportunity for sharing in the shad fisheries of that river to the extent-of nearly 50 per cent of the value of the catch. The quantity of shad taken on the Hudson in 1897 was approximately 2,701,649 pounds, valued at \$93,512. Of this quantity 1,195,600 pounds, valued at \$44,159, represents the part belonging to New Jersey. In 1898 the total catch on the river was 2,745,590 pounds, valued at \$92,228, of which 1,209,920 pounds, valued at \$41,353, were taken by the New Jersey fishermen.

The other waters valuable for their fisheries which skirt the east side of the State north of Sandy Hook are New York Bay, Staten Island Sound, and Raritan and Princess bays. These are especially productive of oysters and clams, the two last named having considerable areas suitable for oyster cultivation. Sandy Hook Bay and the Navesink and Shrewsbury rivers inside of Sandy Hook also add materially

to the resources of the clam and oyster fisheries. The coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May lying directly on the Atlantic Ocean has long been noted for its pound-net and hand-line fisheries. The shallow bays throughout the part of this region from Bay Head southward, inclosed from the ocean by a series of sandy islands or bars, are also very productive in oysters, clams, and various species of fish.

The west side of the State is also highly favored in point of fishery resources, its entire length being traversed by the Delaware River and Bay. The three most important fisheries prosecuted in these waters are the shad, sturgeon, and oyster. The total yield of the river and bay for these three fisheries in 1897, as near as can be approximated, was 14,727,296 pounds of shad, valued at \$378,476; 2,428,616 pounds of sturgeon (1,058,666 pounds after being dressed), having a value, including caviar, of \$124,440, and 2,475,860 bushels of oysters, valued at \$1,118,650; a total value of \$1,621,566. The part of this output taken by the fishermen of New Jersey was 11,554,307 pounds of shad. valued at \$285,125; 1,951,421 pounds of sturgeon, or 772,349 pounds after being dressed, valued, including the caviar, at \$89,430, and 2,046,156 bushels of oysters, valued at \$910,779; a total value of \$1,285,334, or 79 per cent of the total value of the products of these three fisheries, the remainder being credited to Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1898 the quantity of shad taken from this river and bay by New Jersey fishermen was 11,433,634 pounds, valued at **\$241,374**; of sturgeon, 1,298,315 pounds, or about 513,847 pounds after being dressed, valued, including caviar, at \$96,236, and of oysters about 1,535,397 bushels, valued at \$947,638; a total value of \$1,285,248.

Statistics of Pennsylvania and Delaware not being obtained for 1898, the proportion of the three leading products of the Delaware River and Bay taken by New Jersey in that year can not be shown, but the foregoing are sufficient to illustrate how largely this State is interested in the fisheries of the two important rivers, the Delaware and the Hudson, which separate it from adjacent States.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

In all important respects the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898 show an increase over former years, except that the products, while greater in quantity, were less in value than in 1892. There has been an increase over each of the years from 1889 to 1892 in the number of persons and vessels employed, the value of fishing apparatus, and, with the exception noted, in the quantity and value of the products.

In 1897 the number of persons engaged in the fisheries of the State was 12,494. Of these, 2,484 were employed on vessels fishing and transporting fishery products, 9,400 in the shore or boat fisheries, and 610 in factories and other branches of shore industry connected with the fisheries.

The number of vessels fishing and transporting was 675, having a value, with their outfits, of \$766,844; the number of boats in the shore fisheries was 6,365, valued at \$485,059; the apparatus, consisting of seines, gill nets, pound nets and weirs, fyke nets, stop nets, hand and trawl lines, lobster and eel pots, oyster tongs, rakes and dredges, clam tongs, rakes and hoes, and various small apparatus, was valued at \$381,958, \$46,759 of this value being used on vessels and \$335,199 on boats. The value of shore and accessory property was \$563,992, and the amount of cash capital utilized was \$173,400, a total investment. including the cash capital, of \$2,371,253.

In 1898 the number of persons engaged was slightly less than in the former year, being 12,270-2,213 on vessels, 9,413 on boats, and 644 in shore industries. The number of vessels employed was 648, being 27 less than in 1897, and valued, with their outfits, at \$746,575; the number of boats was 6,424, valued at \$483,889; the fishing apparatus used was valued at \$380,111; the shore and accessory property at \$561,048; the cash capital was \$165,800, and the total investment \$2,337,423, being \$33,830 less than in the preceding year.

The products of the fisheries in 1897 consisted of 72,429,539 pounds of fish, valued at \$1,189,935; 200,155 pounds of caviar, valued at \$67,592; 1,605,264 hard crabs in number, valued at \$14,411; 780,639 soft crabs, valued at \$25,658; 562,400 king crabs, valued at \$4,495; 99,230 pounds of lobsters, valued at \$8,573; 2,896 pounds of shrimp, valued at \$1,565; 3,005,048 bushels of oysters, valued at \$1,682,015; 591,272 bushels of hard clams, valued at \$543,795; 74,500 bushels of soft clams, valued at \$63,725; 12,000 bushels of scallops, valued at \$4,000; 50,400 bushels of mussels, valued at \$1,575; 13,528 pounds of terrapin, valued at \$6,096, and 14,550 pounds of turtles, valued at \$999; a total value of \$3,614,434.

The value of all species classed as fish, including caviar, a product of the sturgeon, was \$1,257,527; of the molluscan species, \$2,295,110, and of the crustacean and reptilian species, \$61,797. The species of fish taken in greatest quantity were alewives, 2,053,802 pounds, \$9,529; blue-fish, 5,164,173 pounds, \$148,257; cod, 3,481,890 pounds, \$71,208; flounders, 1,225,725 pounds, \$29,018; menhaden, 30,552,825 pounds, \$70,056; sea bass, 2,131,480 pounds, \$74,281; shad, 13,000,783 pounds, \$342,931, and squeteague, 8,679,132 pounds, \$180,989.

The molluscan fisheries surpass all others in value, the oysters alone having a greater value than all the species of fish combined. The most important crustaceans are the hard and soft crabs, although in weight the catch of king crabs exceeds all the other varieties. The yield of lobsters is not large, and shrimp are taken only in small quantities. The catch of shad in New Jersey is greater than in any other State, and comprises about one-fourth of the shad taken in the entire country.

In 1898 the value of all species classed as fish, including caviar, was \$1,239,519; of the molluscan species, \$2,264,833, and of the crustacean and reptilian species, \$59,414—a total value of \$3,563,766, being \$50,668 less than in the previous year. There was no marked decrease in any single fishery, but a slight falling off in a number of species contributed to this result.

The three tables which follow show in a condensed form the number of persons engaged, the number and value of vessels, boats, and of the various kinds of apparatus employed, the value of shore and accessory property, and the amount of cash capital in the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898:

## Number of persons employed.

How engaged,	1897.	1898.
On vessels fishing. On vessels transporting. In shore or boat fisheries Shoresmen.	2, 169 315 9, 400 610	1, 926 287 9, 413 644
Total	12, 494	12,270

## Table of apparatus and capital.

		1897.	1	L898.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	542	\$499,576	531	\$465,875
Tonnage			5,564	
Outfit		96, 501		92, 161
Vessels transporting	. 133	149, 875	117	168, 778
Tonnage			2,019	
Outfit		20,892		19, 764
Boats	6,365	485, 059	6,424	483, 889
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	1	<i>'</i>	'	· ·
Seines	. 17	5,268	16	4,588
Gill nets :	. 6	640	13	900
Fyke nets	. 150	1,314	170	° 1,526
Stop nets	. 2	400	2	400
Lines		984		1,096
Pots	. 175	143	315	253
Oyster dredges and tongs	. 1,388	30, 963	1,367	32, 918
Clam tongs and rakes.		6,435	564	6, 46
Crab dredges	. 144	612	182	730
Apparatus—shore fisheries:				
Seines	. 505	34, 626	527	34, 50
Gill nets	4,136	123, 518	4,291	126, 84
Pound nets and weirs	. 180	98, 995	172	88,88
Fyke nets		15, 124	2,665	16, 94
Stop nets		4,778	65	4,23
Lines		5, 401		6, 34
Pots		5,033	4,385	5, 10
Oyster tongs, rakes, and dredges		26,722	4,908	27, 09
Clam tongs, rakes, and hoes	3,463	19,846	3,523	20, 52
Minor apparatus		1,156		73
Minor apparatus Shore and accessory property		563, 992		561,04
Cash capital		173, 400		165, 80
/D-4-1	-	0 971 959		2, 337, 42
Total		2, 371, 253		2, 557, 42
	1			1

Table of products.

Consider	189	7.	1898	3.
' Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Albacore	14, 120	<b>\$</b> 294	16,550	<b>\$</b> 33
Alewives	2,053,802	9,529	1,609,947	8,70
Blue-fish	5, 164, 173	148, 257	5, 077, 085	163, 62
Bonito	358, 700	9, 605	376, 822	9, 94
Butter-fish	217, 057	5, 867	262, 627	8,08
Carp Cat-fish	785, 409	39, 370 11, 114	245, 983	13, 88 11, 68
Cod	221, 985 3, 481, 890	71, 208	229, 648 2, 582, 990	82, 37
Croakers	280, 800	5,021	412, 320	7, 37
Drum	82, 900	842	82, 644	82
Eels	749, 405	35, 862	799, 488	38, 30
Flounders	1, 225, 725	• 29,018	1, 333, 735	32, 65
Haddock	167, 375	3,060	240,050	7, 80
Hake	69, 735	1,538	98,042	2, 35
Hickory shad	3,719	229	3,500	22
King-fish	43,027	3,766	44,002	3, 93
Mackerel	24, 300	1,628	16, 480	1,32
Menhaden	30, 552, 825	70,056	22, 193, 530	53,72
Mullet, fresh	21, 275	497	27,500	66
Mullet, salted	800	40	500	2
Perch, white	596, 917	37,924	631,522	39, 38
Perch, yellow	5, 960	297	4,810	23
Pike and pickerel	2,770	152	2,560	15
Salmon	2, 202 757, 450	731	1,116 $622,165$	38
ScupSea bass.	2, 131, 480	13, 816 74, 281	2, 189, 533	13, 57, 79, 88
Shad	13, 000, 783	342, 931	12, 844, 432	293, 17
Sheepshead	49, 835	8, 565	42,735	7,27
Skates	11,650	291	12,750	31
Spanish mackerel.	108, 030	11,539	83, 125	9, 72
Spots	20,700	682	22, 350	78
Squeteague, fresh	8, 662, 232	180,018	9, 384, 453	202, 45
Squeteague, salted	16, 900	971	16,750	96
Striped bass	287, 189	31, 978	274, 353	28, 69
sturgeon	813, 449	26, 464	719, 024	21, 27
Suckers	142, 130	6,720	155, 511	7,38
Tautog	289, 400	5,513	314,748	. 6, 02
Miscellaneous fish	11, 440	261	11,360	27
Caviar	200, 155	67, 592	149, 302	79, 69
Crabs, hard	<sup>1</sup> 535, 088 <sup>8</sup> 260, 213	14,411	<sup>2</sup> 614, 785 <sup>4</sup> 269, 078	15, 82 25, 80
Crabs, soft	<sup>5</sup> 1, 124, 800	25,658 4,495		20, 80 4, 34
Lobsters	99, 230	8,573	61,062,190 123,876	11,09
Shrimp	2, 896	1,565	2, 685	- 1,46
Dysters, market	79, 545, 361	1, 453, 369	89, 394, 147	1, 309, 41
Dysters, seed	911, 489, 980	228, 646	107, 970, 592	359. 91
Clams, hard	114,730,177	543,795	124, 495, 073	524, 33
Clams, soft	18 745, 000	63, 725	14 795, 000	66, 34
Scallops	<sup>15</sup> 72, 000	4,000	1655, 800	3, 10
Mussels	172, 520, 000	1,575	182, 365, 000	1,72
Perrapin	13, 528	6,096		
Turtles	14,550	999	12,850	870
Total	103, 782, 517	3, 614, 434	90, 297, 118	3, 563, 76

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>1,605,264 in number.

<sup>16</sup> 9,300 bushels. <sup>17</sup> 50,400 bushels. <sup>18</sup> 47,700 bushels

Some of the products shown above in pounds are exhibited in the following supplementary table in number or bushels, the unit of measure by which they are usually sold:

Products.	189	97.	1898.		
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Crabs, hard number Crabs, soft do Ming crabs do Clams, hard bushels Clams, soft do Oysters, market do Oysters, seed do Mussels do Scallops do .	1, 605, 264 780, 639 562, 400 591, 272 74, 500 1, 363, 623 1, 641, 425 50, 400 12, 000	\$14, 411 25, 658 4, 495 543, 795 63, 725 1, 453, 369 228, 646 1, 575 4, 000	1, 844, 355 807, 234 531, 095 561, 884 79, 500 1, 342, 021 1, 138, 656 47, 700 9, 300	\$15, 826 25, 805 4, 343 524, 339 66, 345 1, 309, 411 359, 918 1, 725 3, 100	

<sup>21,844,355</sup> in number. 3 780,639 in number. 4 807,234 in number. 5 562,400 in number.

<sup>6 531,095</sup> in number. 71,363,623 bushels. 81,342,021 bushels. 91,641,425 bushels. 101,138,656 bushels.

<sup>11 591,272</sup> bushels. 12 561,884 bushels. 13 74,500 bushels. 14 79,500 bushels. 15 12,000 bushels.

### STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

There are 21 counties in New Jersey, 18 of which are interested to a greater or less extent in the fishery industry. Essex County is interested only in respect to the fishery trade which is carried on at Newark, but the remaining 17 counties are directly engaged in fisheries. Seven of these counties, Bergen, Hudson, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Atlantic, and the east side of Burlington and Cape May, are on the eastern side of the State, prosecuting their fisheries mainly in the Atlantic Ocean and tributary bays and rivers, while the remaining counties, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and the west side of Burlington and and Cape May, are on the Delaware River and Bay.

The county having the most extensive fisheries, as determined by the value of the products, is Monmouth. The number of persons engaged in the fisheries of this county in 1897 was 2,209. Of these, 403 were employed on vessels, 1,689 on boats, and 117 were shoresmen. The investment in vessels, boats, fishing apparatus, shore property, and cash capital amounted to \$545,445. The products, consisting of a large variety of species, were valued at \$977,683.

In 1898 the number of persons engaged in all branches of fisheries in the county was 2,279; the amount of capital invested was \$563,774, and the value of the products \$971,418. The species taken in greatest abundance in 1897 were blue-fish, 4,264,400 pounds, \$113,197; cod, 2,222,000 pounds, \$32,620; menhaden, 20,223,800 pounds, \$50,266; squeteague, 5,499,919 pounds, \$97,653; oysters, 188,487 bushels, \$186-090; hard clams, 267,861 bushels, \$290,654; and soft clams, 70,300 bushels, \$61,625. In 1898 blue-fish aggregated 4,163,070 pounds, \$125,548; cod, 1,200,200 pounds, \$34,920; menhaden, 16,413,500 pounds, \$43,078; squeteague, 6,279,603 pounds, \$118,845; oysters, 148,239 bushels, \$147,224; hard clams, 258,546 bushels, \$282,348; and soft clams, 75,500 bushels, \$64,345. In addition to these there were more than thirty other varieties, many of which are important food species and are taken in comparatively large quantities.

Cumberland County, which ranks next in the value of its fishery products, exceeded Monmouth in the number of persons employed and capital invested in 1897, but only in the investment in 1898. The number of persons engaged in the fisheries of this county in 1897 was 1,420 on vessels, 709 in shore or boat fisheries, and 263 on shore; a total of 2,392. The amount of capital invested was \$678,788, and the products, consisting largely of oysters, were valued at \$859,950.

In 1898 the fisheries of this county employed 2,111 persons, the amount of capital invested was \$645,680, and the value of the products was \$867,549. The excess of capital in this county as compared with Monmouth is due to the employment of a much larger number of vessels.

The principal species taken in this county in 1897 were shad, 593,230 pounds, \$17,509; sturgeon, including caviar, 307,685 pounds, \$27,493; and oysters, 1,847,458 bushels, \$801,386. In 1898 the yield of shad was 668,300 pounds, \$17,150; of sturgeon and caviar, 362,806 pounds, \$31,605; and of oysters, 1,316,738 bushels, \$806,177.

Other counties having important fisheries are Atlantic, Ocean, Cape May and Salem. The fisheries of Atlantic County in 1897 employed 1,143 persons; the amount of capital invested was \$156,965, and the value of the products was \$447,942. In 1898 there were 1,170 persons employed, \$160,843 invested, and the products were valued at \$435,320. Ocean County, which ranks next in the extent of its fisheries to Monmouth and Cumberland, in 1897 had 1,620 persons employed, \$257,164 invested, and its products were valued at \$424,194. In 1898 it had 1,638 persons employed, \$254,923 invested, and the products were valued at \$350,681. The fisheries of Cape May County in 1897 employed 1,004 persons, the investment was \$99,427, and the value of the products \$234,926. In 1898 the number of persons employed was 985, the investment \$92,916, and the value of the products \$237,615. Salem County had, in 1897, 1,488 persons engaged in its fisheries, an investment of \$227,181, and products valued at \$232,096. In 1898 there were 1,382 persons employed, \$230,909 invested, and the value of the products was \$209,315. In the remaining counties the fisheries were less extensive, the largest number of persons employed in any of them for either year being 624 in Burlington, the largest amount of capital invested being \$110,064, and the greatest value of products \$142,431, in Camden.

The three tables which follow show the extent of the fisheries in each county of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898:

Table showing, by counties, the number of persons employed in the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

Counties.	In ve fishe			essels orting.	In shore fishe		Shore	esmen.	Total.		
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
Atlantic	142	156	44	40	943	960	14	14	1,143	1,170	
Bergen					98	98	7	7	105	105	
Burlington	8	8	15	15	569	559	32	32	624	614	
Camden	154	171	14		381	357	14	10	563	538	
Cape May	110	100	16	13	876	870	2	2	1,004	985	
Cumberland	1,377	1, 115	43	52	709	683	263	261	2,392	2, 111	
Essex							60	61	60	61	
Gloucester	3	3	4	6	315	315	8	8	330	332	
Hudson	10	12	3		185	215	5	5	203	232	
Hunterdon					91	91			91	91	
Warren					105	101	,		105	101	
Mercer					223	230			223	230	
Middlesex	3	7	13	16	184	204	4	4	204	231	
Monmouth	318	311	85	73	1,689	1,744	117	151	2, 209	2, 279	
Ocean	39	37	35	26	1,520	1,546	26	29	1,620	1,638	
Salem	5	6	43	46	1,388	1,276	52	54	1,488	1,382	
Sussex					14	14			14	14	
Union				• • • • • • • •	110	150	6	6	116	156	
Total	2,169	1,926	315	287	9,400	9, 413	610	644	12, 494	12, 270	

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, and apparatus employed in the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

Atlantic. Bergen. Burlington.													
			1										
Designation.	1	1897.	]	1898.	_	189	97.	1	1898.		1897.		1898.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No	. 7	alue.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	46	<b>\$44,47</b> 5	50	\$48,775						2	\$1,350	2	\$1,350
Tonnage	391	7,549	436	8,319						24	. 95		95
Vessels transporting . Tonnage	19 296	17,050	17 278	15, 300				• • • • •		124	3,600	$\frac{6}{124}$	3,600
Outfit	853	2, 625 56, 555	858	2,440 57,119	69		2,920	68	<b>\$</b> 3,015	283	555 27,028	1	580
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	009	90, 999	000	57,119	09		. 920	00	\$5,015 	200	21,028	200	27,058
Seines	3 4	1,070 100	3 6	1,070 150		-				3 8	258 260	3 8	258 260
Lines, hand and trawl	-	865		967				••••			200		200
Oyster dredges and tongs.	89	680	93	696			•••••	••••		6	21	6	21
Clam tongs and rakes.	46	302	39	291				••••			21		21
Apparatus—shore fisheries:	10	002											
Seines	76 113	3, 135 568	79 110	3, 135 535	665		9,224	700	9, 103	168	5,635 4,968	46 170	5,570 4,972
Pound nets and weirs	3	2,500	3	2,500						,			
Fyke nets Stop nets	51 4	930 45	70	875	•••					340	2,040	344	2,100
Lines, hand and trawl		738		738							. 3		. 3
Pots, eel and lobster Oyster tongs, rakes,	18	15	18	15	94		141	100	109			-	
and dredges Clam tongs, rakes,	716	3, 193	716	3, 193						133	709	144	799
and hoes	823	4,975 145	836	5,160 115		-				1	22	1	22
Shore and accessory			• • • •				4 000		9.070				14 014
property		9, 450 156, 965		9,450		-	6 317		3,979 16,206	-		-	14, 314 61, 002
10001		100,000	<u> </u>	100,010			•	••••	10,200		00,000		01,002
			Camd	amden.			Cape	Мау	7.		Cumbe	erlan	d,
. Designation.		1897	1898.		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.		
		No. Va	lue.	ie. No. Value		e. No. Value		No.	Value.	alue. No. Value.		No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	•••••	. 25 \$30	, 450	28 \$31,7	00	30	\$38, 100	32	<b>\$33,</b> 275	296	\$291, 101	274	\$268, 175
Tonnage		421 5	,969	415 7, 2	88 .		5,02	7	5,318		52,410		45, 188
Vessels transporting. Tonnage	• • • • • •	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 & 6 \\ 91 & \end{array}$	,700			123	5, 700	. 100		23 264	37, 750	23 264	
Outfit	• • • • • •	170 15	644	158 14,6		657	700 23, 777	664	570 24,397	357	3,034 44,048	340	3,034 39,588
Apparatus—vessel fish Seines	eries:						530	1	30				
Fyke netsStop nets	• • • • • •				••	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\36\\1\end{array}$	36 100	36	36			••••	
Lines, hand and tra	w1		17		17.		90	0	80	?		••••	25
Pots, eel and lobster Oyster dredges and	tongs	92 2	, 140	112 2,7	60	35 64	1, 190	74	1,462		23,825	1,016	
Clam tongs and rake	es eries:				•	2	19			28	146	2	16
• Seines			, 825 , 611	$ \begin{array}{c c} 15 & 2,7 \\ 112 & 3,6 \end{array} $		85 25	2, 122 1, 64	93 5 23	1,470	26 161	810 13, 080	21 171	13, 465
Pound nets and wei Fyke nets	rs	172	225	172 2	25	$\frac{111}{12}$	6, 943 310			256	250	250	244
Stop netsLines, hand and tra	wl	. 10	470		70 . 5 .		1,078	.	1,310	6	300	5	200
Pots, eel and lobster Oyster tongs, rakes	r					30	1,070						
dredges				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		122	618			308	3, 904	277	3,690
hoes	• • • • •	-				<b>3</b> 32	2,543 214		$2,561 \\ 32$				
Shore and accessory erty	prop-	40	, 115	24,6	25		8, 650		8,835		194, 623		194, 723
Cash capital	•••••		, 110	22,0		• • •			3,000		13, 500		13,500
Total	•••••	110	,064	88, 1	21.		99, 42	7	92, 916	••••	678, 788	•••••	645,680

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, and apparatus employed in the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Essex.		Gloucester.					Hudson.			
Designation.	18	97.   1	898.	18	897.	1	898.		1897	7.	18	398.
	Va	lue. Va	alue.	No.	Value	No.	Value	e. No.	.   V	alue.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats				1 6 2 19	\$300 162 950 110 14,715	3 36	\$30 12 1, 95 18 15, 29	$\begin{bmatrix} & 143 \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 1 \\ 27 \\ 0 & \end{bmatrix}$	2	2, 085 3, 000   . 225   .	4 154 118	\$13,600 2,090 6,375
Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines	-				100 300 1,145	1	1,14	0 50 12 10	:   1	70 1, 190 60	100 12	135 1,190
Seines Gill nets Fyke nets Stop nets Pots, eel and lobster Oyster tongs, rakes, and dredges Minor apperatus				96 520 24	11, 030 825 2, 063	96 520 24	11, 03 82 2, 06	0 634 5 248 3 240		305 350	634 253 280 100	6,530 3,593 345 500
Minor apparatus Shore and accessory property. Cash capital	\$26 24	,000 \$26 ,500 24	5,000 1,500		8, 485		8,50		- 8	8,020		8,025
Total	50	, 500 50	, 500		40, 221		41,83	9	- 4	4,045		42,383
•		Hunt	erdo	n. ,		Me	rcer.			Midd	llese	х.
Designation.		1897.		1898.	1	897.	18	98.		1897.		1898.
	Į.	Value.	1				1		No.	Value	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	26	\$707	26	\$70'	7 92	\$2, 323	96 \$	2,433	2 15 4 65 120	\$750 170 6,200 780 6,388	. 26 . 5 . 76	\$1,400 441 6,700 1,165 6,740
Clam tongs and rakes	21			1, 74	51	2, 970 940 760	51	3, 135 940 760	5 15 1 1 14 112	3,150 90 300 530 2 141	15	204 3, 350 90 570 2 216
Clam tongs, rakes, and hoes. Shore and accessory property. Cash capital		7,670		7,67	0			7, 665		19,600	9	908 103 10, 938 19, 700
Total	• • • •	10, 135		10, 13	0	14, 483	1	4, 933		50,030		52, 522

·		Un	ion.		Warren.			
Designation.	1	.897.	1	898.	1897.		1898.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value
Boats	55	\$2,750	75	<b>\$</b> 3,750	29	<b>\$4</b> 75	28	\$460
Seines. Oyster tongs, rakes, and dredges Minor apparatus	110	550	150	750	23	957	22	917
Shore and accessory property.  Cash capital		500 500		500 500		3,245		3, 245
Total	••••	4,300		5,500		4,797	< 0.9 B B	4,742

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, and apparatus employed in the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Monn	nouth.			Oce	an.	
Designation.	1	897.	1	898.	1	897.	18	98.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines Gill nets Fyke nets Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel and lobster Oyster dredges and tongs Clam tongs and rakes. Crab dredges. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Gill nets Pound nets and weirs Fyke nets Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel and lobster Oyster tongs, rakes, and dredges Clam tongs, rakes, and hoes	1,159 34 501 1,254 7 4 102 43 460 134 17 836 63 273 1,910 415 1,484	19,675 3,600 6,162 61,572 2,810 400 918 10 1,917 5,735 552 815 7,062 85,300 4,385 3,273 3,046 2,602 8,177	1, 159 29 417	2,680 1,080 1,080 5 1,312 5,765 736 1,060 6,922 77,800 4,365 3,642 3,180 2,695	120 16 183 1,369 1 2 	1, 687 131, 933 500 240 	115 12 125 1,391 180 43 126 861 1	
Minor apparatus Shore and accessory property Cash capital		161.445		170, 609 89, 200		45, 225		48,925
Total		545, 445		563,774		257, 164		254, 923

		Sal	em.		Sussex.				
Designation.		1897		1898.	1897.		1	898.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Vessels fishing	2	\$900	2	\$900					
TonnageOutfit		207	26	328					
Vessels transporting		54,400	17 599	56, 350					
Outfit	776	4,370 88,340	703	4, 475 89, 710	3	\$60	3	\$60	
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:		2		2				400	
Oyster dredges and tongs			4	72					
Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines		2,680	32	2,680	3	110	3	110	
Gill nets	36	57, 395 1, 900	588 26	58,715 1,500					
Lines, hand and trawl Minor apparatus.	1	253		53					
Shore and accessory property		13,430 3,300		12,720 3,400		325		325	
Total		227, 181		230, 909		495		495	

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

•		Atl	antic.			Burlington.					
Species.	1897	7.	189	8.	189	7.	1898				
•	Lbs.°	Value.	Lbs.	Value	. Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.			
AlewivesBlue-fish	15, 600 136, 200	\$78 5,783	143,700		3	\$1,785	78,000	\$315			
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish	10, 000 500	500 35	800		74, 900 48, 870	3, 956 2, 230	27, 050 49, 626	1, 431 2, 254			
CroakersDrum	1,056,500 40,600 3,400	33,768 581 34	39, 870 3, 400	35, 668 618 34	5						
Eels Flounders Haddock	159, 131 263, 310 11, 525	6, 945 6, 748 687	248, 320 11, 825	6, 978 6, 353 729	980	1,338 49	24, 373 900	1, 276 45			
Hake King-fish Menhaden	9,700 $21,280$ $5,225,625$	398 1,086 10,887	21,600 3,104,130	1, 099 6, 46'	7						
Mullet, fresh Mullet, salted Perch, white	1,600 800 149,215	88 40 10,499			80,420	5, 103	64, 105	3,846			
Perch, yellow Pike and pickerel Salmon	510	23 1,145		2]	48	106 30 12	-1,500 375 31	78 28 12			
Scup	55, 000 369, 050 1, 000 39, 735	.14, 459 .74 .7, 161	384, 300	1, 310 15, 030 1, 1, 5, 862	3	29, 762	957, 948	21, 514			
SpotsSqueteague, fresh Striped bass	1, 750 1, 155, 700 46, 830	30 34,651 5,888	1,750 1,278,225 28,207	37, 73' 3, 550	13,700	685 2,768	18, 800 17, 585	940 2, 169			
Sturgeon	1,100	32	2,100	77	15, 960 55, 031	827 2,597	7, 790 57, 352	459 2, 629			
Caviar Crabs, hard Crabs, soft	154,000 6,000	4, 650 775	154,000 6,000	4,650		2,290	2,625	1,687			
Shrimp Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard	1, 230, 845 350, 455 913, 667	200 187, 866 14, 554 96, 008	1, 197, 280 324, 835 850, 116	200 182, 842 15, 196 92, 709	2 186,410 24,500 81,700	20, 974 1, 200 7, 821	165, 550 24, 500 76, 200	18, 641 1, 200 7, 294			
Mussels	2,520,000 1,103 600	1,575 626 36	2, 360, 000	1,478	2,431	309 . 34					
Total	13, 953, 631	447, 942	11,596,099	435, 320	2, 325, 349	83, 876	1,574,310	65, 813			
		Ber	gen.			Cam	den.				
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898				
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.			
Alewives	10,666	<b>\$</b> 775	18,066	\$991	490, 200 7, 500 73, 558 25, 164 13, 466	\$1,602 300 4,382 1,258 808	202, 250 6, 000 25, 488 25, 291 11, 598	\$823 240 1,521 1,264 696			
Flounders					5, 200 1, 846 1, 125 794 6, 000	130 81 58 264 150	5,000 1,523 780 7,200	125 65 40 180			
Sea bass	460, 800 11, 000	17, 934 970	519, 420 21, 750	18, 510 1, 895	120,000 1,404,515 9,000 1,000 11,330	4, 800 33, 434 900 25 591	112,000 1,014,330 2,900 450 9,426	4, 480 17, 328 290 12 495			
Oysters, market Oysters, seed					409, 626 777, 700	71, 958 11, 346	637, 903 686, 238	85, 462 29, 410			
Total	482, 466	19,679	559, 236	21,396	3, 358, 024	132,087	2, 748, 377	142, 431			

Table showing the yield of the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Cont'd.

	Cape May.					Cumberland.					
Species.	1897.		1898		1897		1898.				
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value			
lbacore	5, 970	\$150	6,800	\$176							
lewives	69, 700 244, 188	1.316	67,050	1.376	46,700	\$277	63,600	\$33			
lue-fish	244, 188	10, 991	327,450	14,873							
onito	3,700	165	4,700	209		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •				
utter-fish		1,637	41,867	1,500	41,065	1 907	16 505	51			
arpat-fish	10,300 3,205	309 194	2, 914 3, 815	87 231	38, 354	1, 297 2, 083	16, 525 39, 170	51 2, 11			
od	170, 840	4, 134	208, 450	5,506	90,00%	2,000		2, 11			
roakers	167, 700	3, 032	225, 300	4,050			6,000	15			
rum	167, 700 77, 000	3,032 780	77, 200	767							
els	104, 364	4, 993	96, 930	4,655	7,733	324	6, 100	35			
lounders	70,510	2,111	80,800	2,429							
lake	16, 935 2, 000	458	24, 200 2, 000	515 160							
ickory shad ing-fish	14, 392	160 1,719	15,419	1,907							
lenhaden	306,000	808	80,000	538			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Iullet, fresh	19,575	403	21,700	454							
erch. white	31,680	2,415	32,655	2,482	15,392	744	15,832	76			
erch, yellow	650	39	570	34							
ompano	40	10	40	10							
almon							22	1			
sup	166,650	4,798	223, 665	6,403			200	4.0			
ea bass	468, 365	17,545	582, 950	21,900	509 090	17 500	3,000	17, 15			
hadheepshead	3, 882 2, 450	174 468	3,480	154 478	595, 250	17, 509	668, 300	17,16			
panish mackerel	4, 280	738	2,520 7,500	1,175							
pots	14, 250	516	14,800	550							
queteague, fresh	1,004,668	25, 121	1, 161, 285	28, 397	80, 330	3,453	78,940	3, 19			
queteague, salted.	16,700	961	16,650	957							
triped bass	50, 453	5,091	47, 463	3,701 756	59, 716	4,338	60, 103	4, 34			
turgeon	33, 250	1,647	16,710	756	243, 925	6,240	315,083	5,08 18			
uckers	500	15	600	18	5,840	210	5,043	18			
autogomcod or frost-fish	400 200	12 6	400 200	12							
aviar	7,020	2,844	2,340	1,482	63, 760	21 252	47,723	26, 51			
rabs, hard	29, 587	868	31,096	920	05, 700	21, 200	41, 120	20, 01			
ing crabs	976, 800	4, 125	946, 190	4,053	148,000	370	116,000	29			
ysters, market	462,616	66,906	505, 981	71,625	3, 787, 896	654, 245	4,037,782	586, 42			
ysters, seed	221, 900	4,471	19, 775	860	9, 144, 310	147, 141	5, 179, 384	219, 78			
lams, hard	701, 262	58,901	615, 997	52, 149	2,000	250	600	7			
errapin	7,613	3,820									
urtles	1,500	75	1,200	60	2,700	216	2,100	16			
Total	5, 537, 752	234,926	5, 520, 662	237, 615	14, 280, 951	859, 950	10,661,507	867, 54			
		l.,									
		Me	rcer.		•	Midd	lesex.				
Species.	1897.		rcer. 1898		189		lesex.	1			
	1897.				189		1898	1			
Species.	Lbs.	Value,	1898 Lbs.	8. Value.	Lbs.	Value.	1898 Lbs.	8.			
Species.		•	1898	8.	Lbs. 48,000	Value. \$80	Lbs. 6,000	8. Value			
Species.	Lbs. 7,500	Value,	1898 Lbs. 6,000	8. Value.	Lbs. 48,000 12,300	Value. \$80	Lbs. 6,000	S. Value			
Species.	Lbs. 7,500	\$55	Lbs. 6,000 2,718	8. Value. \$45	Lbs. 48,000 12,300	Value. \$80	Lbs. 6,000	S. Value			
Species.  lewives  lue-fish arp at-fish	7,500 3,810 29,630	Value, \$55 200 1,396	Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664	8. Value. \$45	Lbs. 48,000 12,300	Value. \$80 440	Lbs. 6,000 12,800	Value			
Species.  llewives	Lbs. 7,500	\$55	Lbs. 6,000 2,718	8. Value. \$45	Lbs. 48,000 12,300	Value. \$80 440	Lbs. 6,000 12,800	8. Value			
Species.  Alewives	7,500 3,810 29,630	Value, \$55 200 1,396 945	Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017	Lbs.  48,000 12,300 12,300 144,399 3,000 564,400	Value. \$80 440	Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400	8. Value \$4			
Species.  Alewives	Lbs.  7,500  3,810 29,630 15,756	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945	Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017	48,000 12,300 14,399 3,000 564,400	Value. \$80 440 864 160 907	Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400	8. Value 8 4			
Species.  clewives	Lbs.  7,500  3,810 29,630 15,756  800 200	\$55 200 1,396 945	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017	48,000 12,300 14,399 3,000 564,400	Value. \$80 440 864 160 907	Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400	8. Value 4 4			
Species.  lewives. lue-fish arp at-fish lels lounders fenhaden erch, white erch, yellow	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810 29, 630 15, 756  800 200 47	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7	\$45 \$45 138 1,659 1,017	Lbs.  48,000 12,300  14,399 3,000 564,400 100	97.  Value.  \$80 440  864 160 907 10	1898 Lbs. 6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100	8. Value 8 4 4			
Species.  llewives	Lbs.  7,500  3,810 29,630 15,756  800 200	\$55 200 1,396 945	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017	Lbs.  48,000 12,300 12,300 14,399 3,000 564,400 100	Value. \$80 440 864 160 907 10	1898 Lbs. 6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100	8. Value 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Species.  Alewives. Blue-fish arp at-fish els Plounders fenhaden erch, white erch, yellow almon had	Lbs.  7,500  3,810 29,630 15,756  800 200 47 311,600	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131	Lbs.  6,000  2,718 30,664 16,946  600 250 7 242,040	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 176	77.  Value. \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493	1898 Lbs. 6,000 12,800 15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100 13,102 16,500	8. Value 4 4 9 11 1,11 1 6 7			
Species.  clewives	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810  29, 630  15, 756  800  200  47  311, 600  3, 460	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131 333	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7	\$45 \$45 138 1,659 1,017	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300	77.  Value. \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493	1898 Lbs. 6,000 12,800 15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100 13,102 16,500	8. Value 4 4 1,1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Species.  lewives. Blue-fish arp sat-fish lels fenhaden erch, white erch, yellow salmon had queteague, fresh triped bass trurgeon uckers	Lbs.  7,500  3,810 29,630 15,756  800 200 47 311,600	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7 242,040 4,455	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017 24 10 11 12,630	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300	77.  Value. \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493	1898 Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100  13,102 16,500 2,000	8. Value			
Species.  Alewives. Blue-fish arp Sat-fish Cels Flounders Genhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague, fresh Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Strabs, hard	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810  29, 630  15, 756  800  200  47  311, 600  3, 460	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131 333	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7 242,040 4,455 60	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017 24 10 12,630 402 4	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300	Value. \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493 86	1898 Lbs. 6,000 12,800 15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100 13,102 16,500 2,000	8. Value 8. 4			
Species.  Alewives. Blue-fish Sarp Sarp Sar-fish Cels Flounders Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague, fresh Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Trabs, hard Dysters, market	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810  29, 630  15, 756  800  200  47  311, 600  3, 460	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131 333	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7 242,040 4,455 60	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017 24 10 12,630 402 4	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 100 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300	77.  Value.  \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493 86  211,758	1898 Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100  13,102 16,500 2,000  1,200 326,550	8. Value \$ 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Species.  Alewives. Blue-fish Carp Sat-fish Cels Flounders Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague, fresh Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Crabs, hard Dysters, market Dysters, seed	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810  29, 630  15, 756  800  200  47  311, 600  3, 460	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131 333	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7 242,040 4,455 60	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017 24 10 12,630 402 4	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300	77.  Value.  \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493 86  21,758 20,515	1898 Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100  13,102 16,500 2,000  326,550 559,720	8. Value \$ 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Species.  Alewives. Blue-fish Jarp Cat-fish Bels Flounders Jenhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Jalmon Jalmon Jalmon Jalweteague, fresh Jargeon Juckers Jrabs, hard Jysters, market Jysters, seed Jlams, hard	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810  29, 630  15, 756  800  200  47  311, 600  3, 460	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131 333	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7 242,040 4,455 60	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017 24 10 12,630 402 4	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 300 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300 151, 480 2, 380, 700 12, 816	77.  Value.  \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493 86  21, 758 20, 515 1, 720	1898 Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100  13,102 16,500 2,000  1,200  2,500 559,720 25,480	8. Value 99 11 1,11 1.11 66 77 11 45, 22 30, 00 3, 1.1			
Species.  Alewives. Blue-fish Carp Sat-fish Cels Tounders Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague, fresh Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Crabs, hard Dysters, market	Lbs.  7, 500  3, 810  29, 630  15, 756  800  200  47  311, 600  3, 460	Value,  \$55  200 1,396 945  32 8 12 12,131 333	1898 Lbs. 6,000 2,718 30,664 16,946 600 250 7 242,040 4,455 60	8. Value. \$45 138 1,659 1,017 24 10 12,630 402 4	14, 399 3, 000 564, 400 11, 176 15, 800 1, 300	77.  Value.  \$80 440  864 160 907 10  624 493 86  21, 758 20, 515 1, 720	1898 Lbs.  6,000 12,800  15,733 3,200 658,400 2,100  13,102 16,500 2,000  1,200 326,550 559,720 25,480	S. Value			

Table showing the yield of the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Cont'd.

		Gloucester.				Hudson					Hunterdon.			
Species.		1897		1898	3.	]	1897	7.	1898	3. •	18	97.	:	1898.
	Lb	s. ·	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	3.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	s. Val.
Alewives	189 40 22 1,468	3, 390 0, 326 0, 341 2, 177 434 925 24 3, 920 800	9, 646 2, 104 1, 331 20 46 12 33, 189	55, 255 74, 800 40, 393 23, 866 575 910 1, 571, 450	2, 104 1, 432 25 45	5,	•••	26, 225	8, 333 690, 500 990	22, 843	15 108, 40	25 0 26 3 10 1 20 0 6, 349	77, 6	10 23 33 10 
Crabs, hard Lobsters	7	, 034	322	8, 331	386	26,	667				8 80	0 397	2, 0, 8, 0,	50 364
Oysters, mar- ket Oysters, seed				• • • • • • • •		385, 161,	000 000	28, 750 8, 650	420,000 392,000	32, 500 23, 000				
Total	1,784	, 371	46, 977	1,776,780	39, 250	1, 345,	117	67,063	1,553,073	82, 258	120, 72	9 6, 959	89, 5	52 5, 221
				Monr	nouth						Ocea	n.		
Species.			189	7.	•	1898	8.		1	.897.			1898	
			Lbs.	Value.	L	bs.	V	alue.	Lbs.	V	alue.	Lba	3.	Value.
Albacore Alewives Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Cat-fish Cero Cod Croakers		2,	7, 150 35, 112 264, 400 336, 800 152, 900 4, 950 222, 000 60, 800	606 113, 197 9, 011 3, 535 154 32, 620 1, 174	4,16 33 17 1,20 13	9, 750 27, 362 33, 070 62, 422 0, 060 5, 170 00, 200 60, 810		\$157 426 25, 548 8, 784 4, 061 159 4, 920 2, 356		00   3 85   1 00   00 00   00 50   50	\$10 3, 250 7, 546 429 195 45 6 686 234	40, 1, 171,	065 700 700 000 500	\$4,600 16,408 950 2,019 75 20 6,280 204
Drum Eels. Flounders Haddock Hake Hickory shad King-fish			2,500 216,732 746,975 154,400 41,300 1,719 6,650	28 11, 149 15, 426 2, 347 646 69 864	23 82 21 5	2,044 9,729 3,625 4,400 66,942 1,500 6,108	1	21 2,515 7,768 6,547 1,163 60 808	149, 78 135, 78 1, 48 1, 86	50	5, 663 4, 394 26 36	7,	549 890 825 000	6, 586 5, 769 537 274
Mackerel Menhaden Mullet, fresh Perch, white Pike and picke	erel		24 300	1,628 50,266 6 467	16,41	6, 480 3, 500 3, 500 5, 950	4	1,322 3,078 110 363	4, 233, 00 307, 88 1, 70	00 05 18	7, 188 8, 484 99	1, 937, 1, 385,	500 000	2,530 30 23,113 106
Pollock			300 1,021 514,300 997,600 167,300 7,050	358 7,406 31,716 8,996 867	31 90 12	300 1,025 6,150 2,618 23,676 7,265	3	360 5, 411 61, 166 6, 428 910	15, 56 176, 46 71, 46	35	317 5, 761 3, 953 69	204,	000 665 900 170	263 7, 185 3, 540 23
Skates Spanish macker Spots Squeteague, fre Squeteague, sa Striped bass	erel esh lted.	5,	11, 650 96, 600 2, 300 499, 919 4, 300	9, 997 43 97, 653 451	6, 27	2, 750 7, 400 3, 000 9, 603 7, 800		7, 107 96 8, 845	7, 18 2, 40 864, 2 20 52, 2	00   10	804 93 6, 399 10 8, 375	2, 523,	225 800 600 100 395	1,444 112 11,068 5 8,731
SturgeonSuckersTautogTomcod or fros	t-fish	•	19, 358 1, 000 287, 700 1, 650 4, 000	936 30 5, 457 14 50	31	2, 473 3, 000 3, 548 1, 950 3, 100	1	1, 163 115 5, 980 15 47	4, 1, 1, 30	50	221 30 12	2,	600 200 100	150 491 5
Caviar			600 188, 467 180, 000 63, 600	300 4,634 17,075 6,004	38 19 7	1,373 8,090 6,000 9,500	1	575 9,511 7,950 7,615	136, 30 74, 22 4, 43 2, 29	13 30 96	3, 459 7, 808 379 1, 365	40, 67, 3, 2,	045 399 078 126 085	570 700 7, 080 142 1, 265
Oysters, marke Oysters, seed Clams, hard Clams, soft Scallops	et	2,	319, 409 142, 888 703, 000 66, 600	186,090 290,654 61,625 3,700	2, 06 75 5	4, 873 2, 800 8, 368 5, 000 0, 400	28 6	7,064 160 2,348 4,345 2,800	1, 612, 00 236, 93 875, 84 42, 00	79   214  5   9  4   88	4, 822 9, 769 8, 441 2, 100	1, 065, 256, 858, 40,	340	139, 052 10, 301 86, 654 2, 000
Mussels Terrapin Turtles						5,000		250	2, 38 3, 38		1,341 278		350	278
Total		40,	790, 650	977, 683	36, 46	9,684	97	1,418	10, 304, 45	68 424	1, 194	7, 612,	622	350, 681

Table showing the yield of the fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Cont'd.

		Sal	em.			Sus	sex.	
° Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	189	8.
•	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague, fresh Striped bass Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Caviar Oysters, market Turtle	53, 000 391, 100 34, 871 1, 725 1, 000 117 6, 436, 400 27, 900 24, 150 495, 806 13, 045 122, 715	\$253 19, 555 1, 743 69 40 53 148, 050 1, 563 2, 415 16, 568 522 40, 905	60,000 95,400 38,379 2,020 800 6,839,550 27,500 23,450 353,858 15,019 94,196 2,912 5,200	\$400 5, 682 1, 919 80 32 133, 394 1, 547 2, 345 13, 641 601 48, 862 500 312	8,800	\$660	6,800	\$510
Total	7, 607, 829	232, 096	7, 558, 284	209, 315	8,800	660	6,800	510
		Uni	ion.			Wai	rren.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	189	7.	189	8.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Eels Salmon Shad Suckers Oysters, seed		\$11,000	525,000	\$30,000	5,066 54,000 15,030	\$432 3,867 901	4,666 31 50,120 14,885	\$384 6 3,526 893
Total	192, 500	11,000	525,000	30,000	74, 096	5,200	69,702	4,809

The shad fishery of New Jersey exceeds in value that of any other species of fish proper taken in the State. About 89 per cent of the catch is from the Delaware River, a little over 9 per cent from the Hudson River, and less than 2 per cent from other waters. Nearly half of the catch is credited to Salem County. An interesting feature in connection with this fishery on the Delaware River is the recent introduction of naphtha motors for propelling shad gill-net boats. At Bridgeport, N. J., one boat used naphtha in 1898, and four in 1899.

Table showing the number of shad taken in each county of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

Own the	189	7.	1898.		
Counties.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Atlantic	250	\$74	50	\$1	
Bergen	115, 200	17, 934	129,855	18,51	
Burlington	283, 492	29,762	224, 347	21,51	
Camden	351,863	33, 434	237,010	17, 32	
Cape May	970	174	870	15	
Cumberland	119,846	17,509	135, 150	17, 15	
Joucester	314,740	33, 189	342,600	30, 41	
Hudson	183, 700	26, 225	172,625	22,84	
Hunterdon	27, 100	6, 349	19, 404	4,59	
Mercer	67,625	12, 131	51,800	12,63	
Middlesex	2,469	624	3,038	62	
Monmouth	33, 325	8, 996	25, 419	6, 42	
Ocean	17,850	3, 953	16, 475	3,54	
salem	1, 294, 800	148,050	1,376,850	133, 39	
Sussex	2,200	660	1,700	51	
Warren	13,500	3,867	12,530	3, 52	
Total	12,828,930	342, 931	22,749,723	293, 17	

<sup>113,000,783</sup> pounds.

<sup>212,844,432</sup> pounds.

#### THE PRODUCTS BY APPARATUS.

The products of the vessel fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 were valued at \$1,167,553, and those of the shore fisheries at \$2,446,881. In 1898 the vessel fisheries yielded \$1,192,723, and the shore fisheries \$2,371,043. The more important forms of apparatus are used on both vessels and boats, but pound nets, weirs, and a variety of smaller apparatus are employed exclusively in the shore fisheries.

Seines are used on vessels chiefly for capturing menhaden, and occasionally for other species. In shore fisheries they are more widely distributed than any other apparatus, taking principally alewives, carp, cat-fish, eels, flounders, menhaden, white perch, shad, squeteague, striped bass, suckers, and soft crabs. The catch taken with them by vessels and boats in 1897 aggregated 31,398,546 pounds, valued at \$235,745, and in 1898, 23,403,012 pounds, valued at \$193,457.

Gill nets were used extensively in the shore fisheries, but on vessels to a limited extent only, in Monmouth and Ocean counties. They are especially important in the capture of shad and sturgeon. In 1897 they took 11,161,755 pounds of shad, valued at \$277,529, and 989,096 pounds of sturgeon, including caviar, valued at \$92,682; and in 1898, 11,447,220 pounds of shad, valued at \$248,867, and 847,740 pounds of sturgeon products, valued at \$99,720. In addition to this there were large quantities of other species taken, the more important being bluefish, white perch, and squeteague. The yield of the gill-net fisheries in 1897 was 12,875,038 pounds, valued at \$400,459, and in 1898 12,980,292 pounds, valued at \$378,997.

Pound nets are employed to a greater or less extent in five counties, but principally in Monmouth and Cape May. The more important localities in Monmouth County in which they are used are Keansburg, Port Monmouth and vicinity, and along the ocean shore from Sandy Hook to Manasquan. The remaining pound nets on the eastern side of the State are in Middlesex, Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May coun-In Cape May County a large number of small pound nets are set in various localities on the Delaware Bay shore for fish and king crabs, and a considerable number of weirs are fished exclusively for king crabs. In 1897 the catch of all species in pound nets and weirs was 16,013,724 pounds, valued at \$214,068; and in 1898 14,070,839 pounds, valued at \$216,455. The species taken in greatest abundance were blue-fish, bonito, butter-fish, cod, croakers, flounders, menhaden, scup, sea bass, shad, Spanish mackerel, squeteague, tautog, and king Squeteague was the most important species, and comprised about one-half the quantity and value of the entire catch. also abundant, especially as compared with former years.

Fyke nets and stop nets are used to a limited extent in the vessel and shore fisheries, the value of the catch by fyke nets in 1897 being \$38,929 and in 1898 \$36,412; and by stop nets \$20,617 and \$7,471 for each year, respectively. Stop nets are set at high tide across the

entrance of creeks and at other convenient places to prevent fish (chiefly carp) from escaping when the tide recedes,

The products of the hand, trawl, and trot line fisheries by vessels and boats in 1897 aggregated 11,604,721 pounds, valued at \$335,715, and in 1898, 12,263,640 pounds, valued at \$395,781; the most important species being blue-fish, cod, sea bass, and squeteague.

The group of apparatus yielding the largest returns, in both the vessel and shore fisheries, included oyster tongs and dredges, crab dredges, clam tongs, rakes, and hoes. The products of these in 1897 were valued at \$2,303,383. The most important items in this value were oysters and clams, the former being valued at \$1,682,015 and the latter at \$607,520. The catch by these forms of apparatus in 1898 was worth \$2,274,594, the value of the oyster fishery being \$1,669,324, and of the clam fishery \$590,684. Other products secured in considerable quantities each year were hard crabs, scallops and mussels.

Pots for lobsters and eels were operated to a limited extent, the catch being worth \$22,978 in 1897, and \$27,166 in 1898.

The products taken with minor forms of apparatus employed in the shore fisheries were worth \$42,540 in 1897, and \$33,433 in 1898.

The following tables show the quantity and value of the products by counties and apparatus for the years 1897 and 1898:

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Atla	ntic.	-	.,	Burlin	ngton.	
Species.	1897		1898.		1897		1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:								
Menhaden	5, 225, 625	\$10,887	3, 104, 130	\$6,467				
Perch, white	665	65	500.	50	1,530	\$111	645	\$49
Squeteague					3,000	150	3,000	150
Striped bass	5, 350	960	4,000	720	320	54	130	2
Total	5, 231, 640	11, 912	3, 108, 630	7,237	4,850	. 315	3,775	226
Shore fisheries:								
Alewives	14, 200	65	29,880	107	520, 500	1,785	78,000	318
Blue-fish	4, 250	210	4,150	205				
Carp		•••••			74, 900	3,956	27,050	1,43
Cat-fish		*******			26, 565	1,231	25, 669	1, 184
Drum Eels	1,000	10	1,000	10			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Flounders.	38, 999 74, 010	1,899	45, 600 68, 500	2,149	300	15	200	10
King-fish	2,230	2,119 147	2,300	1,852 146	500	. 19	200	10
Mullet, fresh	1,600	88	1,300	73				
Mullet, salted	800	40	500	25				
Perch. white	85,800	6,263	66, 150	4,849	36, 375	2,200	27,550	1,565
Perch, yellow					2,060	106	1,500	78
Pike and pickerel.	75	6	50	4	500	30	375	28
Salmon		• • • • • • • •			37	8	8	4
Scup	100	2	100	2				
Sea bass	700	14	700	14	400.000	*******	000 000	
Sheepshead	100	1,670	100	1,080	406,600	10,900	323, 898	7,658
Spots	9,000 1,300	1,670	6,000 1,300	1,000				
Squeteague	349, 200	10, 937	374, 500	11,705	3,000	150	3,000	150
Striped bass	27, 435	3, 169	17,715	2,086	12,373	1,489	11,562	1,310
Sturgeon	,	0,,200	2.,	2,000	300	1,108	450	20
Suckers	200	5	200	5	44, 431	2,173	45, 952	2,173
Terrapin	1,103	626						
Total	612, 102	27, 298	620, 045	24, 340	1,127,941	24, 051	545, 214	15, 921
Grand total	5,843,742	39, 210	3,728,675	31,577	1, 132, 791	24, 366	548, 989	16, 14

Table showing the yield of the seine fisheries of New Jersey, etc.—Continued.

		Cam	den.			Cape	мау.		
Species.	1897		1898		1897.		1898.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	
Vessel fisheries:									
Alewives					7,000	\$70	4,000	\$	
Blue-fish					500	15			
Carp					2,300	69	914		
Cat-fish Croakers					380 1,500	22 30	515		
Flounders					500	15			
Flounders Perch, white					1,500	75	1,800		
Seup					1,000	30			
Sea bass					2,000 4,700	158	2,000		
Striped bass					1,743	122	1,305		
Suckers					500	15	600		
Total					23, 623	681	11, 134	3	
Shore fisheries:									
Alewives	490, 200	\$1,602	202, 250	\$823	61,500	1,222	61,850	1,3	
Blue-fish			******		1,600	80	2,150	1	
Carp		2, 303	12,300	730	3, 300	150	3, 250		
Cat-fish		983	17, 391	869					
Drum					725	8	600		
Eels					48, 933	2,358	37, 466	1,8	
Flounders King-fish			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		19, 150 3, 700	696 224	18, 475 3, 545	6	
Mullet, fresh					19, 325	398	21,600	4	
Perch, white	1,500	67	1,223	53	18,696	1,492	18, 910	1,5	
Perch, yellow		58	780	40	650	39	570		
Salmon	746	237					285		
Shad	532, 200	15, 988	256, 080	5, 196			200		
Spots					4,500	210	5,000	2	
Squeteague		200		100	220, 250	4,177	202, 650	6,8	
Striped bass Sturgeon	6, 900 1, 000	690 25	1,300 450	130	24, 180	2, 512	25, 058	1,4	
Suckers	11, 330	591	9, 426	495					
Total	1, 102, 578	22, 494	501, 200	8,348	426, 508	16,566	401, 409	14,8	
Total vessel									
and shore	1, 102, 578	22, 494	501, 200	8,348	450, 131	17,247	412, 543	15, 2	
		Cumb	erland.		Gloucester.				
Species.	1897		1898		1897.		1898		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	
Vessel fisheries:	·								
Vessel fisheries:					2, 900	\$125	1,400		
Carp Cat-fish					1,845	92	2,000		
Carp					1, 845 145	92 7	2,000 100	-	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow					1,845 145 300	92 7 15	2,000 100 250	1	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers					1,845 145 300 1,600	92 7 15 80	2,000 100 250 2,200	1	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers Total					1,845 145 300	92 7 15	2,000 100 250	1	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers Total	45 500	\$965	21 566	\$215	1,845 145 300 1,600	92 7 15 80 319	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950	1	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers Total	45, 500 25, 565	\$265	61,500	\$315 313	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790	92 7 15 80 319	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,960 55,255 9,100	3 3 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish	25, 565 18, 054	767 973	10, 440 21, 225	313 1, 135	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660	3 3 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white	25, 565	767	10, 440	313	1, 845 145 300 1, 600 6, 790 54, 390 31, 026 9, 396 289	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475	1 3 2 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon	25, 565 18, 054	767 973	10, 440 21, 225	313 1, 135	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660	3 3 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total thore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad	25, 565 18, 054 12, 692 7, 800	767 973 609	10, 440 21, 225 12, 832 10, 500	313 1,135 611	1, 845 145 300 1, 600 6, 790 54, 390 31, 026 9, 396 289 625	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13 31	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475	3 3 5 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague	25, 565 18, 054 12, 692 7, 800 44, 530	767 973 609 430 1,966	10, 440 21, 225 12, 832 10, 500 42, 840	313 1,135 611 575 1,718	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396 289 625 24 158,920	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13 31 12 4,809	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475 660	3 3 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague Striped bass	25, 565 18, 054 12, 692 7, 800 44, 530 49, 766	767 973 609 430 1, 966 3, 545	10, 440 21, 225 12, 832 10, 500 42, 840 49, 008	313 1, 135 611 575 1, 718 3, 500	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396 289 625 24	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13 31 12	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475 660	1 3 2 5 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague	25, 565 18, 054 12, 692 7, 800 44, 530	767 973 609 430 1,966	10, 440 21, 225 12, 832 10, 500 42, 840	313 1,135 611 575 1,718	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396 289 625 24 158,920	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13 31 12 4,809	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475 660	-	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total  thore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon	25, 565 18, 054 12, 692 7, 800 44, 530 49, 766 1, 060	767 973 609 430 1, 966 3, 545 15	10, 440 21, 225 12, 882 10, 500 42, 840 49, 006 700	\$13 1,135 611 575 1,718 3,500 10	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396 289 625 24 158,920	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13 31 12 4,809	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475 680 214,450	1 3 2 5 5 5	
Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Suckers  Total Shore fisheries: Alewives Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon Shad Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers	25, 565 18, 064 12, 692 7, 800 44, 580 49, 766 1, 060 5, 840	767 973 609 430 1,966 3,545 15 210	10, 440 21, 225 12, 832 10, 500 42, 840 49, 008 700 5, 043	\$13 1,135 611 575 1,718 3,500 10 185	1,845 145 300 1,600 6,790 54,390 31,026 9,396 289 625 24 158,920 800	92 7 15 80 319 227 1,571 474 13 31 12 4,809	2,000 100 250 2,200 5,950 55,255 9,100 11,660 475 680 214,450 1,200	4,9	

Table showing the yield of the seine fisheries of New Jersey, etc.—Continued.

		Midd	lesex.		Monmouth.					
Species.	1897		1898		1897	•	1898			
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Vessel fisheries:							450			
Flounders Menhaden	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				15, 120, 000	\$37,950	450 12,720,000	\$12 34,226		
Squeteague							400	8		
Striped bass							4,000	280		
Total				• • • • • • • •	15, 120, 000	37, 950	12,724,850	34,526		
Shore fisheries:		***		***			40 440	-		
Alewives Blue-fish	48,000	\$80 340	6,000 10,800	\$12 348	8,112 1,800	66 80	10, 112 6, 000	81 250		
Bonito	10, 300	340	10, 800	940	200	8	100	200		
Eels	2,666	160	666	40	5,000	200	15,666	700		
Flounders	1,000	60	1,200	72	2,500	65	2,500	80		
Menhaden	444, 400 100	707 10	658, 400 100	1,113	640,000 2,000	1,000	240,000 1,600	375 88		
Perch, white	3,476	174	7, 152	278	3,400	200	2,800	160		
Squeteague	13,500	375	16,000	700	25,500	520	29, 250	545		
Striped bass	300	26	800	. 78	500	46	1,000	84		
Suckers	**********			• • • • • • • •	1,000 $12,000$	30	3,000 18,000	115 1,350		
Crabs, soft	523,742	1,932	701 110	9 651	702,012	$\frac{900}{3,225}$	330,028			
	525, 742	1,932	701, 118	2,651	702,012	3, 220	330,028	3,832		
Total vessel and shore	523, 742	1,932	701,118	2,651	15, 822, 012	41,175	13,054,878	38, 358		
		Oct	ean.		1	Sal	em			
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898			
Species.				1				1		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value*	Lbs.	Value.		
Vessel fisheries: Menhaden	4, 200, 000	\$7,000	1,920,000	\$2,400						
Shore fisheries:			*			2010				
AlewivesBlue-fish	697,500	3,130	980, 300	4,280	53,000	\$253	60,000	\$400		
Carp	4,100	100	1,100	40	129, 100	6, 455	38, 100	2,286		
Cat-fish	500	45	1,000	75	27, 261	6, 455 1, 362	32, 914	1,646		
Cod	50	2	40	2						
Flounders	4,000	106	2,666 3,000	120 162						
Kingfish	20	5	40	10						
Menhaden	12,000	100	13,500	105						
Mullet, fresh	oar our	45 408	1,000	30						
Perch, white Perch, yellow	265, 275	15, 107	317, 240	17,713	1,525 1,000	61	1,720 800	68 32		
Pike and pickerel.	300	24	300	24	1,000	40	000	32		
Scup	2,700	72	200	2						
· Sea bass	100	5	100	5		0.155	00 550	0.000		
Sheepshead	1,*400 150	95	1,400	95	66, 900	2,175	80, 550	2,299		
Spots	2,300	28 92	2,300	92						
Squeteague	98,615	2,441	57, 450	1,204						
Striped bass	46, 760	7,644	49,950	8, 126	24, 100	2,410	23, 300	2,330		
Tautog	100 100	5	8, 200 100	491	13, 045	522	15,019	601		
Crabs, hard	3,400	102	3, 333	100						
Crabs, soft	40, 757	4, 134	45, 901	4,695						
Terrapin	184	110								
Total	1, 180, 311	33, 408	1,489,120	37, 376	315, 931	13, 278	252, 403	9,662		
Total vessel and shore	5, 380, 311	40, 408	3, 409, 120	39, 776	315, 931	13, 278	252, 403	9,662		
		Sus	sex.	<u></u>		Wai	ren.			
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898			
DPOOLOS.										
-	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Shore fisheries:										
Scup	9 900	0000	0.000	0510	E4 000	00 00	31	\$6		
Tautog	8,800	\$660	6,800	<b>\$</b> 510	54,000 15,030	\$3,867 901	50, 120 14, 885	3,526 893		
Total	8,800	660	6,800	510	69,030	4,768	65,036	4,425		
	0,000	000	0,000	910	09,000	4,700	00,000	1, 100		

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Table showing the yield of the seine fisheries of New Jersey, etc.—Continued.

		Hunte	erdon.		Mercer.					
Species.	1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.			
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Shore fisheries; Alewives	1,350 150	\$25 6	1,088 210	\$20	7,500 3,810 7,715	\$55 200 389	6,000 2,718 8,232	\$45 138 463		
Perch, white Perch, yellow Salmon	151	20			800 200 36	32 8 9	600 250	24 10		
Shad Striped bass	108, 400 395	6,349	77, 616 455	4,590 46	106, 100 3, 460	4,713	70, 040 4, 455 60	4, 030 402		
Sturgeon	8,800	397	8,050	364	22, 120	1.073	23,505	1,129		
Total	119, 246	6,837	87, 419	5,028	151,741	6,812	115,867	6, 246		

## SUMMARY.

G	1897		1898	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:				
Alewives	7,000	\$70	4,000	\$40
Blue-fish	500	15		
Carp	5,200	194	2,314	111
Cat-fish	2,225	114	2,515	131
Croakers	1,500	30		
Flounders	500	15	450	12 000
Menhaden	24, 545, 625	55,837	17,744,130	43,098
Perch, white	3,840	258 15	3, 045 250	199
Perch, yellow		30	200	12
Scup Sea bass Sea bas	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,000 \\ 2,000 \end{bmatrix}$	60		•••••
Squeteague	7,700	308	5, 400	238
Striped bass	7,413	1,136	9, 435	1,118
Suckers	2,100	95	2,800	128
-				
Total	24, 586, 903	58, 177	17,774,339	45,077
hore fisheries:	0.000.400	0.750	3 553 3 40	7 00
Alewives	2,000,402	8,750	1,551,147	7,922
Blue-fish Bonito	22,050	870 8	24,200	. 946
Butter-fish	3,300	150	3,250	150
Carp	304, 664	15, 277	100, 796	5, 464
Cat-fish	108, 305	5, 413	118, 301	5, 976
Cod	50	2	40	0,510
Drum	1,725	18	1,600	- 16
Eels	95'598	4,617	102,064	4,85
Flounders	100, 960	3,061	93, 875	2,869
King-fish	5, 950	376	5, 885	379
Menhaden	1,096,400	1,807	911, 900	1,598
Mullet, fresh	20, 925	486	23, 900	558
Mullet, salted	800	40	500	2
Perch, white	425, 051	25, 964	448, 400	26,50
Perch, yellow	5,660	282	4,560	22
Pike and pickerel	875	60	725	51
Salmon	994	286	46	11.1
Seup	2,800	74	300	4
Sea bass	800	19	1,085	20
Shad	1,458,096	50, 370	1,101,506	33, 897
Sheepshead	9,150	1,693	6,000	1,080
	8,100	320	8,600	22, 84
Squeteague	754, 595 196, 969	23, 566 21, 984	725, 690 185, 798	19, 70
Sturgeon	2,350	48	1,660	19, 70
Suckers	127, 330	6,150	139, 411	6,72
Tautog	100	5	100	0, 121
Crabs, hard	3,400	102	3,333	100
Crabs, soft.	52, 757	5,034	63, 901	6, 045
Terrapin	1,287	736		
Total	6, 811, 643	177, 568	5, 628, 673	148, 380
Total vessel and shore	31, 398, 546	235,745	23, 403, 012	193, 457

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the gill-net fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Atla	ntic.			Ber	gen.		
Species.	1897	•	1898		1897	•	1898	•	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Alewives. Blue-fish Cat-fish Flounders King-fish Perch, white Pike and pickerel.	1, 400 3, 800 500 6, 400 250 36, 350 435	\$13 190 35 128 13 2,933 17	2, 900 3, 800 600 3, 200 250 28, 750 435	\$35 190 38 64 13 2,401	40.000				
Shad	750 250 20,300 2,335 900 100	55 4 438 347 27 2	250 20,400 1,190 1,900 100	4 456 172 72 2	11,000	\$17, 934 970			
Total	73,770	4,202	63,775	3,464	471,800	18,904	541, 170	20, 405	
		Burlin	ngton.	•		Cam	den.		
Species.	1897.		1898	•	1897	•	1898	•	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Shore fisheries: Perch, white Salmon Shad Squeteague Sturgeon Suckers Caviar	1,000 11 757,960 4,200 15,660 10,600 6,060	\$50 4 18,862 210 819 424 2,290	1,000 23 634,050 9,300 7,340 11,400 2,625	\$50 8 13,856 465 439 456 1,687	48 872, 315	\$27 17,446	758, 250	\$12, 132	
Total	795, 491	22, 659	665,738	16,961	872, 363	17, 473	758, 250	12, 132	
		Gloud	ester.			Hud	lson.		
Species.	1897		1898		1897	•	1898.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Shore fisheries: Carp	2,200 1,310,000	\$110 28,380	1,800 1,357,000	\$108 25, 448	448, 800	\$15,820	467, 600	\$15, 93	
Total	1,312,200	28,490	1,358,800	25, 556	448,800	15,820	467, 600	15,93	
		Midd	lesex.			Monn	nouth.		
Species.	1897		1898	•	1897		• 1898		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries; Blue-fish Butter-fish Cod Croakers Shad Squeteague Total					9,500	\$360	200 400 250 5,000 12,000 6,000	\$10 32 10 50 120	
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Croakers Flounders Shad Spanish mackerel Squeteague Sturgeon	1,200	\$60	1,200	\$60	9,500 119,700 1,100 3,000 800 71,600 11,000 25,500	3,660 33 60 16 4,440 1,350 510	70,000 1,100 2,800 700 45,600 6,000 26,000 6,750	2, 190 35 56 14 2, 866 750 520 406	
Caviar	1,200	60	1,200	60	232,700	10,069	770 159, 720	7, 13	
Total vessel and shore	1,200	60	1,200	60	242, 200	10,429	183, 570	7,75	

Table showing the yield of the gill-net fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Cape	May.			Cumbe	rland.	
Species.°	1897.	.	1898	3,	1897		1898.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Blue-fish Butter-fish	. 1,200 80 100	\$24 5 5	1,200 300	\$24 8	1,200	\$12	2,100	<b>\$</b> 21
Croakers Drum King-fish		100	800 10,000 50	12 100 2		• • • • • • •		
Perch, white		234	2,600	234	2,700 585,430	135 17,079	3,000 22 657,800	150 10 16, 575
Shad		40 1,587	15, 210	696	6, 300 9, 950 242, 875	252 793 6, 225	5,000 11,100 314,383	200 844 5, 078
Caviar	7, 020 <sub>6</sub> 53, 950	2,844	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,210 \\ 2,340 \\ \hline 32,500 \end{array} $	1, 482 2, 558	63, 760 912, 215	21, 253 45, 749	47,728 1,041,128	26, 517 49, 395
		Me	rcer.			Sal	em.	
Species.	1897.		1898	3.	1897	7.	1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Carp					5,900	\$295	4,000	\$240
Salmon Shad Striped bass	205, 500	\$3 7,418	172,000	\$8,600	6, 369, 500 50	53 145, 875 5	6, 759, 000 150	131, 095 15
Sturgeon Caviar Total		7,421	172,000	8,600	495, 806 122, 715 6, 994, 088	16,568 40,905 203,701	353, 858 94, 196 7, 211, 204	13, 641 48, 862 193, 853
1001	205, 511		1	0,000	0, 391, 000			190,000
~ •		Oce	1			Total for		
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Butter-fish							200 400	\$10 32
CroakersShad	8,000	\$350	8,000	\$350	17, 500	\$710	5, 000 20, 000	10 50 740
Squeteague Sturgeon Caviar	3,400	188	1,600 945	80 525	3, 400	188	6,000 1,600 945	120 80 525
Total Shore fisheries:	11,400	538	10, 545	955	20, 900	898	34, 395	1,567
Alewives	15,600 189,320	120 9, 022	30,600	305	19,400	169	36, 800	385
	2,200	54	168, 165 500 700	8, 523 19	312, 900 3, 300	12,877 87	242, 265 1, 600	52
Butter-fish	500	15	500 700	8,523 19 19	312, 900 3, 300 600 8, 100 500	12,877 87 20 405 35	242, 265 1, 600 700 5, 800 600	52 19 348 38
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Croakers Drum	2,500 5,700	38 114	500 700 100 4,340	8,523 19 19 2 84	312, 900 3, 300 600 8, 100 500 2, 500 8, 700 10, 000	12,877 87 20 405 35 88 174 100	242, 265 1, 600 700 5, 800 600 100 7, 940 10, 000	52 19 348 - 38
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Croakers Drum Flounders King-fish Men haden Perch, white	2,500 5,700 200 85 36,825	15	500 700 100 4,340 500 85 4,000 62,347	8, 523 19 19 19 2 84 13 13 25 4, 983	312, 900 3, 300 600 8, 100 500 2, 500 2, 500 10, 000 7, 400 335 79, 475	12, 877 87 20 405 35 38 174 100 154 26	242, 265 1, 600 700 5, 800 600 100 7, 940 10, 000 4, 400 385 4, 000 97, 697	52 19 348 - 38
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Croakers Drum Flounders King-fish Men haden Perch, white Pike and pickerel Salmon Scup Sea bass	2,500 5,700 200 85 36,825 1,460	15 38 114 10 13 2,973 75	500 700 100 4,340 500 85 4,000 62,347 1,400 300 2,500	8, 523 19 19 19 2 84 13 13 25 4, 983 82	312, 900 3, 300 600 8, 100 500 2, 500 8, 700 10, 000 7, 400 335 79, 475 1, 895 187	12, 877 87 20 405 35 38 174 100 154 26 6, 325 92 87	242, 265 1, 600 700 5, 800 600 100 7, 940 10, 000 4, 400 385 4, 000 97, 697 1, 835 45 300 2, 500	52 119 348 28 2 152 100 91 28 25 7,818 9 91 18 9
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Croakers Drum Flounders King-fish Menhaden Perch, white Pike and pickerel Salmon Scup Sea bass Shad Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague	2,500 5,700 200 85 36,825 1,460 5,000 60,400 1,650	15 38 114 10 13 2,973 75 87 3,450 254 3,691	500 700 4,340 500 85 4,000 62,347 1,400 2,500 55,300 5,225	8, 523 19 19 2 84 13 13 25 4, 983 82 9 87 3, 050 694	312, 900 3, 300 600 8, 100 500 2, 500 8, 700 10, 000 7, 400 335 79, 475 1, 895 187 5, 000 11, 144, 255 12, 650 213, 300	12, 877 87 20 405 35 38 174 100 154 26 6, 325 92 87 276, 819 1, 604 4 5, 141	242, 265 1, 600 7, 700 5, 800 600 1, 1000 4, 400 385 4, 000 97, 697 1, 835 45 300 2, 500 11, 427, 220 11, 225 11, 250 196, 150	52 19 348 2 152 100 91 28 7, 818 99 18 87 248, 127 1, 444 4, 892
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Croakers Drum Flounders King-fish Menhaden Perch, white Pike and pickerel Salmon Scup Sea bass Shad Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers	2,500 5,700 200 85 36,825 1,460 5,000 60,400 1,650	38 114 10 13 2,973 75  87 3,450 254	500 700 100 4,340 500 85 4,000 62,347 1,400 2,500 55,300 5,225	8, 523 19 19 2 84 13 13 25 4, 983 82 9 87 8, 050 694	312, 900 3, 300 8, 100 2, 500 2, 500 8, 700 10, 000 7, 400 335 79, 475 1, 895 187 5, 000 11, 144, 255 12, 650 213, 300 24, 895 786, 141 12, 700	12, 877 87 20 405 35 38 174 100 154 26 6, 325 92 87 276, 819 1, 604	242, 265 1, 600 7, 940 10, 000 4, 400 385 4, 000 97, 697 1, 835 45 300 2, 500 11, 427, 220 11, 225 250 196, 150 35, 490 697, 541 13, 300	52 119 348 28 2 152 100 91 28 25 7,818 9 91 18 9
Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Cod Croakers Drum Flounders King-fish Menhaden Perch, white Pike and pickerel Salmon Scup Sea bass Shad Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon	2,500 5,700 200 85 36,825 1,460 5,000 60,400 1,650 155,800 1,560 50	38 114 10 13 2,973 75 87 3,450 254 3,691 231 3	500 700 4,340 500 85 4,000 62,347 1,400 2,500 55,300 5,225	8, 523 19 19 2 84 13 13 25 4, 983 82 9 87 3, 050 694	312, 900 3, 300 600 8, 100 2, 500 2, 500 10, 000 7, 400 335 79, 475 1, 895 187 11, 144, 255 12, 650 213, 300 24, 395 786, 141	12, 877 87 20 405 35 38 174 100 154 26 6, 325 92 87 276, 819 1, 604 4 5, 141 2, 346 25, 202 475	242, 265 1, 600 700 5, 800 600 100 7, 940 10, 000 4, 400 97, 697 1, 835 45 300 2, 500 11, 427, 220 11, 225 250 196, 150 35, 490 697, 541	348 98 152 100 91 28 27,818 99 18 99 17,444 44,892 3,136

				At	lantic.						C	amder	1.	
Species.			1897			1898				189	7.		189	8.
		I	Lbs.	Value	e. Lb	Lbs. Value.		Lbs. Valu		ie.	e. Lbs.			
Shore fisheries: Carp Perch, white Striped bass			665 445	\$40 80					34,	645	\$2,0	79	13, 188	<b>\$</b> 791
Total		•••	1,110	120	0		• • • •	••••	34,	645	2,0	79	13, 188	791
		Cape	May.		C	umbe	erla	nd.				Glouc	ester.	
Species.	18	97.	189	8.	189	7.	T	189	8.		1897	7.	18	898.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val	. I	bs.	Val.	L	bs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Vessel fisheries: Carp Shore fisheries: Carp	8,000	\$240	2,000	\$60	15,500	<b>\$</b> 530	6,	, 085	\$204		3, 100 1, 700	\$405 6, 915	4, 200	
Total vessel and shore	8,000	240	2,000	60	15,500	530	6,	, 085	204	142	2,800	7, 320	60,500	3,630
			S	alem.							To	otal.		,
Species.		1897			1898.			1897.			1898.			
		Lbs.	Value	÷.	Lbs.	Vali	ue.		Lbs.	1	Value.	L	bs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Carp									16, 10	0	<b>\$</b> 645		6,200	\$312
Shore fisheries: Carp Cat-fish Perch, white Striped bass		199, 800 6, 600 200	<b>\$9,990</b>	8	43,600 4,000 300		200 12		384, 64 6, 60 86 44	5 0 5 5	19, 514 330 48 80	11	19, 173 4, 000 300	6, 947 200 12
Total		206, 600	10, 328	8	47, 900	2,7	786		392, 55	5	19, 972	12	23,473	7, 159
Total vesse and shore.		206, 600	10, 328	3	47,900	2,7	786		408, 65	5	20, 617	12	29, 673	7, 471

Table showing the yield of the pound-net and weir fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Atla	ntic.		Cape May.					
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898			
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
hore fisheries:			,							
Albacore					4,000	\$80	4,000	\$80		
Blue-fish	100	<b>\$</b> 5	100	\$5	8, 283	339	8, 320	349		
Butter-fish	10,000	500	10,000	500	41, 257	1,482	38, 617	1,350		
Cod	12,000	180	9,000	180	8,000	160	8,000	160		
Croakers					12,000	240	12,000	240		
Drum	200	2	200	2	2,575	38	3, 100	30		
Eels	1,000	30	1,000	30	11,066	581	6, 266	329		
Flounders	15,000	300	11,200	224	14,500	385	10,800	301		
Hake					5, 100	210	3,400	108		
Hickory shad					2,000	160	2,000	160		
King-fish	6,000	300	6,000	300	4,617	655	4, 434	635		
Menhaden					306,000	808	80,000	538		
Mullet					250	5	100	2		
Perch, white	1,500	120	1,000	80	7,800	544	5,010	32		
Pompano					40	10	40	10		
Scup					40,000	1,200	40,000	1,200		
Shad	150	9	100	5	3,882	174	3, 480	154		
Sheepshead	100	10	80	8 [	2,000	400	2,000	400		
Spanish mackerel.					3,000	600	2,400	480		
Spots					8,550	186	8,600	190		
Squeteague	80,000	900	112,000	1,000	*479,168	10,172	585, 335	12, 200		
Striped bass	3,000	300	2,000	200	21, 230	2, 127	14, 300	1,435		
Sturgeon					1,500	60	1,500	60		
					400	12	400	12		
Crabs, hard					29, 587	868	31,096	920		
King crabs				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	926, 800	3,912	906, 190	3, 873		
Total	129,050	2,656	152, 680	2,534	1, 943, 605	25, 408	1,781,388	25, 536		

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Table showing the yield of the pound-net and weir fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Middl	esex.			Oce	an.	
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: AlbacoreBlue-fish					1,000 2,000	\$10 60	20,000	\$1,000
Bonito Butter-fish					8,000	240	30,000	750
Butter-fish					9,000	180	40,000	2,000
Cero					150	6	500	20
Cod Croakers	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				1,000 6,000	30 120	20,000 6,000	400 120
Flounders	)		1		15,000	300	25,000	500
King-fish					250	29	400	48
King-fish. Menhaden Scup	120,000	\$200			21,000	88		
San hagg					12,000 9,000	229 160	10,000 1,000	200 30
Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Sturgeon Tautog					1,600	58	1,200	45
Sheepshead					50	6	120	18
Spanish mackerel.					5,500	550	3,000	750
Spots	0.000				550, 000	7 750	270,000	20
Sturgeon	2,000	100			700	7,750	1,000	4,050
Tautog					500	7	1,000	
Caviar							100	45
Total	122,000	300			642,850	9,854	428, 820	10,066
		2.5	41	1		The Property of the Property o	4-1	
		Monn					tal.	
Species.	1897		1898		1897	•	1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries:								
Albacore	7,150	\$134	9,750	\$157	12, 150	<b>\$</b> 224	13,750	\$237
Alewives	26,000	520	16, 250	325	26,000	520	16, 250	325
Blúe-fish	61, 100 270, 000	2, 107 6, 970	66, 470 245, 722	2,233 6,152	71, 483 278, 000	2,511 7,210	94, 890 275, 722	3,580 6,902
Bonito	152, 900	3,535	169, 660	4,029	213, 157	5, 697	258, 277	7,879
Cero	4,950	154	5, 170	159	5, 100	160	5,670	179
Cod	1,170,000	14, 425	243,000	4,850	1, 191, 000	14, 795	280,000	5, 590
Croakers	57,800 2,500	1,114	123, 010 2, 044	$2,250 \\ 21$	75, 800 5, 275	1,474	141, 010 5, 344	2, 610 53
Eels	300	11	2,044	6	12, 366	622	7, 496	365
Flounders	435,600	7, 982	490, 800	9,505	480, 100	8,967	537, 800	10,530
Haddock	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3
Hake	14,600	161	15,442	173 60	19,700 3,719	371 229	18,842 3,500	281 220
Hickory shad King-fish	1,719 6,530	69 842	1,500 5,988	781	17, 397	1,826	16,822	1,764
Mackerel	24,300	1,628	16, 480	1.322	24, 300	1,628	16, 480	1.322
Menhaden	4, 446, 300	11, 283	3, 425, 500	8, 427	4, 893, 300	12,379	3, 505, 500	8,965
Mullet			2,500	50	250 9, 300	664	2,600 6,010	52 407
Perch, white	300	9	300	9	300	9	300	9
Pompano					40	10	40	10
Salmon	1,021	358	1,025	360	1,021	358	1,025	360
Scup Sea bass	499, 100	7,002	289, 150	4,626	551, 100	8, 431 6, 118	339, 150 187, 468	6, 026 3, 607
Shad	328, 400 82, 672	5, 958 3, 988	186, 468 63, 100	3,577	337, 400 88, 304	4, 229	67, 880	3, 207
Sheepshead	7,050	867	7, 265	910	9, 200	1,283	9, 465	1, 336
Skates	7,650	191	6,750	169	7,650	191	6, 750	169
Spanish mackerel.	85,500	8,637	61,300	6,347	94,000	9,787 230	66,700 12,100	7,577 306
Spots Squeteague	2,300 5,400,019	95, 427	3,000 6,161,953	96 $116,307$	10, 950 6, 511, 187	114, 349	7, 129, 288	133, 557
Striped bass	0, 100, 010				24, 230	2,427	16,300	1,635
Sturgeon	19,358	936	15,723	758	21,558	1,026	18, 223	888
Tautog	59, 400	1,163	70, 348	1,380	60, 300	1,182	70,748	1,392
Tomcod or frost- fish	1,000	5	1,350	7	1,000	5	1,350	7
Crabs, hard					29, 587	868	31, 096	920 '
King crabs		200		0.017	926, 800 600	3,912	906, 190	3,873 312
Caviar	600	300	603	267	600	300	103	
Total	13, 176, 219	175,850	11, 707, 951	178, 319	16, 013, 724	214,068	14,070,839	216, 455

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Atla	ntic.			Burlin	ngton.		
Species.	1897.		1898.	•	1897		1898.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries: Perch, white Striped bass	1,500 1,500	\$90 225	4,100 130	\$246 20	3, 930 620	\$255 84	2,045 315	\$132 42	
. Total	3,000	315	4, 230	266	4,550	339	2,360	174	
Shore fisheries: Cat-fish Eels			200 267	10	22, 305 24, 999	999 1,238	23, 957 24, 373	1,070 1,276	
Flounders	22,735 6,765 600	988 807 36	19, 980 3, 172 1, 000	886 352 60	37, 085 8, 007	34 2,462 1,141	700 32, 365 5, 578	35 2,025 790	
- Total	30, 100	1,831	24, 619	1,318	93,076	5, 974	86, 973	5, 196	
Total vessel and shore	33, 100	2, 146	28,849	1,584	97, 626	6,313	89, 333	5, 370	
		Gloud	ester.			Hud	sou.		
Species.	1897.		1898		* 1897		1898.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Shore fisheries: Cat-fish Eels. Shad	29, 100 22, 177	\$1,538- 1,331	26, 733 23, 866	\$1,408 1,432	1,000 286,000	\$85 10,405	2, 333 222, 900	\$170 6,905 105	
Striped bass Total	51, 277	2,869	50, 599	2,840	1,450 288,450	163	990	7,180	
10001	01, 277			2,010	200, 400	1		7,100	
	100#	Mer	1		=	Midd			
Species.	1897.	Value.	1898.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	1898. Lbs.	Value.	
Shore fisheries: Cat-fish Eels Flounders. Perch, white Shad Squeteague Striped bass Crabs, hard	21, 915 15, 756	\$1,007 945	22, 432 16, 946	\$1,196 1,017	2,000 6,500 300 1,000	\$100 390 18 60	2,000 2,000 4,750 500 1,200 1,200	\$100 100 285 30 96 45	
Total	37, 671	1,952	39, 378	2,213	9,800	568	11,650	656	
		Cape	May.			Oce	an.		
Species.	1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries: Cat-fish Eels	2,700 2,533	\$162 95	3, 200 2, 000	\$192 75	-				
Total	5, 233	257	5, 200	267					
Shore fisheries: Alewives Cat-fish Eels. Flounders.	125 7, 466 1, 100	10 656 55	100 18,666 1,400	8 1,012 64	74, 400	\$3,045	750 89, 040	\$15 3,977	
Perch, white Striped bass	1, 085 3, 200	70 320	4, 335 6, 650	330 665	5, 155 1, 625	368 175	5, 945 1, 495	408 162	
Total	12,976	1,111	81, 151	2,079	81, 180	3, 588	97, 230	4,562	
Total vessel and shore	18, 209	1,368	36, 351	2,346	81,180	3,588	97, 230	4,562	

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Table showing the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Cont'd.

		Cam	den.			Cumber	land.	
Species.	1897	.	1898		1897		1898	
•	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Cat-fish Eels Turtles	2,400 12,400	\$120 744	4,900 10,132	\$245 608	20, 300 7, 733 2, 700	\$1,110 324 216	17, 945 6, 100 2, 100	\$976 352 168
Total	14,800	864	15,032	853	30, 733	1,650	26, 145	1, 496
		Monm	outh.			Tota	ıl.	
Species.	1897		1898		- 1897		1898.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Cat-fish Eels Flounders. Perch, white Striped bass	16,000	\$640	8,000	\$480	2,700 2,533 16,000 5,430 2,120	\$162 95 640 345 309	3, 200 2, 000 8, 000 6, 145 445	\$192 78 480 378
Total	16,000	640	8,000	480	28,783	1,551	19,790	1,187
Shore fisheries: Alewives. Blue-fish Cat-fish Eels. Flounders. King-fish Menhaden Mullet Perch, white Scup Shad	1,000 1,300 52,900 50,975 120 17,500 100 5,450	20 65 2,578 1,901 22 33 6 357	1,000 1,400 55,000 57,675 120 28,000 1,000 4,350 1,000 176	20 70 2,605 2,407 27 50 60 275 15	1,000 1,300 96,145 144,431 129,155 120 17,500 100 71,510	20 65 4,784 8,001 5,135 22 33 6 4,245	1,750 1,400 96,267 157,683 150,815 120 28,000 1,000 68,975 1,000 227,826	35 76 4, 913 8, 482 6, 583 27 50 61 4, 024 15 7, 202
Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Tomcod or frost-	16,600 3,800 25,800	350 405 514	19,500 2,800 27,600	405 299 532	16, 900 25, 847 25, 800	368 3,071 514	20,000 21,885 27,600	435 2, 469 532
fish	4,000	9 50	3, 100	8 47	4,000 3,300	9 50 252	600 3, 100 1, 200 3, 100	44
Total	180, 323	6,318	203, 321	6,832	830, 386	37,378	812, 321	35, 225
Total vessel and shore	196, 323	6, 958	211, 321	7,312	859, 169	38, 929	832, 111	36, 412

# Table showing, by counties, the yield of the line fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Midd	lesex.		Burlington.				
Species.	1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Perch, white Squeteague, fresh	2,000	<b>\$</b> 100	2,000	\$100	500 3,500	\$25 175	500 3,500	\$25 175	
Total	2,000	100	2,000	100	4,000	200	4,000	200	

Table showing the yield of the line fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Atlan	tic.		~	Monn	nouth.	
Species.	1897		1898		1897		1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
essel fisheries:								
Blue-fish	29, 800 753, 000	\$1,241 24,850	36, 400	\$1,509 27,350	1,000	\$50		
Cod	10, 100	149	722, 000 12, 370	185				
Flounders	24,550	734	25,020	723				
Haddock,	9, 525	567	9,825	602				
Hake King-fish	6,700 1,100	278	6, 900 1, 125	287 45				
Scup	24, 200	561	31,000	717				
Sea bass	213,000	8, 185	242, 300	9,307	12,000	360	4,000	810
sheepshead	4, 100	738	5, 100	918				
Equeteague	44,500	1, 191	47, 125	1,261		•••••		• • • • • •
Total	1, 120, 575	38, 538	1, 139, 165	42,904	13,000	410	4,000	10
ore fisheries:	00.050	4 107	00.050	4 104	4 070 500	107 005	4 010 000	100 7
Blue-fish Bonito	98, 250	4, 137	99, 250	4, 194	4,079,500 65,500	107, 235 2, 000	4, 019, 000 85, 500	120, 79 2, 59
od	291,500	8,738	271,500	8, 138	1,052,000	18, 195	956, 950	30, 0
roakers	30,500	432	27,500	430		20,200		
rum	2,200	22	2,200	22				
Gels	4, 266 143, 350	164 3,467	4, 533 140, 400	176 3,488	2,000 241,100	4,822	3,000 263,500	5, 2
Haddock	2,000	120	2,000	120	154, 300	2,344	214, 300	6,5
Take	3,000	120	3,000	120	26, 700	485	41,500	9
King-fish	11,700	582	11, 925	595				
cupea bass	30,700 155,350	582 6, 260	30, 850 141, 300	591 5,717	15, 200 657, 200	404 25, 398	26,000 712,150	$\frac{7}{27,4}$
heepshead	26, 535	4,743	21,600	3,856		20,000	712, 100	21,7
kates					4,000	100	6,000	1
Spanish mackerel.	200	8	200	8	100	10	100	
queteague, fresh.	661,700	21, 185	724, 200	23, 315	32,300	846	36,500	94
autog	600	30	600	30	202, 500	3,780	215, 600	4,00
Crabs, hard	64,000	2,500	64,000	2,500				
Total	1,525,851	53,090	1,545,058	53,300	6, 532, 400	165, 679	6,580,100	199, 7
Total vessel and shore	2, 646, 426	91,628	2, 684, 223	96, 204	6, 545, 400	166, 089	6, 584, 100	199, 87
		Cumb	erland.			Hunte	erdon.	
Species.	18	397.	189	8.	1897		1898.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
eggal fighterings								
Croakers			. 6,000	\$150				
Scup			200	5				
Sea bass	20		3,000	120				
Squeteague			5,000	150				
Total			14, 200	425				
ore fisheries:								
Black bass					150	\$12	100	1
Cat-fish Eels					400	20	300	]
Squeteague, fresh	29,500	\$1,235	26, 100	1, 125	133	10	133	
Striped bass					800	80	1,600	16
Total	29,500	1,235	26, 100	1,125	1,483	122	2, 133	19
Total vessel as		0 1,235	40, 300	1,550	1,483			19

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Table showing the yield of the line fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

		Cam	iden.			Cape	May.	
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	1897		1898	•
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:								
Blue-fish	7,500	\$300	6,000	\$240	3,650	\$110	1,840	\$5
Croakers					10, 300 15, 300	258 306	600 16, 700	33
Drum					600	6	800	30
Flounders	5, 200	130	5,000	125	3,200	96	2,725	8
King-fish	6 000	150	7 000	180	75 5,650	19 170	90	2 27
Sea bass	120,000	4,800	7, 200 112, 000	4, 480	33, 765	957	9, 165 33, 665	1,01
Sheepshead							20	
Squeteague				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,000	400	21,700	49
Total	138, 700	5, 380	130, 200	5,025	92, 540	2, 322	87, 305	2,24
hore fisheries:								
Albacore					1,970	70 10, 442	2,800	14 96
Bonito					230, 075 3, 700	165	314, 840 4, 700	14, 36 20
Cat-fish	4,100	205	3,000	150			2,100	
Cod					152, 540	3,716	199, 850	5, 33
Croakers					138, 900 63, 100	2,456 628	195, 800 62, 700	3, 46 62
Drum Eels Flounders	1.066	64	1,466	88	2, 100	103	3, 333	17
					32,060	864	47, 400	1,28
Hake					11,835	248	20,800	40
King-fish. Perch, white Scup	346	14	300	12	6,000	821	7,300	1,02
Scup					120,000	3,398	174, 500	4, 92
Sea bass. Sheepshead					432,600	16,528	549,000	20, 88
Spanish mackerel	********				450	68 138	500 5, 100	7 69
Spots					1,280 1,200	120	1, 200	12
Squetegone fresh					279, 350	7,174	349, 600	8, 85
Squeteague, salted				******	16,700	961	16,650	95
Striped bass	2, 100	210	1,600	160	100	10	150 200	1
Total	7,612	493	C 966	410		47, 916		
Total vessel and	7,012	430	6, 366	410	1, 494, 160	47, 910	1, 956, 423	63, 51
shore	146, 312	5, 873	136, 566	5, 435	1,586,700	50, 238	2, 043, 728	65, 75
		Oce	ean.		Salem,			
Species.	189	7.	189	8.	1897		1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
ressel fisheries;								
Squeteague					9,900	\$558	12, 500	\$70
hore fisheries:								
Blue-fish	304, 165	\$8,304	234, 800	\$6,845				
Bonito	8,000 29,000	135 616	9, 200	181 5,876				
	42, 150	933	151,700 54,350	1,117				
			13,825	537			,	
Flounders	1,450	26						
Flounders	1,450 1,800	36	7,000	274				
Flounders. Haddock. Hake. King-fish.	1,450 1,800 350	36 50	7,000 350	50				
Flounders	1,450 1,800	36 50 36	7,000 350 150					
Flounders. Haddock. Hake. King-fish. Perch, white. Scup. Sea bass.	1, 450 1, 800 350 600 800 162, 365	36 50 36 16 5,509	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065	50 9 52 7,063				
Flounders. Haddock Hake. King-fish Perch, white Scup Sea bass. Sheepshead	1, 450 1, 800 350 600 800 162, 365 400	36 50 36 16 5, 509 40	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065 50	50 9 52 7,063 5	10.000	1 005	15.000	0.4
Flounders. Haddock Hake. King-fish. Perch, white. Scup. Sea bass Sheepshead. Squeteague, fresh	1,450 1,800 350 600 800 162,365 400 59,800	36 50 36 16 5, 509 40 2, 517	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065 50 60,700	50 9 52 7,063 5 2,563	18,000	1, 005	15,000	84
Flounders. Haddock. Hake. King-fish. Perch, white. Scup. Sea bass. Sheepshead. Squeteague, fresh. Squeteague, salted. Striped bass.	1, 450 1, 800 350 600 800 162, 365 400 59, 800 200 2, 270	36 50 36 16 5, 509 40 2, 517 10 325	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065 50 60,700 100 1,650	50 9 52 7,063 5 2,563 5 233	18,000	1,005	15,000	84
Flounders. Haddock. Hake. King-fish. Perch, white. Scup. Sea bass. Sheepshead. Squeteague, fresh Squeteague, salted. Striped bass. Turtles.	1, 450 1, 800 350 600 800 162, 365 400 59, 800 200 2, 270 1, 650	36 50 36 16 5,509 40 2,517 10 325 114	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065 50 60,700 100 1,650 1,650	50 9 52 7,063 5 2,563 5 233 114				84
Flounders. Haddock. Hake. King-fish. Perch, white. Scup. Sea bass. Sheepshead. Squeteague, fresh. Squeteague, salted. Striped bass. Turtles.  Total.	1, 450 1, 800 350 600 800 162, 365 400 59, 800 200 2, 270	36 50 36 16 5, 509 40 2, 517 10 325	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065 50 60,700 100 1,650	50 9 52 7,063 5 2,563 5 233	18,000	1,005	15,000	84
Flounders. Haddock. Hake. King-fish. Perch, white. Seup. Sea bass. Sheepshead. Squeteague, fresh. Squeteague, salted. Striped bass. Turtles.	1, 450 1, 800 350 600 800 162, 365 400 59, 800 200 2, 270 1, 650	36 50 36 16 5,509 40 2,517 10 325 114	7,000 350 150 2,500 201,065 50 60,700 100 1,650 1,650	50 9 52 7,063 5 2,563 5 233 114				

Summary of the yield of the line fisheries of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

Queston.	1897	7.	1898	3.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:				
Blue-fish	41,950	\$1,701	44, 240	<b>\$1</b> ,804
Cod	763, 300	25, 108	722,600	27,366
Croakers	25, 400	455	35,070	669
Drum	600	6	800	3.0
Flounders	32, 950	960	32,745	935
Haddock	9,525	567	9,825	602
Hake	6,700	278	6,900	287
King-fish	1,175	63 881	1,215 47,565	67
Scup	35, 850 378, 765	14, 302	394, 965	1, 177 15, 017
Sea bass. Sheepshead	4, 100	738	5, 120	921
Squeteague	74, 400	2,149	86, 325	2,551
Total	1,374,715	47, 208	1, 387, 370	51, 404
Shore fisheries:				
Albacore	1,970	70	2,800	96
Black bass	150	12	100	8
Blue-fish	4,713,990	130, 218	4,669,890	146, 299
Bonito	77, 200	2,300	99, 400	2, 985
Cat-fish	4,500	225	3,300	165
Cod	1, 525, 040	31, 265	1,580,000	49, 404
Croakers	169, 400	2,888	223, 300	3, 894
Drum	65, 300	650	64,900	645
Eels	9, 565	401	12, 46	539
Flounders	458, 660	10,086	505,650	11, 159
Haddock	157,750	2,490	230, 125	7, 201
Hake	43, 335	889	72, 300	1,791
King-fish	18,050	1,453	19,575	1,670
Perch, white	1,446	75	950	46
Scup	166, 700	4,400	233, 850	6, 341
Sea bass	1,407,515	53, 695	1,603,515	61, 149
Sheepshead	27, 385	4,851	22, 150	3, 936
Skates	4,000	100	6,000	150
Spanish mackerel	1,380	148	5, 200	705
Spots	1,400	128	1,400	128
Squeteague, fresh	1,084,150	84, 137	1, 215, 600	37, 818
Squeteague, salted	16,900 5,270	971 625	16,750 5,000	962 568
Striped bass	203, 100	3,810	216, 200	
Tautog	205, 100	6	210, 200	4, 098
Crabs, hard	64,000	2,500	64,000	2,500
Turtles	1,650	114	1,650	114
Total	10, 230, 006	288, 507	10, 876, 270	344, 377
Total vessel and shore	11,604,721	385, 715	12, 263, 640	395, 781
Total vessel and shore	11,001,721	300, 113	12, 200, 040	090, 781

Table showing the catch of eels and lobsters by pots in New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Vessel f	isheries.			Shore f	Total.			
Counties.	Eels. Lobst			sters. Eels.		els.	Lobs	ters.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
1897.										
lantic					8,800	<b>\$</b> 352			8,800	\$352
rgen					10,666	775			10,666	778
pe May	20,000	\$600	5 000	6400	1,866	56	00,000	61 F00	21,866	650
idson			5,000	<b>\$4</b> 00	4,000 11,733	200 704	26, 200	\$1,790	35, 200 11, 733	2,39
nmouth					136, 266	7,200	63,600	6,004	199, 866	13, 20
ean	4,000	120			120,050	4, 398	4,430	379	128, 480	4, 89
Total	24,000	720	5,000	400	293, 381	13, 685	94, 230	8, 173	416,611	22, 97
1898.										
lantic					8,666	345			8,666	348
ergen	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				18,066	991			18,066	991
pe May	17,333	650			1,866	56			19, 199	706
udsoniddlesex		•••••	10,000	800	6,000	300	31,250	2,540	47, 250	3,640
onmouth			•••••	• • • • • • •	15,067 143,338	910 7,494	79,500	7,615	15, 067 222, 833	910 15, 10
ean	6,667	240			187, 883	5,088	8, 126	142	147, 676	5, 465
Total	24,000	890	10,000	800	330, 881	15, 179	113,876	10, 297	478,757	27, 166

Table showing the catch by dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., in New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

		Atla	antic.			Burli	ngton.	
Species.	1897	7.	189	98.	189	97.	1898	3.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard	35, 840 41, 755 56, 947	\$4,139 1,836 5,806	39, 410	1,801		\$320	2,800	\$320
Total	134, 542	11,781	132, 680	11,930	2,800	320	2,800	320
Shore fisheries: Crabs, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard Mussels	10,000 1,195,005 308,700 856,720 2,520,000	150 183, 727 12, 718 90, 202 1, 575	1,157,310 285,425 796,816	178, 335 13, 395 87, 087	183, 610 24, 500 81, 700	1,200	162, 750 24, 500 76, 200	18, 321 1, 200 7, 294
Total	4, 890, 425	288, 372	4, 609, 551	280, 442	289, 810	29,675	263, 450	26, 815
Total vessel and shore	5, 024, 967	300, 153	4, 742, 231	292, 372	292,610	29, 995	266, 250	27, 135
		Camden.			Cape	Cape May.		
Species.	1897		1898		1897	1897.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard	409, 626 777, 700	\$71, 958 11, 346	637, 903 686, 238	\$85, 462 29, 410	108, 031 221, 900 3, 022	\$18,725 4,471 262	152, 215 19, 775 2, 844	\$22, 124 860 200
Total	1, 187, 326	83, 304	1,324,141	114,872	332, 953	23, 458	174, 834	23, 184
Shore fisheries: Oysters, market Clams, soft					354, 585 698, 240	48, 181 58, 639	353, 766 613, 153	49, 501 51, 949
Total					1,052,825	106, 820	966, 919	101, 450
Total vessel and shore	1, 187, 326	83, 304	1, 324, 141	114, 872	1, 385, 778	130, 278	1, 141, 753	124, 634
		Cumb	erland.			Hud	son.	
Species.	1897.		189	8.	1897	7.	1898	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value,
Vessel fisheries: Crabs, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard	3,710,056 · 8,564,990 2,000	\$641, 037 128, 744 250	3, 978, 345 4, 677, 302 600	\$578, 261 200, 555 75	26, 667 385, 000 38, 500	\$800 28, 750 1, 650	420,000 42,000	\$32,500 3,000
Total	12, 277, 046	770, 031	8, 656, 247	778, 891	450, 167	31, 200	462,000	35, 500
Shore fisheries: Oysters, market Oysters, seed	77, 840 579, 320	13, 208 18, 397		8, 166 19, 195	122,500	7,000	350, 000	20,000
Total	657, 160	31,605	561, 519	27, 361	122,500	7,000	350,000	20,000
Total vessel and shore	12, 934, 206	801, 636	9, 217, 766	806, 252	572, 667	38, 200	812,000	55, 500

Table showing the catch by dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., in New Jersey in 1897 and 1898—Continued.

				Cont	tinu	ed.						
	1	Mid	ldles	ex.			T		- !	Monm	outh.	
Species.	189	7.	T	1898.			1897.			18	98.	
	Lbs.	Value		Lbs. Value		alue	. :	Lbs. V		alue.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Crabs, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard Scallops Mussels	1,400 800 5,400	\$80 80 300	)	13, 28 5, 40	80 8	1, 460 300		169, 6 319, 9 706, 5 66, 6	000 4 44 8	34, 070 10, 100 37, 185 3, 700	374, 09 215, 67 2, 80 647, 23 50, 40	0   29,492 0   160 2   80,266 0   2,800
Total	7,600	460		18, 68	20	1,760	1 4	262,7	11 19	35, 055	5, 00 1, 295, 19	
Shore fisheries: Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard Clams, soft	151, 480 379, 300 12, 016	21,758 20,435 1,640		326, 55 559, 72 12, 20	50 4 20 3	15, 298 30, 036 1, 650	1,4	999, 5 436, 3 703, 0	09 14	15, 990 03, 469 61, 625	819, 20 1, 421, 13 755, 00	3 117, 572 6 202, 082
Total	542,796	43, 833		898, 47	70 7	6, 984	3,	138, 8	53 41	1,084	2, 995, 33	9 383, 99
Total vessel and shore	550, 396	44, 293		917, 18	50 7	8,744	4,4	401,5	64 54	16, 139	4, 290, 53	1 506,058
		Ocean. Sale		alem,								
Species.	18	397			18	98.			. 189	897.		898.
	Lbs.	Valu	ıe.	Lb	s.	Va	lue.	I	.bs.	Valu	e. Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Oysters, market Clams, hard	22, 440	\$2,	345	24	1, 040	\$	2, 470	• • • •			2, 91	2 \$500
Total	22, 440	2,	345	24	4,040	!	2, 470			• • • • • •	2, 91	2 500
Shore fisheries: Crabs, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard Clams, soit	129, 101 1, 612, 079 236, 915 853, 404 42, 000	214, 5 9, 4 86,	769	1,065 256 834	4, 066 5, 316 6, 340 4, 272 0, 000	8	520 9, 052 0, 301 4, 184 2, 000					
Total	2,873,499	316,	040	2, 229	994	23	6,057					
Total vessel and shore	2, 895, 939	318,	385	2, 254	1,034	23	8, 527				2, 91	2 500
		Un	ion.			-			Tot	al for	State.	
Species.	1897	7.		1898	3.			189	7.		189	8.
	Lbs.	Value.	L	bs.	Valu	ıe.	Lbs	١.	Valu	1e.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Crabs, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard Seallops Mussels			<i>y</i>				196, 4, 971, 9, 646, 791, 72,	253 245	805, 148, 95,		374, 090 5, 449, 815 5, 467, 525 741, 296 55, 800 5, 000	\$9,091 753,166 235,786 90,095 3,100 250
Total						1	5, 677,	585	1,057,	954 1	2, 093, 526	1, 091, 486
Shore fisheries: Crabs, hard Oysters, market Oysters, seed Clams, hard Clams, soft Mussels	192,500	\$11,000	52	5,000	\$30,0	100	139, 4, 574, 1, 843, 3, 938, 745, 2, 520,	108 735 424 000	648, 80, 447, 63,	519	44, 066 3, 944, 332 2, 503, 067 3, 753, 777 795, 000 2, 360, 000	670 556, 244 124, 127 434, 246 66, 345 1, 478
Total	192, 500	11,000	52	5,000	30,0	00 1	3, 760,	368	1, 245,	429 1	3, 400, 242	1, 183, 108
Total vessel and shore	192, 500	11,000	52	5,000	30, 0	000 2	29, 437,	953	2, 303,	383 2	25, 493, 768	2, 274, 594

Table showing the catch by minor apparatus in New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

	į	Atla	ntic.		1	Burl	lingt	on.			Cap	e May.	
Species.	189	7.	18	98.	18	397.	1	1898.		1	897.	18	98.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val	. L	bs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Eels Crabs, hard Crabs, soft King crabs Shrimp Terrapin Turtles	106, 066 80, 000 6, 000	\$4,500 2,000 775 200	100, 400 80, 000 6, 000	\$4, 265 2, 000 775 200	5	\$309 34				10, 40 50, 00 7, 61 1, 50	0 213	3 40,000	180
· Total	192, 666	7,475	187,000	7,240	2,83	343				69, 51	3 4,652	2 51,200	755
	( C	cumber	land.		G	louce	ster.		1		Monm	outh.	
Species.	1897	7.	1898		1897	.	18	398.		189	7.	189	)8.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Va	1.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries:  Carp Eels Crabs, hard Crabs, soft King crabs	148,000	\$370	116,000		10, 400	\$520	2,000	\$120	. 2	20, 266 18, 800 68, 000	\$1,100 564 16,175	14,000	\$1,620 420 16,600
Total	148,000	370	116,000	290	10,400	520	2,000	120	0 20	07,066	17, 839	214, 500	18, 640
		Oc	eán.				Saler	n.			V	Varren.	
Species.	189	7.	18	98.		1897.		18	898.		1897.	18	398.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs	s. V	al.	Lbs	. v	al. L	bs. V	al. Lbs	. Val.
Shore fisheries: Carp Cat-fish Eels Crabs, hard Crabs, soft Shrimp Terrapin Turtles	25, 733 3, 866 33, 456 2, 296 2, 197 1, 700	\$1,145 104 3,674 1,365 1,231 164	25, 333 3, 000 21, 177 2, 085		5	00	360	9, 70 1, 46 5, 20	00 3	73 5,  12	066 \$4		
Total	69, 248	7,683	53, 295	5,037	63, 3	10 3,	226	16, 36	5 9	67 5,	066 4	32 4,666	384

# SUMMARY.

Species.	1897	7.	1898.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Shore fisheries:				•	
Carp	66, 700	<b>\$</b> 3, 335	11,700	\$702	
Cat-fish	1,010	51	1,465	73	
Eels	167, 531	7,721	_ 162,899	7,927	
Crabs, hard	102,666	2,668	97,000	2,500	
Crabs, soft	207, 456	20,624	205, 177	19, 760	
King crabs	198,000	583	156,000	470	
Shrimp	2,896	1,565	2,685	1,465	
Terrapin	12, 241	5, 360			
Turtles	9, 600	633	8, 100	536	
Total	768, 100	42,540	645, 026	33, 433	

#### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

New Jersey maintains a small menhaden industry. In 1897 there were 4 factories in operation, valued at \$43,045. These were located as follows: 1 at Leesburg, Cumberland County; 2 at Port Monmouth, Monmouth County; and 1 at Tuckerton, Ocean County. In 1898 there were 6 factories, valued at \$57,995. Their location was the same as in the previous year, the 2 additional factories being in Monmouth County—1 at Keansburg and the other at Port Monmouth. The number of persons employed in 1897 was 53 in the factories and 128 on vessels; and in 1898, 92 in the factories and 112 on vessels. The total amount of the investment, including cash capital, was \$115,038 and \$137,110 each year, respectively.

The number of menhaden caught by the vessels in this fishery in 1897 was 39,709,375, valued at \$55,837; and in 1898, 29,573,550, valued at \$43,093. A large portion of these, together with considerable quantities of menhaden taken by pound nets in the shore fisheries, were pressed at the factories, the remainder of the vessel catch being sold chiefly for bait.

The number of menhaden utilized by the factories in 1897 was 19,279,375, costing \$21,567; and in 1898, 15,907,350, costing \$16,395. The products, consisting of oil and fertilizer, prepared in the former year were valued at \$31,816, and in the latter at \$34,910.

The following table shows in detail the extent of the menhaden industry of this State in 1897 and 1898:

Table showing the extent of the menhaden industry of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

*	189	7.	1898.		
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Factories. Cash capital Wages paid factory employees. Persons in factories. Persons on vessels Menhaden pressed. Menhaden caught by vessels Tons of dry scrap prepared Tons of acidulated and crude scrap prepared Gallons of oil made. Steam vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit Purse seines Sail vessels fishing. Tonnage Outfit Purse seines Sail vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Outfit Purse seines Sail vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit	53 128 19, 279, 375 39, 709, 375 566 505 68, 510 2 77	\$43, 045 31, 000 7, 272 21, 567 55, 837 12, 661 5, 340 13, 815 12, 000 3, 971 1, 500 6, 400 2, 810 9, 250	92 112 15, 907, 350 29, 573, 550 745 193 70, 165 2 72 3 6 136	\$57, 995 42, 500 9, 400 16, 395 43, 093 18, 173 2, 028 14, 709 9, 000 3, 716 1, 450 5, 400 3, 300 2, 610 9, 650	

#### THE WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE.

The wholesale trade in fishery products in New Jersey is of minor consequence, the greater part of the products of all branches of the fisheries being shipped to dealers in New York and Philadelphia. the 14 firms handling oysters, clams, and fish at wholesale, 5 are located at Newark, 1 at Elizabethport, 1 at Belford, and 7 at Seaside. following table exhibits the extent of this trade in 1897 and 1898:

Table showing the wholesale trade in fishery products of New Jersey in 1897 and 1898.

	189	97.	1898	•
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments		27, 200	14	\$34,025 27,200
Vages paid	96	37,020	96	37, 744
-	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Products sold:				•
Alewives	13,000	\$520	13,000	\$520
Blue-fish	130,000	7,800	145,000	8, 70
Bonito	4,000	320	4,000	32
Butter-fish	12,500	1,000	11,500	92
Cisco	30,000		31,500	1,26
Cod	347,000	17, 350	355,000	17, 75
Croakers and spots	55,000	3,300	55,000	3, 30
Cusk	3, 200	96	3,500	. 10
Eels	38, 500	3,465	48,000	4, 32
Flounders	28,500	1,140	32,000	1,28
Haddock, fresh	36,000		44,000	1,32
Haddock, smoked	13,500	1,080	13,500	1,08
Hake	7,500	300	9,500	38
Halibut	170,000	18,700	177,000	19, 47
Herring	155,000	6, 200	155,000	6, 20
Mackerel	9,000	900	9,500	95
Perch, white and yellow	4,000	280	4,000	28
Pike and pickerel	2,400	216	3,200	28
Pollock	1,000	40	1,000	4
Pompano.	800	120	800	12
Red snappers	7,000	700	7,000	70
Scup	392,500	19,625	425,000	21, 25
Sea bass	34,000	2,380	44,000	3,08
Shad	487,500	39,000	525,000	42,00
Smelt	170,000	10,200	160,000	9, 60
Spanish mackerel	8,500	1,275	9,500	1, 42
Squeteague	149, 500	5, 980	156,000	6,24
Striped bass.	20,000	2,400	26,000	3, 12
White bass	3,500	280	4,000	32
Crabs, hard	166,667	4,000	266,667	4,00
Crabs, soft.	826,000	4,550	426,000	4,55
Lobsters.	60, 800	4,864	47,500	3, 80
Oysters	5 560,000	113,000	6 469, 931	96, 02
Clams, hard	7135,000	23, 850	8221, 200	38, 21
Clams, soft	9115,800		10156, 800	13, 82
Clams, soft, opened	11 900, 000	56, 250	12889,000	55, 00
Total	4, 197, 667	363,041	4, 340, 598	371,74

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>200,000 in number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>78,000 in number. <sup>7</sup>16,875 bushels.

<sup>1015,680</sup> bushels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>200,000 in number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>80,000 bushels. <sup>8</sup>27,650 bushels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>90,000 bushels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>78,000 in number. <sup>6</sup>67,133 bushels. <sup>9</sup>11,580 bushels. <sup>12</sup>88,000 bushels.

#### FISHERIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the Middle Atlantic region which has no frontage on the ocean. By means of a small fleet of vessels, however, there is carried on a line fishery for salt-water species in the ocean, and also a large fishery for oysters in Delaware Bay. The principal other coast fisheries of the State are those of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The statistics here presented relate to coast fisheries and therefore do not cover that part of the State bordering on Lake Erie, nor the Susquehanna River and tributaries above York and Lancaster counties, though since the break in the dam at Columbia shad have ascended the Susquehanna River as far as Duncannon and the Juniata River as far as Newport.

The most important fisheries are those with seines and gill nets for shad on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers and the vessel fishery for oysters in Delaware Bay. A considerable part of the oyster industry of New Jersey and Delaware and some of the largest seine fisheries in New Jersey are controlled in Pennsylvania.

The number of persons engaged in the coast fisheries of the State was 1,898, of whom 318 were on vessels fishing and transporting, 1,143 in the shore fisheries, and 437 were shoresmen. The number of vessels fishing and transporting fishery products was 40, having a value, with their outfits, of \$91,755; the number of the boats in the shore fisheries was 504, valued at \$21,485; the apparatus of capture used on vessels was valued at \$2,591, and on boats, \$25,021; the value of the shore and accessory property was \$828,576, and the amount of cash capital utilized, \$632,100; a total investment, including the cash capital, of \$1,601,528.

The products of the fisheries comprised 3,740,801 pounds of fish, having a value of \$125,341; 265,934 bushels of oysters, valued at \$143,974; and 1,924 pounds of terrapins, turtles, and frogs, worth \$192; the total value of products being \$269,507.

The three tables which follow show in detail the extent of the coast fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897:

# Table of persons employed.

How engaged.	No.
On vessels fishing	303
On vessels transporting. On boats in shore fisheries Shoresmen	1, 143 43
Total	1,898

Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing. Tonnage. Outfit. Vessels transporting. Tonnage. Outfit. Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Lines. Dredges.	36 639 4 118 504	\$62,800 19,690 8,400 865 21,485 91 2,500	Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines(total length 23,617 yards). Gill nets(total length 65,337 yards) Fyke nets Lines Eel pots Dip nets Other apparatus Shore and accessory property. Cash capital Total	1,120 125 110	\$12, 921 9, 711 1, 508 81 90 320 390 828, 576 632, 100 1, 601, 528

# Table of products.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	143,503	\$1,297	Striped bass	9,556	\$991
Alewives, salted	278, 832 4, 103	1,586 418	Sturgeon	9, 945 25, 250	260 1, 244
Blue-fish	12,800	321	Sun-fish	1,010	26
Carp	114, 950	6,695	Wall-eyed pike	528	66
Cat-fish	120,096	6,985	Oysters Terrapins	*1,861,538 825	143, 974
EelsFlounders	51,794 31,545	4, 273 792	Turtles	1,021	98 78
Salmon	414	81	Frogs	78	16
Scup	29, 150	719			
Sea bass	900,000 2,007,325	36,000 63,587	Total	5, 604, 263	269, 507

<sup>\*</sup> Represents 265,934 bushels.

#### THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

There are eight counties in the eastern part of Pennsylvania which maintain fisheries: Lancaster and York counties on the Susquehanna River, and Pike, Monroe, Northampton, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Delaware counties on the Delaware River. In the counties on the Susquehanna River 346 persons were employed; the investment was \$8,610, and the products, principally shad, were valued at \$15,872; while in the counties bordering on the Delaware River 1,552 persons were employed, \$1,592,918 invested, and the products were valued at \$253,635. The species in the counties on the Delaware River having the greatest value were sea bass, shad, and oysters.

The fisheries of Philadelphia County are the most extensive. They gave employment to 952 persons, a larger number than were employed in all the other counties combined. The amount of capital invested was \$1,499,948, and the products aggregated 3,443,772 pounds, valued at \$200,776. The whole of the vessel fisheries of this section of the State and a considerable part of the shore fisheries are centered in this county. The large investment, as compared with other counties, is due chiefly to the extensive wholesale trade of the city of Philadelphia.

The fisheries of Bucks County are next in importance. The number of persons employed was 378, the investment was \$65,655, and the

products amounted to 1,313,388 pounds, valued at \$37,349. The species taken in greatest quantity and value were shad and alewives.

The relative importance of the fisheries of each county in 1897 is exhibited in the three following tables:

Table showing, by counties, the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897.

Counties.	In vessel fisheries.	On ves- sels trans- porting.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shores- men.	Total.
Bucks Delaware Lancaster Monroe Northampton Philadelphia Pike York  Total	302	16	361 134 191 21 20 238 23 155	17 24 396	378 158 191 21 20 952 23 155 1,898

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and shore property employed in the fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897.

Items.	В	ucks.	Del	aware.	Lar	caster.	Mo	nroe.		orth- opton.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
BoatsApparatus—shore fisheries:	137	\$5,566	72	<b>\$</b> 5,990	94	<b>\$</b> 2,080	4	<b>\$</b> 70	4	<b>\$</b> 76
Seines. Gill nets	42 42	7,051 1,425	64	940 5, 999	25	1,320	4	170	4	235
Fyke nets Lines Eel pots.		12	175	175 10 55	18	18 51		• • • • • • • •		
Dip nets					75	204 180				
Shore and accessory property		51, 601		8, 400 3, 200		1,515		590		360
Total	••••	65, 655		24,769		5, 368		740		671

	Phila	delphia.	I	Pike.		York.		Total.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	36 639	\$62,800					36 639	<b>\$</b> 62, 800
Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage	4 118	19,690 8,400					4 118	19,690 8,400
Outfit Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	108	865 6, 670	5	\$100	80	\$933	504	865 21, 485
Dredges. Lines Apparatus—shore fisheries:	83	2,500 91						2,500 91
SeinesGill nets	19 71	2,050 2,287	5	250	19	905	125 177	12, 921 9, 711
Fyke nets Lines Eel pots	892 70	1,278			35	37 8	1,120 125	1,508 81 90
Dip netsOther apparatus	7	32		785	28	210 1 065	110	320 390 828, 576
Shore and accessory property Cash capital		764, 350 628, 900				1,065		632, 100
Total	• • • • •	1, 499, 948	•••••	1,135	•••••	3,242	•••••	1,601,528

Table showing, by counties and species, the yield of the fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897.

	Bucl	ks.	Delay	ware.	Lanc	aster.	Mon	roe.	Northa	mpton.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Carp Cat-fish Eels Salmon Shad Sturjeed bass Sturgeon Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish Wall-eyed pike Terrapins Turtles Frogs	91, 670 278, 832 100 27, 655 8, 930 1, 130 354 883, 535 1, 786 985 17, 400 110	\$755 1,586 13 1,399 451 113 68 31,733 168 53 939 5	29,500 18,075 9,600 7,000 36 445,690 5,170 8,960	\$383 1,103 632 502 8 9,063 515 207	3, 265 12, 000 14, 507 11, 711 151, 532 200 4, 900 100 528 825 120 42	\$330 520 1,040 910 8,178 20 182 5 666 98 12 7	17, 400	\$1,150	7,640	<b>\$</b> 529
Total	1,313,388	37, 349	524, 031	12,413	199, 730	11,368	17, 400	1,150	7,640	529

Species.	Philade	lphia.	Pik	e.	Yor	k.	Total	l.
Бреслев.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Eels Flounders Salmon Scup Sea bass Shad Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish Wall-eyed pike Oysters Terrapins Turtles	800 1,861,538	\$159 321 3, 631 4, 498 1, 562 792 5 719 36, 000 8, 741 288 70 16	24, 960		738 850 4, 422 14, 478 51, 168 1, 650	\$75 42 364 1,186 2,775	143,503 278,832 4,103 12,800 114,950 120,096 51,794 31,545 414 29,150 900,000 2,007,325 9,556 9,945 25,250 1,010 528 1,861,538 825 1,021	\$1,297 1,586 418 321 6,695 6,985 4,273 702 81 7719 36,000 63,587 991 260 1,244 264 143,974
Frogs	3, 443, 772	200,776	24,960	1,418	73,342	4,504	5, 604, 263	269, 507

#### THE CATCH OF SHAD.

The following supplementary table shows in number, instead of pounds, the catch of shad, and the value, in each county of Pennsylvania on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers in 1897:

Counties.	•	No.	Value.
Bucks		220, 884	\$31, 7 <b>33</b>
Delaware		111, 423	9,063
Lancaster		37,883	8, 178
Monroe		4,350	1, 150 529
Northampton	•••••	1,910	
Philadelphia		106, 350	8,741
P1Ke		6, 240	1,418
York		12,792	2,775
Total	``	* 501, 832	63, 587

# THE FISHERIES, BY APPARATUS.

In the vessel fisheries lines and oyster dredges are the only apparatus of capture. The principal species in the line fishery are sea bass and flounders. This fishery is prosecuted in the ocean during the summer months by vessels which are engaged in the oyster fishery or the coasting trade the rest of the year. The line catch amounted to 973,495 pounds, valued at \$37,832. The oyster fishery is carried on entirely in the waters of New Jersey and Delaware, principally the latter, where most of the planted beds owned directly by Pennsylvanians are located. The catch of oysters amounted to 1,861,538 pounds, or 265,934 bushels, valued at \$143,974. The total catch in the vessel fisheries was 2,835,033 pounds, valued at \$181,806.

• In the shore fisheries seines are the most important apparatus employed. The quantity of products taken by them was 1,479,834 pounds, valued at \$50,177, the principal species being shad and alewives. This is the oldest method of fishing on the Delaware River, and some of these seine fisheries have been in operation since before the beginning of the present century. The yield of gill nets was 1,065,581 pounds, valued at \$23,522, more shad being taken in them than in any other form of apparatus. Fyke nets and dip nets produced respectively 86,117 pounds, valued at \$5,429, and 82,713 pounds, valued at \$4,247. Lines, pots, and minor apparatus secured 2,769,230 pounds, valued at \$87,701.

The two tables which follow show the quantity and value of products in the vessel and shore fisheries by each form of apparatus:

Table showing the yield of the vessel fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897.	Table showing	the wield	of the vessel fi	isheries of	Pennsulvania i	n 1897.
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Philadelph	ia County.
Apparatus and species.	Lbs.	Value.
Lines: Blue-fish Flounders Scup Sea bass	31, 545 29, 150	\$321 792 719 36,000
Total Dredges: Oysters	973, 495 1, 861, 538	37, 832 143, 974
Grand total	2,835,033	181, 806

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Table showing, by counties and apparatus of capture, the yield of the shore fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897.

	Buck	s.	Delaw	are.	Lanca	ster.	Philade	lphia.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Seines:								
Alewives, fresh	91,670	\$755	500	\$8			18,667	<b>\$</b> 13
Alewives, salted	278, 832	1,586	10 075	1 100	10,000	<b>e</b> 500	55 100	0 51
Carp	27, 655 7, 600	1,399	18, 075 300	1,103 15	12,000	\$520	55, 160 27, 100	$3,51 \\ 1,52$
Eels							3,900	25
Salmon	314	63						
Shad	694, 440 1, 786	26, 112	240	6 4	83, 932	4,778	41, 200	1,08
Sturgeon	985	168 53	- 60	4			2,400	28
Suckers		939			4,000	155	1,300	7
Sun-fish							800	1
Wall-eyed pike		• • • • • • • •			100	12		
Total	1, 120, 682	31, 455	19, 175	1,136	100,032	5, 465	150, 527	6, 82
Gill nets:								
Alewives			29,000	375			3,666	2
Salmon	100 005	5	36	8	• • • • • • • • • •		24	
Shad		5,621	445, 450 5, 110	9,057 511	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		384, 200	7,7
Sturgeon			8,960	207				
Total	189, 135	5,626	488, 556	10, 158			387, 890	7,7
	100,100	0,020	100,000	10,100			001,000	
Fyke nets: Cat-fish			8,800	592	10,000	700	54,737	2, 9
Eels			300	24	10,000	700	10,630	1, 0
					10.000			
Total			9,100	616	10,000	700	65, 367	3, 9
Dip nets:								
Carp							1,210 800	1
Cat-fish Shad				*******	67,600	3,400	000	
Terrapins					225	38		
Frogs					42	. 7		
Total					67,867	3,445	2,010	10
Lines:				-				
Black bass	100	13			3, 265	330		
Cat-fish		71	500	25	2,007	160		
Eels	1,130	113	900	72	1,211 200	110 20		
Sun-fish	110	5			100	5		
Wall-eved pike					428	54		
Terrapins					600	60		
Turtles	901	66			120	12		
Total	3,571	268	1,400	97	7, 931	751		
Pots:								
Eels			5,800	406			2, 945	2
Other apparatus:								
Cat-fish					2,500	180		
Eels	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				10,500	800		
Suckers		• • • • • • •			900	27		
Total					13, 900	1,007		
Grand total	1, 313, 388	37, 349	524, 031	12,413	199, 730	11,368	608, 739	18, 9
GIGILA DOUGL	1,010,000	01,010	022,001	12, 110	200, 100	12,000	000, 100	20,0

Table showing, by counties and apparatus of capture, the yield of the shore fisheries of Pennsylvania in 1897—Continued.

	Monro	oe.	Northan	npton.	Pik	e.	Yor	k.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Seines: CarpShadSuckers		\$1,150	7,640	<b>\$</b> 529	24, 960	\$1,418	38, 368 200	\$42 2,143 10
Total	17, 400	1,150	7,640	529	24, 960	1,418	39, 418	2, 195
Fyke nets: Cat-fish Eels. Suckers							800 700 150	96 66 4
Total							1,650	166
Dip nets: Shad Frogs							12, 800 36	632
Total							12,836	641
Lines: Black bass Cat-fish Eels.							738 622 2, 778	75 48 300
Total							4, 138	423
Other apparatus: Cat-fish Eels. Suckers							3,000 11,000 1,300	220 820 39 1,079
Grand total	17,400	1,150	7,640	529	24, 960	1,418	73, 342	4,504
Grand Wai	17,400	1,100	1,040	029	24, 900	1,410	15, 542	4, 50

# SUMMARY.

Species.	Pounds.	Value.	Species.	Pounds.	Value.
Seines:			Dip nets:		
Alewives, fresh	110,837	\$900		1,210	\$121
Alewives, salted	278, 832	1,586	Carp. Cat-fish	800	40
Carp	113, 740	6,574	Shad	80,400	4,032
Carp	35,000	1,921	Terrapins	225	38
Eels	3,900	252	Frogs	78	16
Salmon	314	63	2-08%		
Shad	908, 180	37, 166	Total	82,713	4,247
Striped bass		460	T :		
Sturgeon	985	53	Lines:	4 100	410
Suckers	22,900	1,174	Black bass	4, 103	418
Sun-fish	800	16	Cat-fish	4,459	304
Wall-eyed pike	100	12	Eels	6, 019 200	595
			Striped bass Sun-fish	210	20 10
Total	1,479,834	50,177	Wall ared miles		54
			Wall-eyed pike	600	60
Gill nets:			Terrapins. Turtles	1,021	78
Alewives	32,666	397	Turnes	1,021	10
Salmon	100	18	Total	17 040	1 520
Shad	1,018,745	22, 389	10181	17,040	1,539
Striped bass	5, 110	511	Pots:		
Sturgeon	8,960	207	Eels	8,745	701
Total	1,065,581	23, 522	Other annaratus:		
	1,000,001	20,022	Other apparatus: Cat-fish	5,500	400
Fyke nets:			Eels	21,500	1,620
Cat-fish	74, 337	4,320	Suckers	2,200	66
Eels	11 630	1,105	Duckers	2, 200	
Suckers	11,630 150	. 4	Total	29,200	2,086
Total	86, 117	5, 429	Grand total	2, 769, 230	87, 701

### THE WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA AND CHESTER.

The wholesale fish and oyster dealers of Philadelphia handle a great part of the fishery products taken on the Delaware River and Bay, and also considerable quantities from other sections of the country. Since 1897, the year covered by the present investigation, a large wholesale fresh-fish market has been built, taking the place of the former small market. The trade in oysters and fresh, salted, and smoked fish is extensive. Among the fresh-water species there is a large quantity of carp. There were 76 firms in the wholesale trade of Philadelphia, in which 396 persons were employed, and the investment, including cash capital, but exclusive of wages, amounted to \$1,391,601. The products were valued at \$3,937,686.

At Chester there were six wholesale firms, having 24 persons engaged, and an investment of \$11,050. The products, consisting largely of shad, were valued at \$60,046.

The extent of the wholesale fishery trade of Philadelphia and Chester in 1897 is presented in the following table:

Table showing the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of Philadelphia and Chester, Pa., in 1897.

	Philad	lelphia.	Ches	ter.	Tota	ıl.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments Cash capital Wages paid Persons engaged.	76 396	\$762, 701 628, 900 137, 295	6	\$7,850 3,200 1,478	82 420	\$770, 551 632, 100 138, 773
Products handled.	_					
Oysters opened gallons. Oysters in shell bushels. Clams number. Lobsters pounds. Crabs number. Crab meat gallons. Salmon, canned cases. Terrapin number. Fish, fresh pounds. Fish, dried, salted, and smoked, pounds. Caviar pounds.	60,001 938,111 36,232,000 130,000 701,090 5,000 22,000 6,260 35,095,901 18,901,820	51,500 1,084,172 90,580 19,950 7,517 5,000 99,000 13,244 1,418,248 1,148,475	12, 450 160, 000 1, 693, 993	18, 390 560 41, 046	60,001 950,561 36,392,000 130,000 701,090 5,000 22,000 6,260 36,789,894 18,901,820 130	51, 500 1, 102, 562 91, 140 19, 950 7, 517 5, 000 99, 000 13, 244 1, 459, 294 1, 148, 475 50
Value of products		3, 937, 686		60,046		3, 997, 732

# FISHERIES OF DELAWARE.

The fisheries of this State are prosecuted in the Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and to a small extent in the Nanticoke River, a tributary of Chesapeake Bay.

The number of persons engaged in the fisheries in 1897 was 2,392, of whom 120 were on fishing and transporting vessels; 1,888 on boats in the shore fisheries, and 384 in fishery industries on shore.

The number of vessels fishing and transporting was 42, valued with their outfits at \$37,854. The number of boats in the shore fisheries was 953, valued at \$39,349.

The value of apparatus connected with the vessel fisheries, consisting almost entirely of oyster dredges, was \$2,886, while in the shore fisheries numerous forms of apparatus were employed having an aggregate value of \$43,156. The more important of these were gill nets, valued at \$31,037; seines, \$8,676; fyke nets, \$1,125; and pound nets, \$625. The value of shore property and cash capital amounted to \$284,574, the total investment being \$407,819.

The products of the fisheries aggregated 8,647,897 pounds, worth \$252,123. The most important species in value were shad, worth \$47,962; squeteague, \$25,149; perch, \$19,128; striped bass, \$12,033; and alewives, \$11,910. The yield of the oyster fishery was valued at \$63,897, and of the sturgeon fishery \$34,750. Of the latter amount, \$25,736 represents the value of the caviar.

The three tables which follow show by counties the number and value of vessels, boats, and fishing apparatus, the number of persons employed; the value of the shore and accessory property, the amount of cash capital, and the quantity and value of the products of the fisheries of Delaware in the year 1897:

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and shore property employed in the fisheries of Delaware in 1897.

	K	ent.	New	castle.	Su	ssex.	Т	otal.
Items. ,	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Dredges Lines Apparatus—shore fisheries:	211	\$20, 625 3, 900 1, 650 50 11, 145 2, 880 6	5 110 272	\$4,300 265 23,209	10 178 361	\$5,800 1,264 4,995	24 211 18 343 953 72	\$20, 625 3, 900 11, 750 1, 579 39, 349 2, 880 6
Found nets Seines (total length 22,101 yards) Gill nets (total length 246,345 yards) Fyke nets Minor nets Lines Eel pots and spears Lobster pots. Tongs Other apparatus Shore and accessory property. Cash capital. Total.	72 95	2, 330 6, 691 305 180 17 18 682 7 9, 835 1, 500 61, 821	4 23 242 170 1 50	150 1,378 20,742 261 2 41 45 	4 112 515 226 98 558 100 22	475 4, 968 3, 604 559 121 37 196 100 163 57 166, 845 82, 500	8 176 983 656 153 680 100 117	8,676 31,037 1,125 303 95 259 100 845 91 196,374 88,200 407,819

Table showing, by counties, the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Delaware in 1897.

Items.	Kent.	Newcas- tle.	Sussex.	Total.
On vessels fishing On vessels transporting On boats, in shore fisheries Shoresmen		10 496 46	23 816 331	87 33 1,888 384
Total	670	552	1,170	2,392

Table showing, by counties and species, the yield of the fisheries of Delaware in 1897.

0	Ker	ıt.	Newce	astle.	Suss	ex.	Total	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	35, 400	\$550	350,000	\$1,647	1,537,207	\$9,668	1, 922, 607	\$11,865
Alewives, salted			2,000	45			2,000	45
Carp	28, 300	1,442	83,000	3,750			111,300	5, 192
Carp Cat-fish	22,300	1,488	25, 340	1,573	20,650	786	68, 290	3,847
Croakers	215,000	1,470	l		82,600	1,084	297, 600	2,554
Eels	7,410	516	29,800	1,394	91,600	4,442	128,810	6, 352
Flounders					2,000	85	2,000	85
Mullet, fresh					34,700	804	34,700	804
Mullet, salted					3,000	40	3,000	40
Perch	87,800	4,060	41,500	3,276	270,000	11,792	399, 300	19, 128
Pike	10,600	781			30, 650	1,246	41, 250	2,027
Sea bass					1,900	95	1,900	95
Shad	247, 332	7,932	974, 216	26, 926	398, 816	13, 104	1,620,364	47, 962
Squeteague	631, 100	9,087	400	16	809, 380		1,440,880	25, 149
Striped bass	38, 410	3, 160	25,500	2, 365	64,860	6,508	128,770	12,033
Sturgeon	85, 860	2,905	187, 380	5, 638	7, 110	471	280, 350	9, 014
Suckers		1,300	201,000	,	5,300	243	35, 200	1,543
					4 800	240	4,800	240
Tautog			-		155,000	5, 133	1 155, 000	5, 133
Crabs, hard	7,800	136			6,000	120	<sup>2</sup> 13, 800	256
King-crabs		2,025			0,000	120	8 675, 000	2, 025
Shrimp.	0.0,000		320	160			320	160
Lobsters					5,095	459	5, 095	459
Oysters, market	411,600	32,502			232, 960	13,472	4 644, 560	45, 974
Oysters, seed	501, 830	17, 923			202,000	10, 112	5 501, 830	17, 923
Clams.		150			6, 160	1,380	66,800	1,530
Turtle		730	5, 400	293	24,370	1,373	44,570	2, 396
Terrapin		725	1, 156	139	4,031	1,692	8, 322	2,556
Caviar	21,870	8,100	46, 103	17,075	1,506	561	69, 479	25, 736
Total	3,076,087	96, 982	1, 772, 115	64, 297	3, 799, 695	90,844	8, 647, 897	252, 123

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 465,000 in number.

# THE SHAD FISHERY.

The shad fishery of Delaware is prosecuted chiefly in the Delaware and Nanticoke rivers. In the former the yield was 1,368,364 pounds, valued at \$40,717, and in the latter 252,000 pounds, valued at \$7,245.

The following table shows the quantity of shad taken in each county of the State, in number instead of pounds, for the year 1897:

Counties.	No.	Value.
Kent Newcastle. Sussex	65, 955 259, 791 106, 351	\$7, 932 26, 926 13, 104
Total	1 432, 097	47, 962

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 41,400 in number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 337,500 in number. <sup>4</sup> 92,080 bushels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 71,690 bushels.

<sup>6 850</sup> bushels.

#### FISHERIES BY APPARATUS.

The vessel fisheries of this State are confined to Kent County, the catch consisting almost entirely of oysters, of which 339,990 pounds (48,570 bushels), valued at \$24,707, were secured. Some squeteague were taken on lines by vessels which carry out pleasure parties during the summer season. At Lewes, in Sussex County, a few steamers land part of their fish at the menhaden factories, but as these steamers belong in other States their catch has not been credited to Delaware.

In the shore fisheries, so far as the quantity of fish secured is concerned, seines rank first, they having taken 3,677,291 pounds, valued at \$64,498, but in value of catch gill nets are first, having taken 2,577,114 pounds, valued at \$98,598. The principal species taken in seines are alewives, squeteague, and shad, while in gill nets the principal species are shad, sturgeon, and squeteague. The yield by oyster tongs is next in importance, its value being \$39,190. Fyke nets caught 157,310 pounds, valued at \$6,469, and pound nets 93,770 pounds, valued at \$2,197. Lines, pots, spears, miscellaneous nets, and other minor forms of apparatus were also used. A small lobster fishery, with pots, is carried on at Lewes. This is the southernmost point on the Atlantic seaboard where the lobster fishery is prosecuted.

The two tables which follow show the products of the vessel and shore fisheries, by each form of apparatus, for the year 1897:

Table showing the yield of the vessel fisheries of Delaware in 1897.

	Kent Co	ounty.
Apparatus and species.	Lbs.	Value.
Lines: Squeteague	9,400	\$188
Dredges: Oysters, market Oysters, seed	167, 160 172, 830	18, 53 6, 17
Total	339, 990	24, 70
Grand total	349, 390	24, 89

Table showing, by counties and apparatus of capture, the yield of the shore fisheries of Delaware in 1897.

<b>b</b>	Ken	it.	Newca	stle.	Susse	ex.	Total.	
Apparatus and species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Gill nets:		,						
Alewives	3,600	\$60	52,800 20,000	\$440 600	15,500	\$90	71, 900 20, 000	\$590 600
Cat-fish			20,000	000	600	32	600	32
Croakers	88,000	440			38,000	190	126,000	630
Mullet					1,200	24	1,200	24
Perch	48,000	2,542	40, 400	3,232	78,700	3,633	167, 100	9,407
Pike	8,500	627			6,700	396	15, 200	1,023
Shad	219,644	6,672	970, 176	26,804	197, 476	6,027	1,387,296	39,503
Squeteague	197, 200	3,534			164,700	3,354	361,900	6,888
Striped bass	26,210	1,940	6, 100	814	15,000	1,120	47,310	3,874
Sturgeon	85, 860	2,905	187, 380	5,638	7,010	468	280, 250	9,011
Suckers	23,600	1,048			5,300	243	28,900	1,291
Caviar	21,870	8,100	46, 103	17,075	1,485	550	69, 458	25,725
Total	722, 484	27,868	1, 322, 959	54,603	531,671	16, 127	2, 577, 114	98, 598

Table showing the yield of the shore fisheries of Delaware in 1897—Continued.

Apparatus and species.	Ker	1t.	Newca	stle.	Susse	ex.	Tota	.1.
Apparatus and species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value:	Lbs.	Value.
Pound nets:								
Alewives					22,000	\$225	22,000	\$22
Cat-fish			600	\$60	1,300	65	22,000 1,900	12
Croakers					25,000	125	25,000	128
Eels					100	8	100	
Perch			300	12	15,650	803	15, 950	81
Shad			400	16	4,040 23,200	182 528	4,040 23,600	189 54
Strined hass			600	60	460	46	1,060	100
Striped bass Terrapin			120	67	100	10	120	6
Total			2,020	215	91,750	1,982	93,770	2, 19
Seines:								
Alewives, fresh	31,800	\$490	297, 200	1,207	1, 459, 707	9,173	1,788,707	10,87
Alewives, salted			2,000	45	1, 100, 101	0,270	2,000	4
Carp	21,000	1,050	63,000	3, 150			84,000	4,20
Cat-fish	1.000	40	10,840	636	18,750	689	30, 590	1,36
Croakers		1,030			16,600	649	143, 600	1,67
Eels					54,000	2,270	54,000	2,27
Flounders					2,000	85	2,000	8
Mullet, fresh				•••••	33, 500 3, 000	780 40	33,500 3,000	78
Perch	32,800	1,224	800	32	156, 350	6,704	189, 950	7. 96
Pike	32,000	2,222	0.00	02	17, 950	550	17, 950	55
Shad	22,888	1,044	4,040	122	193, 700	6,760	220, 628	7,92
Squeteague	397,000	4,830			612, 380	11,821	1,009,380	16,65
Striped bass	12, 200	1,220	18,800	1,491	49, 400	5,342	80, 400	8, 05
Sturgeon					100	3	100	
Terrapin	3,090	710	36	12	3, 489	1,072	6,615	1,79
Crabs, hard	4,800	96			6,000	120 11	10 800 21	21
Caviar	CEO FEO	71 704	000 710	C COF				
Total	653, 578	11,734	396, 716	6,695	2, 626, 947	46,069	3, 677, 241	64, 49
Fyke nets:								
Alewives					40,000	180	40,000	18
Cat-fish	20, 300	1,398	13,900	877	500		34, 200	2,27
Eels Perch	2,910 4,600	246 190	15,000	722	500 19,300	20 652	18, 410 23, 900	98 84
Pike	2,100	154			19,000	002	2, 100	15
Suckers	6,300	252					6,300	25
Turtle	14, 400	714			18,000	1,064	32, 400	1,77
Total	50,610	2,954	28, 900	1,599	77,800	1,916	157, 310	6, 46
Minor nets:								
Carp	7,300	392					7, 300	39
Cat-fish	1,000	50					1,000	5
Perch		104					2, 400	10
Shad		216	900	100	3,600	135	8,400	35. 16
ShrimpCrabs, soft			320	160	155,000	5, 133	320 155, 000	5, 13
Turtle		******		• • • • • • • •	3, 200	160	3, 200	16
Total	15,500	762	320	160	161,800	5,428	177, 620	6, 35
	10,000	102	520	100	101, 800	0,420	177,020	0,00
Lines:					0.000	400	0.000	30
Croakers					3,000	120	3,000	30
Pike		******		• • • • • • •	6,000 1,900	300 95	6,000 1,900	99
Squeteague	27,500	535		*******	9, 100	343	36,600	878
Tautog	21,000	000			4,800	240	4,800	24
Crabs, hard	3,000	40			2,000		3,000	40
Total	30,500	575			24,800	1,098	55, 300	1, 673
					====	= -, 400		
Pots and spears:	4,500	270	14 900	672	37,000	2,144	56, 300	3,080
Lobsters	4, 500	270	14,800	072	5,095	2,144	5, 095	3,000
Total	4,500	270	14,800	672	42,095	2,603	61, 395	3, 54
	4,000	210	14,000	014	42,050	2,000	01, 555	0, 0 K
Tongs:	044 440	10.000			000 000	10 450	A77 400	07 444
Oysters, market	244, 440	13, 968	*********	*****	232, 960	13,472	477, 400	27, 440
Oysters, seed	329,000	11,750	***************************************			10.450	329,000	11, 750
Total	573, 440	25, 718		******	232, 960	13,472	806, 400	39, 190
Other apparatus:								
Clams	640	150			6, 160	1,380	6,800	1,530
King crabs	675,000	2,025		••••••		140	675,000	2,025
Turtle	400	16	5,400	293	3,170	149	8,970	458 698
Terrapin	45	15	1,000	60	542	620	1,587	
	676, 085	2,206	6,400	353	9,872	2, 149	692, 357	4, 708
Total								
Grand total	2,726,697	72, 087	1,772,115	64, 297	3, 799, 695	90,844	8, 298, 507	227, 228

### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

The menhaden factories in Delaware are located at Lewes, in Sussex County. After the season of 1897 had closed they were purchased by the American Fisheries Company. In 1897 there were three factories in operation, valued at \$150,000, in which 105 persons were engaged. The amount of cash capital employed was \$50,000. The vessels supplying the factories with fish were owned in other States, and have therefore not been included in the following table showing the extent of the industry in Delaware:

Items.	No.	Value.
Factories	100, 000, 000 7, 700	\$150,000 50,000 125,000 92,850 69,300

# THE KING-CRAB INDUSTRY.

The preparation of fertilizer from king-crabs in Delaware is carried on in Kent County. The property used in the business is valued at \$3,000, and six persons only are employed. Six hundred and seventy-five thousand king crabs, costing \$4,050, were utilized to make 225 tons of fertilizer, worth \$6,975.

#### THE WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE.

The wholesale trade in fishery products in Delaware is centered chiefly at Wilmington and Seaford. At the former place the trade is principally in fresh fish, shad being the most important species, and at the latter oysters are the most important product. There are a number of shucking houses at Seaford where the greater part of the oysters are opened before shipment to market. At various other localities in the State shad, sturgeon, and other species are handled in small quantities. The following table shows the extent of the wholesale trade at Wilmington and Seaford in 1897:

•	Wilmi	ngton.	Seaf	ord.	Total.	
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments	6	\$15,300 4,200	226	\$11,000 32,500	12	\$26, 300 36, 700
Products handled.						
Oysters opened gallons. Oysters in shell bushels. Clams. Crabs, hard Fish, fresh pounds,	12, 120 384, 000 165, 000 859, 930	10, 296 1, 283 1, 650 32, 718	178, 500	145, 556 6, 320	178, 500 12, 120 384, 000 165, 000 1, 038, 680	145, 556 10, 296 1, 283 1, 650 39, 038
Value of products		45, 947		151, 876		197, 823

### FISHERIES OF MARYLAND.

The fisheries of Maryland are prosecuted chiefly on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. This bay, the greater part of which is within the jurisdiction of Maryland, is the largest on the coast of the United States, and may properly be regarded as the world's greatest natural oyster-producing area. In addition to the great output of oysters, for which it has long been remarkable, it also produces large quantities of fish of various species, crabs, shrimp, clams (Venus mercenaria), terrapin, and turtles.

The rivers flowing into the Chesapeake, some of which are of considerable importance to navigation, also contribute very largely to the fishery resources of the State. The more important of these are the Potomac, which forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia on the west and south, the Patuxent, Susquehanna, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico, and Pocomoke. All of these rivers have fisheries of greater or less importance, the larger ones being especially noted for their abundant yield of shad.

The principal localities or fishing centers of the State are Baltimore, Annapolis, and Havre de Grace, on the western shore, and St. Michaels, Oxford, Cambridge, and Crisfield, on the eastern shore. The fishing operations are, however, not confined to these localities, but are prosecuted more or less extensively at almost every village or settlement along the shores.

Considering that only one county of Maryland reaches the seacoast, and that all the others are located on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the fisheries of the State are very extensive. They surpass, in value of products, those of any other State in the Middle Atlantic region.

The number of persons employed on vessels fishing and transporting fishery products in 1897 was 8,087; on boats used in various branches of shore fisheries, 18,540; in oyster canneries, shucking and packing houses, 16,185; a total of 42,812.

The fishing fleet comprised 1,419 vessels, engaged in fishing and transporting, having a net register of 23,670 tons and valued at \$1,078,560. Their outfits, consisting chiefly of provisions, were valued at \$265,982. In the shore fisheries there were 10,077 boats used, having a value of \$562,455.

The various forms of apparatus of capture used on vessels were oyster and crab dredges, oyster tongs, seines, lines, and eel pots, the value of which was \$67,537. The apparatus used in the shore or boat fisheries consisted principally of seines, gill nets, pound nets, trap nets, weirs, fyke nets, trammel nets, lines, eel pots, spears, oyster and crab dredges, and oyster tongs, valued at \$328,122; the total value of apparatus being \$395,659.

The value of oyster canneries, oyster and crab houses, wholesale fish establishments, and all other shore property connected with the fisheries was \$1,878,669, the amount of cash or working capital required in conducting the various branches of trade in fishery products was \$1,640,285, and the total investment in the fisheries and related industries, including vessels, outfits, boats, apparatus of capture, shore and accessory property, and cash capital, amounted to \$5,821,610.

The products taken by all kinds of apparatus consisted of 28,213,744 pounds of fish, fresh and salted, valued at \$500,745; soft crabs 12,347,637 in number, valued at \$177,637; hard crabs 15,999,948 in number, valued at \$39,949; shrimp, 1,020 pounds, valued at \$510; crawfish, 2,908 pounds, valued at \$262; oysters, 7,254,934 bushels, valued at \$2,885,202; clams, 15,286 bushels, valued at \$8,842; turtles, 5,465 pounds, valued at \$289, and terrapin, principally diamond-back, 7,266 pounds, valued at \$3,226; the total value, including 1,594 pounds of caviar, valued at \$644, being \$3,617,306.

Oysters were taken in greater abundance than any other species, the catch comprising nearly 80 per cent of the value of the entire product. The crab catch is next in importance, aggregating in number of soft and hard crabs 28,347,585, and in value \$217,586. The shad is also an important species; the quantity taken and sold fresh was 5,779,563 pounds, valued at \$158,865, besides which 20,000 pounds, valued at \$500, were sold in a salted condition. Alewives are also very abundant, the quantity sold fresh being 11,727,199 pounds, valued at \$72,657, and salted 5,408,900 pounds, valued at \$50,676. Various other species, as blue-fish, butter-fish, carp, cat-fish, croakers, eels, menhaden, white and yellow perch, pike, squeteague, striped bass, sturgeon, and suckers, are also taken in considerable quantities. The diamond-back terrapin, which has heretofore been a prominent species in this section, has largely decreased in abundance. The catch of menhaden is also not so large as it has been in previous years, chiefly from the fact that while a number of vessels belonging to Maryland were engaged in this fishery they were chartered in Virginia and their catch has been properly credited to that State.

The three following tables exhibit the number of persons, the number and value of vessels, boats, and apparatus of capture, the value of the shore and accessory property, the amount of cash capital employed, and the quantity and value of the products of the fisheries of Maryland in 1897:

Persons employed.

To cart is	How engaged.	 ٠.	,	No.
On vessels fishing On vessels transporting		 		6, 96 1, 12
n shore or boat fisheries. Shoresmen		 		18, 54 16, 18
Total	••••••			42, 81

Table of apparatus and capital.

Items,	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	1,087 13,162	\$650, 275	Apparatus—shore fisheries—		
Outfit	10, 102	218, 044	Pound nets	839	\$80,340
Vessels transporting.	332	428, 285	Trap nets and weirs	17	775
Tonnage	10,508		Fyke nets	7, 117	23, 108
Outfit		47, 938	Trammel nets (total length,	0.1	0.000
Boats	10,077	562, 455	6,504 yards)	31	2, 320
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:			Minor nets	833	1,915
Oyster dredges or scrapes	3,877	65, 306	Lines		2, 233
Crab dredges or scrapes	119	475	Eel pots	3, 360	1,770
Tongs	72	560	Spears	50	113
Seines	2	415	Oyster dredges or scrapes	1,837	23, 511
Lines	1	5	Crab dredges or scrapes	2,687	9, 819
Eel pots	1,550	776	Tongs	11, 119	66, 087
Apparatus—shore fisheries:	1,000		Shore and accessory property	,	1, 878, 669
Seines (total length, 73,866			Cash capital		1, 640, 285
yards)	328	38, 867	Ottoba Caprata		1,010,200
Gill nets (total length, 938,888	020	00,001	Total		5, 821, 610
yards)	8, 464	77, 264	100000		0,021,010

# Table of products.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	11, 727, 199	\$72,657	Sea bass		\$690
Alewives, salted	5, 408, 900	50,676	Shad, fresh	5, 779, 563	158, 865
Alewives, smoked		120	Shad, salted	20,000	500
Black bass	6, 765	613	Sheepshead	200	12
Blue-fish	186, 708	7,156	Spanish mackerel	9,762	833
Bonito	1,000	50	Spots	2, 928	139
Butter-fish	87, 040	2,348	Squeteague	597, 179	14, 792
Carp	110, 925	3,825	Striped bass		70, 045
Cat-fish	578, 021	19,644	Sturgeon	145, 569	5,008
Cero	1,000	50	Suckers	83, 030	1,801
Croakers	236, 295	2,889	Sun-fish	4,000	152
Drum	43,000	386	Crabs, soft	14, 115, 879	177,637
Eels	406, 744	14,684	Crabs, hard	25, 333, 316	39, 949
Flounders	27, 357	1,097	Shrimn '	1,020	510
Hickory shad	3,752	53	Craw-fish	2,908	262
King-fish	1,000	35	Oysters	350, 784, 538	2, 885, 202
Menhaden	353, 100	365	Clams	4 122, 288	8,842
Mullet	1,500	60	Turtles	5, 465	289
Perch, white	925, 545	49, 963	Terrapins	7, 266	3, 226
Perch, yellow	395, 735	12, 283	Caviar		644
Pike	114, 710	8, 919			
Pompano	310	35	Total	88, 588, 018	3, 617, 306

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 12,347,637 in number.

The catch of hard and soft crabs, clams, and oysters in Maryland for 1897, which, for purposes of comparison, have been shown in the general products tables in pounds, are presented in the following table in number and bushels:

Products.	No.	Value.
Crabs, hard	15, 999, 948 12, 347, 637 15, 286 7, 254, 934	\$39, 949 177, 637 8, 842 2, 885, 202

#### THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

The State is divided by the Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River, which flows into its head waters, into two great sections. In the eastern part of the State there are 9 counties, all of which are interested in the fisheries. These are Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester. They

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 15,999,948 in number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 7,254,934 bushels.

<sup>4 15,286</sup> bushels.

are all located on the Chesapeake except Worcester, which borders on the Atlantic Ocean and has a coast line about 35 miles long. Of the 14 counties in the western part of the State, 7 have fishery interests. These are Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Calvert, on the bay; Prince George and Charles, on the Potomac River, and St. Mary, bordering the Potomac and Patuxent rivers and the bay.

The counties having the most important fisheries were Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Dorchester, Somerset, and Talbot. The number of persons employed in the industry in Anne Arundel County was 2,893, the amount of capital invested \$160,370, and the value of the products \$263,366. In Baltimore County the number of persons employed was 13,823, capital invested \$3,422,885, and the value of the products \$254,887. The large number of persons employed and amount of capital invested in this county are chiefly due to the extensive oystercanning industry and opened-oyster trade of the city of Baltimore. The products of the fisheries proper do not equal those of Anne Arundel County. The fisheries of Dorchester County gave employment to 5,963 persons, the capital invested amounted to \$570,911, and the value of the products to \$684,847. The number of persons employed in Somerset County was 7,069, capital invested \$755,420, and the products were valued at \$671,365. Talbot county had 3,011 persons employed, \$262,069 invested, and the value of the products These counties were also the most prominent ones in was \$384,383. the vessel fisheries. The largest number of vessels was in Somerset and Dorchester, the former having 433 and the latter 394. The fisheries of Worcester County were also important, the value of its products amounting to \$307,030, being surpassed in this respect only by Dorchester, Somerset, and Talbot counties. The oyster fisheries were of greatest importance in Dorchester County, the crab fisheries in Somerset, and, in value, the shad fisheries in Talbot.

The three following tables show the extent of the fisheries in each county of Maryland in 1897:

Table showing the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

Counties.	In vessel fisheries.	On transporting vessels.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shores- men.	Total.
Anne Arundel	105	77	2,352	359	2,893
Baltimore	1,581	395	161	11,686	13, 82
Calvert	180	52	1,217	73	1,52
Caroline			361		36
Cecil			633	32	66
Charles		11	658	30	71
Oorchester	2,006	186	2,741	1,030	5, 96
Harford		11	570	275	85
cent		41	1,260		1, 31
Prince George			142	[	14
Queen Anne		27	1,135		1, 16
t. Mary	70	56	1,039		1, 16
Somerset	2,285	169	2,790	1,825	7,06
Talbot	628	56	1,585	742	3,01
wicomico	79	22	1,036	112	1,24
Worcester		22	860	21	90
Total	6,962	1,125	18,540	16, 185	42, 81

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and shore property employed in the fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

74	Anne A	rundel.	Balt	timore.	Ca	lvert.	Caro	oline.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Valué.
Vessels fishing Tonnage	27 216	\$9,665	183 4, 459	\$230, 385	27 342	<b>\$10,955</b>		
Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage	34 442	3, 209 20, 775	92 4, 334	59, 470 194, 050	14 451	5, 045 12, 200		
OutfitBoats	921	3,062 67,000	73	18, 802 3, 031	565	1,970 35,350	159	\$1,697
Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Oyster dredges or scrapes Tongs	38 35	815 224	629	12,671	106 15	1,598 192		
Apparatus—shore fisheries:				5				
Seines Gill nets Pound nets	60	2,376 466 6,240	13 21 10	3, 650 385 850	10 17 36	965 160 5, 950	506 15	1,835 5,079 800
Trap nets and weirs Fyke nets Trammel nets	25	290 210	806 806	2,110			52	233
Minor nets. Lines. Eel pots.	198	94 136 98	82	30	15	5		
Oysfer dredges or scrapes	17 1,467	425 9,353 20,532	4	125 1,533,807	70 1,148	1,050 8,857 1,535	******	5, 190
Cash capital		15, 400 160, 370		1, 363, 460 3, 422, 885	.,	85, 832		14, 834
TA	,Ce	ecil.	Ch	arles.	Dor	chester.	Har	rford.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tongage			3 22	\$1,450	344 2, 929	<b>\$147</b> , 335		
Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit			4 95	525 2,650	50 2, 171	52, 457 79, 450	5 49	\$6,850
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	276	\$12,873	313	420 13,670	1,642	7, 604 94, 082	237	360 20, 155
Oyster dredges or scrapes. Crab dredges or scrapes Tongs			6	105	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,352\\ 19\\ 12 \end{vmatrix}$	21, 940 57 87		
Apparatus—shore fisheries:	14		6	9 950	1,550	776	14	9, 615
Seines Gill nets Pound nets	234 144	4,745 9,583 10,280	239 66	3, 250 7, 279 5, 675	771 137	3, 214 10, 810	356 16	10, 454 1, 460
Trap nets and weirs Fyke nets Trammel nets Minor nets	4,322	9, 245 160 21	4	20	72 12 134	368 35 325	1,285 14 7	3, 144 1, 916 350
Lines Eel pots Oyster dredges or scrapes	905	486	88 11	3 45 77	753 678	171 374 7,523	506	29 345
Crab dredges or scrapes		9, 200	305	1,453 5,350	198 2,277	594 13, 466 62, 528 67, 300		43, 198 6, 000
Cash capital						,		

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and shore property employed in the fisheries of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

Items.	K	e <b>nt.</b>	Princ	e George.	Quee	en Anne.	St. 1	Mary.
rems.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	2 25 17 341 711	\$1,375 900 11,150 2,008 40,627	55	\$1,401	11 187 641	\$8,260 1,315 31,231	14 118 19 344 539	\$5,450 2,048 13,050 2,239 19,540
Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Oyster dredges or scrapes. Seines. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Gill nets	2 34 2,306	415 1,324 23,323	14 30	2,640 610	59 145	1, 597 1, 034	28 2 12	407 375 585
Pound nets. Trap nets and weirs. Fyke nets. Minor nets. Lines Eel pots.	98 175 54	7,110 2,705 407 18	8 1	570 15 40	26 90 172	3, 120 773 245 84	30	9, 105 8 64 38
Oyster dredges or scrapes Tongs	750	4,500 6,634 102,496		915	792	4,878 4,556 57,093	74 814	704 4,135 1,120 58,868

Items.	Son	nerset.	Та	lbot.	Wic	omico.	Word	cester.	To	otal.
items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit		\$179,545 71,746	92 835	\$57,015 21,175	14 124	\$7,100 1,469			1,087 13,162	\$650, 275 218, 044
Vessels transporting	1,350	46, 750 6, 951	19 383	18, 250	8 146	5, 700 837	7 215	435	10,508	428, 285
Boats	1,720 1,298	116, 690 21, 442	1,050 368	65, 123 5, 520	669 52	26, 761 808		13,224	10,077	65, 306
Crab dredges or scrapes Tongs Seines	100	418 45							119 72 2	475 560 415
Eel pots							• • • • •		1,550	776
Seines. Gill nets Pound nets Trap nets and weirs	34	510 4,885	1,240 101 5	200 4,157 7,335 150	588 21	225 5,821 3,150	106 1,898 1	5,655 4,604 3,000	*328 †8, 464 839	38, 867 77, 264 80, 340 775
Fyke nets	24	445 541	43	394	223	3,401	69		7,117 131 833	23, 108 2, 320 1, 915
Lines Eel pots Spears		102 33 113	88	780 44	179	143 109	138	153	3, 360	2, 233 1, 770
Oyster dredges or scrapes Crab dredges or scrapes Tongs	897	12,725 9,225 6,828	68 1,115	680 7, 224	18 653	202 3,924	305	1,469	1,837 2,687 11,119	23, 511 9, 819 66, 087
Shore and accessory property Cash capital		113, 876 162, 550				3,635		_,		1, 878, 669 1, 640, 285
Total		755, 420		262, 069		65, 347		55, 779		5, 821, 610

<sup>\*</sup>Total length of seines, 73,866 yards. † Total length of gill nets, 938,888 yards. † Total length of trammel nets, 6,504 yards.

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

Gi	Cec	il.	Char	les.	Dorch	ester.	Harfor	rd.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
lewives, fresh	1, 908, 440	\$8,847	1, 153, 000	\$5,336	1, 122, 484	\$7,727	1,682,520	\$8,568
llewives, salted	1,785,360	15, 966	248,000	1,580	.,,	**,	3, 279, 740	31, 898
llewives, smoked							3,360	12
Black bass	5, 280	520					675	5
Blue-fish		3.43	1,350	48 25	8, 100	318	2,150	10
Carp	6, 100 76, 645	$ \begin{array}{c c} 141 \\ 2,763 \end{array} $	820 33, 130	880	55, 325	1,820	3,820 54,427	120
roakers	10,040	2, 100	1,000	20	7,250	1,820	. 04, 421	1,97
Orum			1,000	20	400	4		
Cels	71,830	2,238	4,200	192	89, 910	3,594	52, 360	1,98
Flounders			300	6	1,625	63		-,
fenhaden					5,000	5		
Perch, white	179, 787	8,020	53,858	2,595	29, 175	1,683	53, 290	3,00
erch, yellow	131,760	4,046	11, 150	279	9,875	290	17,600	47
Pike	19,692	1,687	735, 732	14,825	3,233	257	4,898	39
had, salted	680, 281	18,824	20,000	500	449, 590	15,559	432, 361	11,66
heepshead			20,000	300	200	12		
pots					600	48		
queteague			. 1, 625	61	7,550	262		
triped bass	85, 540	7,276	74,064	3,669	28, 312	2, 112	133, 178	9,84
turgeon			12, 984	628	42, 215	1,660		
uckers	25, 100	520			4,020	107	17,400	33
un-fish	850	30			100 705	0.050	150	
crabs, soft			5,600	36	199,767 1,356,250	8, 976		
rabs, hard			833	75	1, 550, 250	10,635		
vsters			524, 230	29, 147	13, 212, 059	627, 575		
urtles	1,400	49	022,200	20,121	1,300	65		4
errapin	_,				3,652	1,905		
aviar			954	420				
Total	4, 978, 065	70, 927	2, 882, 830	60, 322	16, 637, 892	684, 847	5, 737, 929	70, 549

Connaine	Some	rset.	Talb	oot.	Wicon	nico.	Worces	ter.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Blue-fish Bonito	139, 600 25, 190	\$665 651	455, 720 63, 320	\$3,186 2,515	426, 440 100	\$2,482 6	592, 200 14, 840 1, 000	\$4,563 696 50
Butter-fish	9, 235	3 314	21,890	636	640 80, 404	25 3,386	86,000 4,600 1,000	2, 320 143 50
Croakers	163, 700 32, 100	$1,099 \\ 277$	880	27			16,000 10,500	516 105
Eels	35, 276 2, 000	1,133 46	. 18,100 900	593 36	9, 350 3, 450	431 153	11,500 1,800 1,000	492 72 35
Menhaden	69, 400	90					73,500 1,500	138
Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike	11,885	332	28,780 8,750 2,410	1,268 395 167	29, 330 10, 200 5, 374	2, 157 330 533	201, 665 1, 500 17, 870	11, 913 63 553
Pompano Sea bass	110	11					200 8, 200	24 410
Shad, fresh	99,310 600	3,071 48	729, 395 2, 400	21, 068 212	457, 052	17,580	72,500 800 1,200	2, 576 96 52
Squeteague	5, 725	1,258 $348$	9, 250 19, 350	366 1,377	705 18,526	43 1,567	390, 700 76, 940	9, 214 10, 965
Sturgeon Suckers Crabs, soft	735 3, 395, 337	27 141,349	1,400 $150,042$	32 5,558	80, 985 9, 250	2,323 188	4,500	220
Crabs, hard Oysters	632, 667 8, 944, 558 49, 368	5, 344 510, 669 3, 780	2, 231, 793 7, 055, 874	14,511 332,436	1,717,450	96, 956	2, 250, 507 72, 920	256, 642 5, 062
Turtles	1,143	850			$2,765 \\ 2,231$	175 248	12, 920	0,002
Total	13,706,289	671,365	10, 800, 254	384, 383	2,854,252	128,583	3, 914, 942	307, 030

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fisheries of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

Charles	Anne Ar	undel.	Baltin	nore.	Calv	ert.	Caroli	ne.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Llewives, fresh Llewives, salted	928, 000 3, 000	\$4,404 72	134, 267	\$428	626, 400	\$3,580	247, 640	\$1,771
Blue-fish	23, 560	1,057	4, 100	144	4,550	194		
arp	28,660	1,446	36, 990	1,110	3,550	117	1,550	40
at-fish	20, 170	880	46, 250	958	7, 200	285	11,330	411
roakers	12,750	443	2,400	48	19,700	296		
els	33, 475	1,289	26, 028	561	1,640	55	1,950	77
lounders	05.000	40			7, 150	293		
fenhaden	25, 200 24, 530	1 600	33, 219	1,686	8,425	331	22, 470	943
erch, white	15, 350	$1,600 \\ 501$	104,600	2, 213	2,630	84	11, 310	562
erch, yellow	2,795	160	* 40,798	3,846	2,000	0.1	1,940	144
ea bass	2,700	100	8,000	280			1,010	
had, fresh	171, 375	4,877	30,800	770	160, 120	3,516	657, 596	17, 159
queteague	45, 475	1,799	3,300	99	15, 200	456		
triped bass	24, 950	1,870	66, 320	4, 406	42,100	2,819	10, 132	776
turgeon					350	15		
uckers	700	19	9,300	181	700	21	4,380	129
un-fish	3,000	120						
rabs, soft rabs, hard	154, 461 220, 200	8,398 1,685						
hrimp	220, 200	1,000	1,020	510				
Ovsters	4,093,369	232, 681	3, 300, 010	237, 647	1,903,055	138, 168		
Perrapin	20	23	0,000,020		220	200		
aviar					40	14		
				l <del></del>				
Total	5, 831, 040	263, 366	3,847,402	254, 887	2,803,030	150, 444	970, 298	22,012
	Ker	nt.	Prince C	leorge.	Queen	Anne.	St. Ma	ry.
Crocorod					- Quoon			
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Mewives, fresh	778, 560	<b>\$5,514</b>				1		Value. \$10,249
Alewives, fresh			Lbs. 529, 700	Value. \$2,482	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	
Newives, fresh Newives, salted Black bass	778, 560 92, 800	\$5,514 1,160	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs. 396, 760	Value. \$2,855	Lbs. 605, 468	\$10,249
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish	778, 560 92, 800	\$5,514 1,160	Lbs. 529, 700	Value. \$2,482	Lbs. 396, 760 7, 650	Value. \$2,855	Lbs. 605, 468	\$10, 249 919
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000	\$5,514 1,160 269 -90	Lbs., 529, 700 810 3, 965	Value. \$2,482 37	Lbs.  396, 760  7, 650 17, 180	\$2,855	Lbs. 605, 468 23, 398 5, 290	\$10, 249 919 139
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Cat-fish	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800	\$5,514 1,160 269 -90 2,355	Lbs. 529, 700	Value. \$2,482	Zbs.  396, 760  7, 650 17, 180 46, 810	\$2,855 	Lbs. 605, 468 23, 398 5, 290 7, 675	\$10, 249 919 139 175
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000	\$5,514 1,160 269 -90	Lbs., 529, 700 810 3, 965	Value. \$2,482 37	Lbs.  396, 760  7, 650 17, 180	\$2,855	Lbs. 605, 468 23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415	
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Bue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Eels Flounders	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850	\$5,514 1,160 269 -90 2,355 36	Lbs., 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130	\$2,482 37 1,472	7,650 17,180 46,810 2,350	\$2,855 	23, 598 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Larp Cat-fish Toakers Eels Tounders Hickory shad	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850	\$5,514 1,160 269 -90 2,355 36	Lbs., 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130	\$2,482 37 1,472	7,650 17,180 46,810 2,350	\$2,855 	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Gels Hickory shad Menhaden	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364	Lbs., 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78	Tbs.  396, 760  7, 650  17, 180  46, 810  2, 350  32, 620	Value.  \$2,855  232 451 1,187 56 1,366	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Cels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705	\$5,514 1,160 269 90 2,355 36 364	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555	\$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172	7, 650 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366	23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524	\$10, 249 \$19, 249 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Gels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382	2, 350 396, 760 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Eels Tounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400 2, 300	Value.  \$2,482  37  146  1,472  78  1,172  382  151	7, 650 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560 1, 790	\$2,855 	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Larp Cat-fish Looakers Eels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Shad, fresh	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382	2, 350 396, 760 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206	23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Eels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Shad, fresh Spanish mackerel	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400 2, 300	Value.  \$2,482  37  146  1,472  78  1,172  382  151	7, 650 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560 1, 790	\$2,855 	23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Eels Tounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Shad, fresh panish mackerel Boots Goueteague	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377 881 13, 733	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 222, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858	19, 088 25, 560 11, 790 118, 476	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 1,45 4,473	23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958
Alewives, fresh Alewives, satted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Eels Tounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Chad, fresh Counters	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377 881 13, 733	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400 2, 300	Value.  \$2,482  37  146  1,472  78  1,172  382  151	7, 650 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560 1, 790	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584 46, 354	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958 2, 406
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Lat-fish Croakers Cels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, wellow Plke Shad, fresh Spanish mackerel Spots Gueteague Striped bass Sturgeon	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708 201, 909	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377 881 13, 733 13, 205	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858 1,036	19, 088 25, 560 17, 190 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560 1, 790 118, 476	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473 183 6,369	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958 2, 406
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Lat-fish Croakers Cels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Shad, fresh Spanish mackerel Spanish mackerel Stiped bass Gurgeon Buckers	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708 2, 740 201, 909	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 31, 377 881 13, 733 13, 205	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 222, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858	19, 088 25, 560 17, 190 118, 476 2, 350 32, 620 2, 350 32, 620 2, 350 2, 580 1, 790 118, 476 2, 830	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473 183 6,369	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584 46, 354 3, 800	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958 2, 406 135
Mewives, fresh Mewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Lat-fish Croakers Cels Flounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Like Like Like Like Like Like Like Like	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708 201, 909 2, 400 76, 080	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377 881 13, 733 13, 205	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858 1,036	19, 088 25, 560 17, 190 118, 476 2, 350 32, 620 2, 350 32, 620 2, 830 1, 790 118, 476	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473 183 6,369 75 7,515	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584 46, 354 3, 800  18, 000	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958 2, 406 135
Mewives, fresh Alewives, satted Alewives, satted Black bass Blue-fish Arp Coakers Blue-fish Broakers	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708 2, 740 201, 909	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 31, 377 881 13, 733 13, 205	22, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 1,46 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858 1,036 128	19, 088 25, 560 17, 190 118, 476 2, 350 32, 620 2, 350 32, 620 2, 350 2, 580 1, 790 118, 476 2, 830	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473 183 6,369	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584 46, 354 3, 800	\$10, 249 \$19, 249 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124
Mewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Lat-fish Croakers Cels Tounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Black Black fresh Blanish mackerel Blots Blueteague Briped bass Blurgeon Bluckers Crabs, soft Crabs, hard Crabsh	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708 2, 740 201, 909 2, 400 76, 080 282, 533	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377 881 13, 733 13, 205 70 5, 166 8, 232	Lbs. 529, 700 810 3, 965 39, 130 2, 600 22, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 146 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858 1,036	19, 088 25, 560 17, 180 46, 810 2, 350 32, 620 19, 088 25, 560 1, 790 118, 476 6, 100 84, 257 2, 830 122, 192 528, 440	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473 183 6,369 75 7,515 3,906	Lbs.  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584 46, 354 3, 800  18, 000 75, 833	\$10, 249  139 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958 2, 406 135 675 600
Alewives, fresh Alewives, satted Black bass Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Croakers Eels Tounders Hickory shad Menhaden Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Chad, fresh Counters	778, 560 92, 800 8, 400 3, 000 63, 800 850 10, 705 178, 964 29, 200 11, 610 544, 708 201, 909 2, 400 76, 080	\$5, 514 1, 160 269 90 2, 355 36 364 11, 039 1, 377 881 13, 733 13, 205	22, 555 12, 400 2, 300 186, 182	Value. \$2,482 37 1,46 1,472 78 1,172 382 151 3,858 1,036 128	19, 088 25, 560 17, 190 118, 476 2, 350 32, 620 2, 350 32, 620 2, 830 1, 790 118, 476	\$2,855 232 451 1,187 56 1,366 1,100 1,206 145 4,473 183 6,369 75 7,515	Lbs.  605, 468  23, 398 5, 290 7, 675 9, 415 5, 200 10, 132 3, 752 180, 000 28, 524 3, 850  254, 085 5, 962 1, 128 26, 584 46, 354 3, 800  18, 000	\$10, 249 919 139 175 178 238 428 53 90 1, 124 77 5, 308 477 39 958 2, 406 135

The number and value of shad taken in each county of Maryland in 1897 is shown in the following table:

Counties.	No.	Value.	Counties.	No.	Value.
Anne Arundel Baltimore Calvert Caroline Cecil Charles Dorchester Harford Kent	48, 964 8, 800 45, 749 187, 885 194, 366 215, 923 128, 454 123, 532 155, 631	\$4,877 770 3,516 17,159 18,824 15,325 15,559 11,668 13,733	Prince George	33, 850 72, 596 28, 374	\$3,858 4,473 5,308 3,071 21,068 17,580 2,576 159,365

<sup>\*5,799,563</sup> pounds.

# PRODUCTS TAKEN BY VESSELS AND BOATS WITH EACH APPARATUS.

Owing to the large quantity of oysters taken in this State, dredges and tongs are the most productive forms of apparatus employed in both the vessel and shore fisheries. In the vessel fisheries, dredges, are more generally used than tongs. The catch taken with them consisted of 2,416,446 bushels of oysters valued at \$943,051; soft crabs, 358,851 in number, valued at \$5,312; and hard crabs, 47,601 in number, valued at \$142. Tongs were also used to some extent, the catch by them being 31,578 bushels of ovsters valued at \$13,357. In the shore: or boat fisheries, tongs are the principal apparatus, the quantity of oysters obtained with them being 4,118,717 bushels valued at \$1,667,651, and of clams 15,286 bushels valued at \$8,842. Dredges or scrapes are also used extensively by small boats in the oyster and crab fisheries. The quantity of oysters secured by small boats with dredges was 688,193; bushels valued at \$261,143; of soft crabs 9,940,308 in number valued at \$138,512, and of hard crabs 602,100 in number valued at \$1,756. value of all products taken with dredges in the vessel and shore fisheries combined was \$1,349,916, and with tongs \$1,689,850; a total of \$3,039,766.

Seines are the next most important apparatus, with respect to the value of the catch. They were used in the vessel fisheries to a limited extent, but were operated chiefly by small boats. The catch with seines by vessels was 42,004 pounds of fish valued at \$2,642, and by small boats in the shore fisheries 10,445,422 pounds of fish valued at \$142,249, soft crabs 606,816 in number, valued at \$12,931, and 220 pounds of terrapin valued at \$200; the total value of the catch with this apparatus being \$158,022. The principal species of fish taken were alewives, cat-fish, white and yellow perch, shad, squeteague, and striped bass.

The pound-net fisheries, embracing pound nets, trap nets, and weirs, were also of considerable importance. The catch of fish in this group of apparatus exceeded both in quantity and value that of seines, but the entire yield was slightly less in value. The products of this fishery consisted of 11,407,942 pounds of fish valued at \$157,518, and 600 pounds of caviar valued at \$210; a total of 11,408,542 pounds, having a value of \$157,728. The species secured in largest quantities were alewives, blue-fish, cat-fish, croakers, menhaden, white and yellow perch, shad, squeteague, and striped bass.

Gill nets were fished to a greater or less extent in every county having fisheries, and were the only apparatus, except pound nets, so widely distributed. The products derived were 4,653,198 pounds of fish valued at \$137,649, and 994 pounds of caviar valued at \$434; total of 4,654,192 pounds valued at \$138,083, the value being second to that of the pound-net catch. Gill nets surpass every other single apparatus in the capture of shad, the catch of that species being

3,226,983 pounds valued at \$85,152. Alewives, blue-fish, white perch, striped bass, and sturgeon were also taken in large quantities.

The products taken with other kinds of apparatus are also noteworthy. The catch obtained by vessels with hand lines was 12,000 pounds of blue-fish and sea bass valued at \$420; and by boats with hand lines and trot lines, 224,750 pounds of fish valued at \$8,535; soft crabs, 248,127 in number, valued at \$1,518; hard crabs, 15,349,248 in number, valued at \$38,049; and 2,025 pounds of turtle valued at \$131, the total value of the catch with lines being \$48,653. The quantity of fish in tyke nets was 961,024 pounds valued at \$33,645; of terrapin 3,837 pounds valued at \$1,693, and of turtle 3,440 pounds valued at \$158; the total catch of all species being 968,301 pounds valued at \$35,496.

A variety of minor nets, consisting chiefly of dip nets, bow nets, ter-

A variety of minor nets, consisting chiefly of dip nets, bow nets, terrapin nets, crawfish nets or dredges, turtle pots, and sunken fyke nets, was also operated, obtaining 103,519 pounds of fish valued at \$3,508; hard and soft crabs 1,194,534 in number, valued at \$19,366; shrimp 1,020 pounds valued at \$510; crawfish 2,908 pounds valued at \$262; terrapin 3,209 pounds valued at \$1,333; the total value being \$24,979. The quantity of eels caught by vessels with eel pots was 61,000 pounds valued at \$2,440, and by boats with eel pots and spears 245,295 pounds valued at \$8,600, a total of 306,295 pounds valued at \$11,040. In trammel nets 57,590 pounds of fish, principally white perch and striped bass, were taken, having a value of \$3,539. The apparatus of capture employed in the vessel fisheries of the State was not so varied nor the products obtained so valuable as in the shore or boat fisheries. The aggregate value of the products of the vessel fisheries was \$967,364, and of the shore fisheries \$2,649,942.

Following are tables showing by counties the quantity and value of all species taken by vessels and boats with each apparatus in 1897:

Omenten	Anne Art	ındel.	Baltim	ore.	Calve	rt.	Caroli	ne.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries:								
Alewives, fresh	41,000	\$246	67,800	\$193	62,500	\$313	170,708	\$991
Blue-fish	11,715	471			375	24		
Carp	28,000	1,420	35,000	1,050	1,100	44	920	21
Cat-fish	13,600	562	23,050	468	. 6,000	244	4,680	152
Croakers Eels	12,750	443	2,400	48		******	000	32
Flounders	8, 525	321	5, 400	112	300 500	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 24 \end{array}$	800	52
Perch, white	12,630	717	15, 205	784	3,775	151	14,500	532
Perch, yellow	14,800	479	34,700	747	2,000	65	4,490	201
Pike	725	61	9,300	860	2,000	00	410	31
Shad, fresh	11,200	280	11,600	290	21,200	530	190, 939	5,542
Squeteague	44, 025	1,741	1,800	54	22,200		200,000	0,0
Striped bass.	17,400	1,270	43, 450	2,875	6,000	360	1,770	140
Suckers	700	19	3,700	69	700	21	950	30
Sun-fish	1,800	72						
Crabs, soft	4,000	250						
Terrapin	**********				220	200		
mata)	202 072	0.050	050 405		704 000	1 000	200 108	F CDO
Total	222,870	8,352	253, 405	7,550	104,670	1,990	390, 167	7,672

Table showing, by counties, the seine catch of Maryland in 1897.

Table showing, by counties, the seine catch of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

Gnosias	Cecil		Charle	s.	Dorches	ster.	Harfor	d.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, smoked.	607, 600 1, 140, 400	\$3,985 8,866	450,000 240,000	\$1,625 1,500	75,000	\$438	1, 548, 600 3, 279, 740 3, 360	\$7,52 31,89
Black bass	4,020	394	350	10	6,300	252	100 2, 150	10
Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish Eels	2,600 3,000 680	60 113 29	820 6, 750 250	12 25 168 5	1,375	34	3,080 1,000 1,000	1
Perch, white Perch, yellow	6,100 10,100 6,000	304 302 584	29, 025	1,238	$\begin{array}{c} 3,425 \\ 1,000 \\ 200 \end{array}$	144 45 15	1,900 1,000 100	
Shad, fresh Shad, salted	111, 961	3,170	87, 400 20, 000	$2,425 \\ 500$	9,600	288	97, 165	3,2
Spots	55, 180 4, 300 850	4,837 85 30	750 34, 945	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 1,561 \end{array}$	4, 400 4, 700 700	175 386 14	49,738 800 150	3,1
Total	1,952,791	22,759	870, 290	9,085	107,300	1,839	4, 989, 883	46,3
	Talbo	t.	Prince Ge	orge.	Queene	Anne.	St. Mai	y.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Valu
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Black bass	16, 320	<b>\$136</b>	421,500 810	\$1,928 37	14,760	\$183		
Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish	240	10	3, 765 34, 680	136 1,330	250 780 5, 260	10 20 201 56	2,770 1,750	
EelsPerch, white	400 650	20 26	2,600 17,530 10,000	78 896 316	2, 350 1, 030 4, 638 16, 560	38 302 784	800 18, 200	
Perch, yellow Pike Shad, fresh	26,100	678	2,000 66,475	121 1,570	1, 440 13, 910	116 748	5,825	
Squeteague Striped bass Suckers	200	14	12,810 4,950	743 116	54,890 130 122,192	4,066 5 7,515	23, 925	1,0
Crabs, soft	43,910	884	577, 120	7, 271	238, 190	14,044	53, 270	2,1
	Ken	+	Wicom	ico.	Worce	ster.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Valu
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted	5, 200	<b>\$7</b> 5	14,000	<b>\$</b> 93	408,000	\$3,716	3, 902, 988 4, 660, 140	\$21, 42,
Alewives, smoked. Black bass		100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				3,360 4,930 30,110	4
Blue-fish	6,200 3,000	186 90					79,065	1, 2, 3,
Cat-fish Croakers	7, 900 450	268 18	2, 400	88	4,600 1,800	143	116, 285 19, 750	3,
Eels	1,300	52			300	10	22, 985	
Flounders Menhaden					73,500	30 138	1, 100 73, 500	
Mullet	11, 950	759	2,600	148	1,500 111,540	6, 123	1,500 253,418	12.
Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike	1,350	54	300	12	1,500 15,870	63 488	98, 450 36, 045	12, 3, 2, 19,
Shad, fresh Shad, salted Spots	3,300	144	7,500	375	11, 138	432	669, 488 20, 000 600	
Squeteague Striped bass	13,410 800	12 846 24	1,300	130	22, 100 32, 160	864 4,730	99, 300 351, 878 17, 730	3, 26,
		1		1			2,800	
Suckers Sun-fish Crabs, soft Terrapin	76, 080	5, 166					202, 272 220	12,

Table showing, by counties, the seine catch of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

Species.	Kent	t.	Wicomico.		Worces	ster.	Total.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish	700 500 100 2, 064 100 840 37, 500 200	\$23 30 4 182 8 21 2,370 4					700 500 100 2,064 100 840 37,500 200	\$23 30 4 182 8 21 2,370
Total	42,004	2,642					42,004	2,642
Total shore and vessel	173, 344	10, 336	28,100	\$846	684, 608	<b>\$</b> 16,887	10, 689, 918	158, 022

Table showing, by counties, the gill-net catch in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

	Anne A	rund	el. Be	eltir	nore.	Calv	ert.	CE	roline.	Cee	eil.
Species.	Lbs.	Valu	e. Lb	s.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	. Valu	Lbs.	Value.
AlewivesBlue-fish	41,000 11,100	<b>\$3</b> 2	28			400	\$6	13, 9	20 \$20	)2	
Perch, white	500 12,000 2,300		00 6,0	300	\$150 616	300 16, 120 800 350 40	6 403 39 15 14	447, 23 6, 0	33   11,0		\$13,631 1,231
Total	66, 900	1,40	03 15,8	300	766	18,010	483	467, 3	95 11,70	525, 503	14,862
a: •	C	Charles.		Dorchester.			Harfo	rd.	Ken	t.	
Species.	Lb	S.	Value.		Lbs.	Value	e. L	bs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives Blue-fish	118	,000	<b>\$</b> 662	•	29, 800 1, 300			24,000	\$254	88,800	\$1,286
Perch, white Perch, yellow	1	, 250	75					14, 140	918	108, 800 11, 000	6, 993 550
Pike Shad Squeteague	560	, 996	10,710		189, 069 700			1,430 31,868	122 8, 283	467, 910	11, 481
Striped bass Sturgeon Caviar		, 850 , 984 954	414 628 420		300 41,040	36	3   8	54, 740	4,432	131,430	8,545
Total	701	, 034	12, 909		262, 209	8, 746	3 42	26, 178	14,009	807, 940	28, 855
	Prin	ice Ge	orge.		Queen .	Anne.	1	St. Ma	ry.	Somer	set.
Species.	-			-			_				,

Species.	Prince George.		Queen Anne.		St. Mary.		Somerset.	
species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
AlewivesBlue-fish			47,600	\$486	14,000	\$560	17, 090	\$388
Perch, white	$1,000 \\ 102,170$	\$40 1,948	34, 884	1,297	5, 187	415	10,715	467
Squeteague Striped bass	1, 205	72			1,425	50	650	10
Total	104, 375	2,060	82,484	1,783	20, 612	1,025	28, 455	865
			1				1	

Control of the contro	Talbot.		Wicom	ico.	Worces	ter.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
AlewivesBlue-fish	40, 040 60, 120	\$436 2,387	63, 332	<b>\$</b> 556	184, 200	\$847	651, 092 103, 610	\$5, 272 3, 936
Cat-fish			1,400 3,000	70 177	90, 125	5, 790	1, 400 219, 315	70 14, 053
Perch, yellow	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		250 400	6	2,000	65	11, 250 3, 830	556 227
Shad Spanish mackerel	242, 757 2, 400	6, 177 212	290, 303	12,166	6,675	244	3, 226, 983 7, 587	85, 152 627
Squeteague	7, 450 5, 930	294 467	450 78, 485	45 2,251	1,200 44,780	6,235	11, 425 281, 847 132, 859	419 22, 784 4, 513
Suckers			2,000	40			2, 000 994	40 434
Total	358, 697	9, 973	439, 620	15, 351	328, 980	13, 229	4,654,192	138,083

Table showing, by counties, the pound net, trap net, and weir catch in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

	Anne Aru	ndel	Rol+	more.	Calv	zort	C	roline		Cecil.		
Species.				1		1						
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lb	s. Val	lue.	Lbs.	Value.	
Alewives, fresh		3,818	51,667	\$197	563, 500	\$3,261	60, 4	60 \$	555	1, 286, 400	\$4,767	
Alewives, salted	3,000	72								644, 960	7, 100	
Blue-fish	745 410	31 16	100 1,700	51	4,175 2,450	170	5	00	15	2,500	51	
Cat-fish	720	36	8,090		1,200	41	4,8		188	28, 645	978	
Croakers Eels.	5,750	238	3, 613	107	19,700 400	296 13	<sub>A</sub>	.00	16	7,050	257	
Flounders		200	5,015		6,650	269				7,000	201	
Menhaden	25, 200	42	4 440	000		174	0 1		105	46 000	0.400	
Perch, white	2,200	135	4, 110 18, 735	206 443	4, 350 630	174	$\begin{bmatrix} 3, 1 \\ 3, 4 \end{bmatrix}$		185 180	48,007 84,110	2,482 2,544	
Pike	120	5	6,776	659			8	30	59	6,912	554	
Shad	148, 175 1, 450	4, 297 58	13, 200 1, 500	330 45	122, 800 15, 200	2,583 456	18,2	24	507	53, 208	1,783	
Striped bass	5, 250	420	12,680	888	35, 300	2,420	1,5		104	10,070	954	
Suckerš			1,300	26			2,3	300	65	6,800	139	
Total	1,037,020	9,168	123, 471	3,144	776,355	9,775	95,6	34 1,	874	2, 178, 662	21,609	
	Char	les.		Dorche	ster.	Н	arfor	d.	T	Kent		
Species.	Lbs.	Valu	ie .	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs		Value.	-	Lbs.	Value.	
		- Val			- aruc.			- Laine	-	3300	74146.	
Alewives, fresh	585,000	\$3,0	49 1,	015, 284	\$6,987	109.	920	\$790		614, 160	\$3, 385	
Alewives, salted	8,000		80						•	92,800	1,160	
Blue-fish Cat-fish	1,000 26,380	7	$\begin{vmatrix} 36 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix} \dots$	32,850	916	12.	017	376	1	1,500 16,400	60	
Croakers	1,000		20	7,250	170							
Drum Eels	250		7	400 6, 160	244	1	430	48		4, 280	160	
Flounders	300		6	1,625	63		100		.	1,200		
Menhaden	23, 583	1,2	20	5,000 23,500	1,353		180	466		41,300	2, 192	
Perch, yellow	11, 150		79	7,875	235		180	289		7,100	287	
Pike			000	1,733	138		313	25		2, 150	168	
Shad	87,336 875		35	250, 421 1, 450	8,438 50	3	328	144		61, 883 1, 500	1,783	
Striped bass	32, 269	1,6	94	22,262	1,606		890	85		17, 259	1, 267	
Sturgeon				1,175 $2,470$	68	1	000	23		550	17	
Total	777, 148	8,8	90 1,	379, 455	20, 318	149	678	2, 246		860, 882.	11, 180	
		1				1			1			
Species.	Prince (	ieorge	• •	Queen Anne.			St. Mary.			Somerset.		
Dpocion.	Lbs.	Valu	ne.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs	3.	Value	•	Lbs.	Value.	
Alowiyos frosh	100 000	OF.	54	904 900	<b>60 000</b>	COF	160	010.040		194 000	Acor	
Alewives, fresh Blue-fish	108, 200	40	54	324, 800 7, 400	\$2,069	605	628	\$10, 249 262		134, 200 7, 200	\$605 235	
Butter-fish			70				]		-	400	3	
Carp Cat-fish	200 4,450		10 42	600 3,000	103	5	290· 925	139 122		3, 300	90	
Croakers				-,,,,,,		. 9	415	178		163,000	1,085	
Drum Eels.		-		16,600	693		200	6	-	32,000 1,066	274 52	
Flounders						10	132	428	*	1,500	30	
Hickory shad Menhaden						180	752	53 90		69, 400	90	
Perch, white	4,025	2	36	10,050	562	10	324	396		4,400	22	
Perch, yellow	2,400	)	66	2,200	92	3	850	77				
Pike Pompano	300		30	50	4					110	Ĭi	
Shad	17,537	7 3	40	68, 375	2,372	254	085	5,308		38,700	1,112	
Spanish mackerel Spots						1	775 128	62 39		600	48	
Squeteague				6,100	183	19	334	678		72,800	674	
Striped bass Sturgeon	3,675	2	21	23, 917	1,903	22	429 800	1,345 135		3, 895 735	202 27	
Suckers	600		12							100	F1,	
Caviar						2	600	210				
Total	141, 387	1,6	511	463, 092	8,224	1,143	,135	19,777		533, 306	4,560	
	1					1	, ,		1			

Table showing, by counties, the pound net, trap net, and weir catch in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

	Talbo	ot.	Wicom	ico.	Worces	ter.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	393, 440	\$2,536	276, 300	<b>\$1,353</b>			6, 972, 799	\$44,175
Alewives, salted	3,200	128			2,000	\$80	748, 760 33, 948	8, 412 1, 228
Bonito	0,200				1,000	50	1,000	50
Butter-fish					86,000	2,320	86, 400	2,323
Carp							13,650	376
Cat-fish	18, 250	508	4, 150	166	***************************************		170, 227	5, 207
Cero	000	07			1,000	50 72	1,000	50
Croakers	880	27		******	2,400 10,500	105	203, 645 42, 900	1,848 383
Eels	4,900	155	400	22	10,000	100	52, 499	2,018
Flounders	900	36	550	24	1,200	42	22, 857	898
Hickory shad							3,752	53
King-fish					1,000	35	1,000	35
Menhaden		•••••		*******			279,600	227
Perch, white	26, 780	1,155	2,400	205		•••••	217, 309	11,051
Perch, yellow	7, 400 2, 130	334 148	1,200 324	52 32		******	161,660	4,897 1,822
Pompano	2, 130	140	024	52	200	24	21,638 310	35
Shad	459, 188	14, 175	140, 910	4, 441	750	28	1,738,120	49, 331
Spanish mackerel	200, 200				800	96	2,175	206
Spots	•••••				1,200	52	2,328	91
Squeteague	1,800	72	100	3	272,000	5,440	394, 109	7,754
Striped bass	11, 920	802	2,950	246	4 500		206, 326	14, 157
Sturgeon	1 000	26	2,500	72 20	4, 500	220	12,710 17,220	495 396
SuckersCaviar	1,200	20	1,000	20	• • • • • • • • • • •	******	600	210
Oavidi	•••••			********				210
Total	931, 988	20, 102	432,784	6,636	384,550	8,614	11,408,542	157,728

Table showing, by counties, the fyke-net catch in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

~ .	Anne Art	mdel.	Baltim	ore.	Caroli	ne.	Cecil	l <b>.</b>
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
AlewivesBlack bass	2,000	\$12	14,800	\$38	2,552	\$23	14, 440 1, 260	\$95 126
Carp Cat-fish Eels	5,350	257	290 15.110 3,790	9 302 77	130 1,800 750	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 71 \\ 29 \end{array}$	1,000 44,000 10,250	30 1,632 352
Perch, white Perch, yellow	2,200	148	13,904 51,165	696 1,023	4,670 3,410	212 181	124, 180 36, 550	5, 159 1, 160
Pike Shad Striped bass	1,350	70	24, 722 390	2,327	700 1,200 760	54 34 60	5, 880 2, 922 2, 670	468 84 222
Suckers Turtles		•••••	4,300	86	1,130	34	14,000 1,400	* 296 49
Total	10,900	487	128, 471	4,585	17,102	702	258, 552	9,673
Charles	Dorche	ster.	Harfor	rd.	Ken	t.	Queen A	nne.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
AlewivesBlack bass	2,400	<b>\$</b> 93	275	\$22	70,400	<b>\$768</b>	9,600	\$117
Carp Cat-fish Croakers	11,200	491	34, 560	1,307	20, 500 400	676 18	15, 800 38, 550	410 883
Eels Perch, white Perch, yellow	1,750 500	151	5,000 21,960 5,000	182 1,116 150	925 14,850 9,750	32 913 486	4, 400 6, 800	236 330
Pike Shad Striped bass	800 500 <b>1</b> ,050	64 14 84	2,835 1,280	224	9,360 11,615 2,310	705 325 177	300 1,307 1,550	25 56 127
Suckers Terrapins Turtles	2,898 1,300	25 1,545 65	6,400	108	850	25	2,700	70
Total	23,248	2,537	77,310	3,173	140,960	. 4, 125	81,007	2,254

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Table showing, by counties, the fyke-net catch in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

Consiss	Somer	set.	Talbo	ot.	Wicom	ico.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives	5, 400	\$60	5, 920	\$78	72, 808	\$480	200, 320 1, 535	\$1,764 148
Blue-fish					100 640	6 25	100 640	6
Carp	5, 835	220	3, 400	118	35, 104	1,411	17, 220 215, 409	453 7, 368
Croakers Eels Flounders	200	10	1,600	62	2,050	125	400 24, 365	18 859
Perch, white Perch, yellow	7,485	310	1,600 700	93 35	2,900 19,130 7,950	$129 \\ 1,407 \\ 245$	3,100 $216,129$ $121,825$	139 10, 441 3, 615
Pike	8,420	334	280 1,350	19 38	4, 650 18, 339	461 598	50, 877 45, 653	4, 417 1, 483
Squeteague Striped bass	1,830	146	1,300	94	605 13, 326	1,096	605 26, 466	2, 097
Suckers			200	6	5, 950 939 740	122 148 44	36, 380 3, 837	772 1,693
Total	29,170	1,080	16, 350	543	185, 231	6,337	3, 440 968, 301	35, 496

# Table showing, by counties, the catch of minor nets in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

G	Anne Aru	ındel.	Baltim	ore.	Ceci	l.	Charl	es.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shad Crabs, soft Shrimp Crawfish Terrapin	150, 461 20	\$8,148	1,020	\$510	3, 907	<b>\$</b> 156	833	\$75
Total	150, 481	8, 171	1,020	510	3, 907	156	833	75
Charica	Dorchester.		Prince George.		St. Mary.		Somer	set.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value,
Shad	36,000	\$1,620			18,000	<b>\$</b> 675	41,475 126,051 333	\$1,158 4,881 2
Crawfish Terrapin	754	360	2,075	\$187			1,143	850
· Total	· 36,754	1,980	2,075	187	18,000	675	169,002	6, 891
0	Talbot.		Wicomico.		Worcester		Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	·Lbs.	Value.
03 .	67,333	\$4,040	700 2,200 500 500 300 1,292	\$31 220 15 50 6	53, 937	\$1,872	700 2, 200 500 99, 319 500 300 397, 845 333 1, 020 2, 908 3, 209	\$31 220 15 3, 186 50 6 19, 364 2 510 262 1, 333
Total	67, 333	4,040	5, 492	422	53, 937	1,872	508, 834	24, 979

Table showing, by counties, the trammel-net catch in the shore fisheries of Maryland in 1897.

	Anne A	rundel.	Ced	cil.	Dorch	nester.	Hart	ford.	To	tal.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Black bass							300	\$24	300	\$24
Carp	250	\$10					740	22	990	32
Cat-fish Perch, white	500 7,000	25 560	1,000 1,500	\$40 75	800 500	\$12 35	$1,600 \\ 2,150$	64 86	3,900 $11,150$	141 756
Perch, yellow	550	22	1,000	40	500	5	2,100		2,050	67
Pike	600	24	900	81	500	40	220	17	2,220	162
Striped bass			400	32			26, 180 9, 200	$2,093 \\ 184$	26,580 9,200	2,125 $184$
Sun-fish	1,200	48							1,200	48
Total	10, 100	689	4,800	268	2,300	92	40, 390	2,490	57,590	3,539

# Table showing, by counties, the line catch of Maryland in 1897.

	Anne Aı	undel.	Baltin	more.	Chai	rles.	Dorche	ster.	Har	ford.
Species. Lbs	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Sea bass			4,000 8,000	\$140 280						
Total			12,000	420						
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Cat-fish Perch, white							500 9, 100	.\$20 367	5, 250 3, 960	\$212 335
Sheepshead Squeteague Striped bass							1,000	$\frac{12}{20}$	350	35
Crabs, hard	220, 200	<b>\$1</b> , 685	• • • • • • • •		5,600	\$36	1, 356, 250	10,635		• • • • • •
Total	220, 200	1,685	•••••		5,600	36	1, 367, 050	11,054	9, 560	. 582
	1	·	1	-		1		1		-

Omenies	Kent	i.	Queen A	nne.	St. Ma	ry.	Somers	set.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Cat-fish Croakers Drum Flounders Squeteague Striped bass Crabs, hard	18,500	\$740 3,232	3,900 528,440	\$273 3, 906	75, 883	\$600	900 100 700 100 300 14,500	\$28 4 14 3 6 574
Total	301,033	3,972	532, 340	4,179	75, 833	600	432, 367	4,073

						1		
Chaolog	Talbo	t.	Wicom	ico.	Worces	ter.	Total	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Sea bass	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						4,000 8,000	\$140 280
Total							12,000	420
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Cat-fish Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Perch, white Sheepshead Sea bass Squeteague			36, 650 500	\$1,620	12,840 11,800  8,200 95,400	\$616 354 410 2,862	14, 240 69, 600 12, 500 100 500 300 3, 960 200 8, 200 110, 900	664 2, 943 368 3 30 6 335 12 410 3, 456
Striped bass. Crabs, soft Crabs, hard Turtle Total	82, 709 2, 231, 793 2, 314, 502	\$1,518 14,511	2,025	131	128, 240	4,242	4, 250 82, 709 5, 116, 416 2, 025 5, 425, 900	308 1,518 38,049 131 48,233

Table showing the catch of eels by pots and spears in Maryland in 1897.

Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Counties.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Anne Arundel Baltimore Calvert Cecil Charles	19, 200 13, 225 940 53, 850 3, 700	\$730 265 28 1,600 180	Shore fisheries: Somerset. Talbot Wicomico. Worcester.	34, 210 11, 600 6, 400 11, 200	\$1,081 376 254 482
Dorchester Harford	22, 750 44, 930	910 1,733	Total	245, 295	8,600
Kent Queen Anne St. Mary	4, 100 14, 990 4, 200	116 635 210	Vessel fisheries: Dorchester	61,000	2,440

Note.—All taken with pots except 30,000 pounds, \$900, speared in Somerset County.

## Table showing the catch by dredges in Maryland in 1897.

Q	Oyste	ers.	Crabs,	soft.	Crabs,	hard.
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	. Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:						
Anne Arundel	205, 450	\$12,149				
Baltimore	3, 292, 310	237, 207				
Calvert	253, 680	18,063				
Charles	24, 500	1,225				
Dorchester	5, 403, 650	269, 806	16, 900	\$760		
St. Mary	127, 085	7,262	400 848	4 550	4F 00W	
Somerset	4, 864, 846	269, 587	102, 717	4,552	15,867	\$142
Talbot	2,631,811	121, 177				
Wicomico	111, 790	6, 575				
Total	16, 915, 122	943, 051	119, 617	5,312	15, 867	142
Shore fisheries:						
Anne Arundel	124,600	8,053	•			
Baltimore.	7,700	440	***************************************			
Calvert	191, 450	13,675				
Charles	47, 250	2, 363				
Dorchester	2,059,610	101, 291	146, 867	6,596		
St. Mary	342,090	19, 870				
Somerset	1,827,406	105, 775	3, 166, 569	131, 916	200,700	1,756
Talbot	188, 510	8,042				
Wicomico	28, 735	1,634		•••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Total	4, 817, 351	261, 143	3, 313, 436	138, 512	200, 700	1,756
Grand total	21, 732, 473	1, 204, 194	3, 433, 053	143,824	216, 567	1,898

# Table showing the catch by tongs in Maryland in 1897.

	Oyste	ers.	Clan	ns.
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:				
Anne Arundel	167,734	\$10,457		
Calvert	15,400	1,215		
Dorchester	23, 912	900		
Somerset	11,900	635		
Wicomico	2,100	. 150		
Total	221, 046	13,357		
Shore fisheries:				
Anne Arundel	3, 595, 585	202,022		
Calvert	1,442,525	105, 215		
Charles	452, 480	25, 559		
Dorchester	5, 724, 887	255, 578		
Kent	2, 325, 834	140, 625		
Queen Anne	2, 725, 821	122, 953		
St. Mary		132, 571		*******
Somerset	2, 240, 406	134, 672	49,368	\$3,780
Talbot	4, 235, 553	203, 217		******
Wicomico	1,574,825	88, 597	70.000	E 000
Worcester	*2,250,507	256, 642	72,920	5,062
Total	28, 831, 019	1,667,651	122, 288	8,842
Grand total	29, 052, 065	1,681,008	122, 288	8,842

#### THE WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE.

The wholesale fishery trade of Maryland, as here presented, embraces not only the handling of products of the local fisheries in a raw or unprepared condition, but also includes the oyster-canning industry, the opening of oysters and the shipment and sale of the edible part, the preparation of crab meat, the salting of alewives or other species, and the handling of fish, fresh or salted, or any other fishery products, at wholesale or on commission, regardless of the source from which they are derived. The persons and capital employed have also been included in the general fishery tables.

This trade is carried on to a greater or less extent in 25 localities on both sides of the Chesapeake and in 8 different counties. The number of firms engaged in the various branches of the trade was 235, the value of the shore property used was \$1,759,391, the cash or working capital amounted to \$1,615,285, and the number of persons employed, including proprietors, clerks, operatives, and laborers, was 15,788.

The products consisted of canned oysters valued at \$1,540,690, opened oysters valued at \$3,552,561, oysters sold in the shell valued at \$159,471, oyster shells and lime made from oyster shells valued at \$35,022, clams valued at \$8,576, crabs, hard and soft, and crab meat worth \$288,956, shrimp valued at \$328, terrapin and turtles of various species valued at \$43,444, fresh fish valued at \$742,557, and salted fish, which, with the exception of alewives, are chiefly the product of the New England fisheries, valued at \$292,682; the total value of the trade aggregating \$6,664,297. The great relative importance of the oyster trade is apparent when it is considered that \$5,287,744 of the above amount was received for oyster products.

The principal market is Baltimore, its trade being more than ten times as great as that of any other locality. This is due principally to the existence of a large oyster-canning industry and opened-oyster business. There is also an important commission trade in oysters. In addition to these branches large quantities of fresh fish and other fishery products from all sections of the State are handled, the aggregate value of the trade being \$5,189,832.

Crisfield and Cambridge rank next to Baltimore in importance. Cambridge surpasses Crisfield in the extent of its oyster business, but Crisfield is the most extensive market and shipping-point for soft crabs in the United States. The trade of Crisfield, including all products handled, aggregated \$427,285, and that of Cambridge \$376,804.

The following table shows by localities the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of Maryland in 1897.

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Table showing the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of Maryland in 1897.

Items.	Anna	polis.	Bal	timore.		Lapid	lum.		de Grace rryville.
	No.	Value.	No.	Valu	ie.	No.	Value	No.	Value.
Establishments	8 349	\$19,675 15,400	10,68	1,363		3 53	\$3,130 2,800		\$4,150 3,700
Products handled:  Oysters— Canned. 1-lb. cans. Canned. 2-lb. cans. Opened. gallons. In shell bushels. Shells do. Lime (made from shells), bushels Clams. number. Crabs— Hard do. Soft. do. Crab meat pounds. Shrimp do. Terrapin— Diamond-back, number Western do. Sliders. do. Snapping turtles do.	71, 992 29, 168 175, 000 233, 884 29, 400	46, 460 364 526 4, 927 3, 519	11, 399, 86 6, 906, 37 2, 882, 47 85, 50 2, 486, 00 440, 25 416, 00 1, 025, 00 1, 671, 93 28, 41 2, 62 3, 98 6, 74 61, 55 38, 61	7 710 829 2,434 127 6 6 0 17 1 0 4 35 6 3 8 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, 695 , 995 , 201 , 900 , 577 , 079 , 332 , 125 , 775 , 789 , 328 , 487 , 400 , 210 , 610				
Fish— Freshpounds Salteddo Value of products			17, 976, 87 5, 685, 42	0 284	, 058	533, 920	6, 915 6, 915		0 1,496
Tarte of products		00,100		0,100	1		1		18,810
Items.	St. Mi	value.	Claib	orne. Value.	Oxf	ord and i	Belle-		man ind. Value.
Establishments	3	\$12,700 7,500	2 . 43 .	\$2,250 1,400		12 \$2	4, 345 2, 575	2	\$2,850 1,600
Products handled: Oysters, opened.gallons Crab meatpounds	84,675	66, 876	19,666	14,724	242, 63,		2, 110 6, 301	23, 590	16, 693
Value of products		66, 876		14,724		17	8,411	-	16, 693
Items.	Deal	Island.	Oriole, and Mo	Chance, ant Ver-	(	Cambridg	ge.		aven and coke.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	N	o. V	alue.	No.	Value.
Establishments	7	\$3,835 3,800	5 19	3,000	]	22 \$6 6 1,030	1, 515 7, 300	2 112	2,000
Products handled: Oysters, opened.gallons Oysters in shell.bushels Shellsdo Crabs, hardnumber Crabs, softdo Crab meatpounds Terrapin, diamond-back, number	41,500 652,800	34, 975 15, 505	9,000 159,000 570,000	1,430	769 1, 370 78	9, 837 0, 045 <b>1</b>	4, 252 9, 652 0, 435 1, 565 900	27, 412	19, 179
				_					

6, 382, 540

58,932

292, 682

6,664,297

Table showing the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of Maryland in 1897—Continued.

Items,				unt and nity.	Westov Edv		Coulbou	rn Creek.
Items,			No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments			7 218	\$11,525 14,700	5. 15	\$425 3,500	150	\$11,345 6,500
Products handled: Oysters opened Oysters in shell Crabs, hard Crabs, soft	$\dots$ nun	aber	74, 400 25, 000 150, 528	60,500 125 5,645		5, 681	. 57,500 . 9,500 . 195,000	46,000 62 5,600
Value of products		-	•••••	66, 270		5, 681		
· Items.		Corner st Creek		isfield.	Laws	sonia.	Tot	tal.
	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments	b 138	\$6,275 6,200		92, 300	9	. 7,550	235 15, 788	\$1,759,391 1,615,285
Products handled: Oysters— Canned1-lb. cans Canned2-lb. cans Openedgallons. In shellbushels. Shellsdo Lime (made from shells), bushels			18,48	0 19,790 0 1,350	3,500	2,500	11, 399, 867 6, 906, 370 4, 365, 384 127, 255 3, 385, 005	710, 695 829, 995 3, 552, 561 159, 471 17, 943
Clamsnumber Crabs— Harddo Softdo Crab meatpounds Shrimpdo Terrapin— Diamond-back, number			192, 20 5, 432, 86 12, 90	1, 297 162, 599 1, 598	540, 600	11,360		8, 576 18, 000 254, 849 16, 107 328 39, 234
Western						-	6,744 61,550 38,610 18,808,417	1,400 1,210 1,610 742,557

427, 285

42,752

Value of products...

## FISHERIES OF VIRGINIA.

The fisheries of Virginia are prosecuted mainly in the waters of Chesapeake Bay and the estuaries and rivers tributary thereto, the exception being the oyster and other fisheries along the ocean coast of Accomac, Northampton, and Princess Anne counties.

The persons employed in the fisheries in 1897 numbered 28,277, of whom 5,102 were on vessels, either fishing or transporting, and 19,150 were engaged in the shore fisheries, while the remaining 4,025 persons were employed in menhaden and oyster factories and in the wholesale trade. This is a considerable increase over 1891, when 4,308 persons were employed on vessels, 16,027 in the shore fisheries, and 3,260 in the factories and the wholesale trade, a total of 23,595.

The investment in the fisheries included 1,055 vessels, valued with their outfit at \$914,824; 10,302 boats, worth \$493,276; 1,250 pound nets, worth \$264,600; 145 seines, worth \$54,012; 9,307 gill nets, worth \$46,235; oyster dredges and tongs, worth \$73,755, and various minor apparatus; worth \$12,402. Besides the foregoing there was \$607,682 worth of shore and accessory property employed and cash capital to the amount of \$424,750, making a total investment of \$2,891,536.

This was a slight decrease from the figures for 1891, when the value of the investment was \$2,948,659. The principal decrease was in value of shore and accessory property and cash capital, which in 1891 was reported at \$717,787 and \$467,500, respectively. The vessels with their outfit in 1891 were valued at \$939,136 and the boats at \$463,722. As a partial offset for this decrease a large increase occurred in the value of the pound nets, their value being \$165,990 in 1891 and \$264,600 in 1897, the number in the meantime increasing from 891 to 1,250.

The value of products in 1897 was \$3,179,498, being \$468,347 less than in 1891 when the yield was worth \$3,647,845 to the fishermen. This decrease is due to the reduced value of the oyster product, which in 1891 was worth \$2,524,348, whereas in 1897 it was but \$2,041,683. The yield of shad, the second item in value among the fishery products, shows a gratifying increase from \$207,394 in 1891 to \$304,448 in 1897. During the same years the menhaden product shows an increase from \$197,523 to \$255,241; the value of the clams increased from \$36,030 to \$66,097, and the crab yield arose from \$62,062 to \$68,245. Most of the other species show a decrease in the yield—squeteague from \$124,645 to \$89,967; alewives or river herring from \$93,905 to \$70,841; blue-fish from \$67,545 to \$34,802, and cat-fish from \$28,487 to \$12,292.

The decrease in value of the fisheries is not due to a reduction in quantity of products obtained, but to a smaller selling price. For instance, while the oyster yield decreased in value from \$2,524,348 to \$2,041,683, the quantity obtained in the former year was 6,162,086 bushels and in 1897 it was 7,023,848 bushels. The value of squeteague decreased from \$124,645 in 1891 to \$89,967 in 1897, although the

quantity increased from 3,929,899 pounds in the former year to 6,525,806 pounds in the latter. The yield of croakers increased in weight from 1,075,690 pounds in 1891 to 4,161,529 pounds in 1897, but the value decreased from \$36,847 to \$28,144.

The condensed statistics of the fisheries of this State are shown in the following three tables, relating respectively to the persons employed, the capital invested, and the products:

# Table of persons employed.

How engaged.	No.
In vessel fisheries On vessels transporting In shore or boat fisheries.	820
Shoresmen	4,025
Total	28, 27

## Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	. Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit. Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit. Boats. Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines (total length, 31,668 feet) Oyster dredges Oyster tongs and forks. Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines (total length, 121,377 feet) Pound nets Gill nets (total length, 1,113,-324 feet)	10, 302 38 532 1,791 159 107 1,250	\$464, 487 199, 675 211, 375 39, 287 493, 276 25, 550 14, 594 6, 894 89 28, 462 264, 600 \$46, 235	Apparatus—shore fisheries— Continued. Fyke nets. Minor nets. Lines. Eel pots Slat traps. Spears Oyster dredges or scrapes. Oyster tongs. Clam tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks Crab dredges or scrapes Shore and accessory property. Cash capital Total	270 68 14 458 10,590 1,012 826	\$4, 68' 200' 1, 63: 40' 1, 34! 1' 6, 11! 46, 15' 2, 06: 607, 68: 424, 750' 2, 891, 530'

# Table of products.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh. Alewives, salted. Black bass. Blue-fish Bonito. Butter-fish. Carp Cat-fish Cero Cod. Crevalle. Croakers Drum. Eels. Flounders. Hickory shad. Hog-fish King-fish King-fish Mackerel. Menhaden. Moon-fish Mullet. Perch, white. Perch, yellow	13, 217, 510 472, 000 14, 075 1, 505, 228 25, 350 465, 828 5, 119 457, 417 1, 200 123, 300 4, 161, 529 114, 420 84, 560 265, 280 196, 916 15, 390 120, 075 300 178, 656, 362 28, 494 54, 521 273, 294	\$66, 174 4, 667 654 34, 802 798 10, 624 167 12, 292 73 40 2, 523 28, 144 1, 094 2, 790 7, 930 3, 409 940 4, 970 18 255, 241 727 1, 196 13, 527 2, 993	Pike	34, 963 70, 135 4, 000 1, 765 11, 529, 474 28, 968 503, 106 1, 081, 292 6, 525, 806 576, 262 631, 619 75, 606 2, 350 14, 100 149, 166, 936 2 841, 568 3 1, 068, 116 4 5, 331, 398 11, 822 56, 825 1, 025 63, 960	\$2,680 5,515 120 40 304,448 1,905 39,911 26,539 89,967 35,079 16,563 2,250 66 285 2,041,683 66,097 39,914
1					

<sup>17,023,848</sup> bushels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 105,196 bushels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 3,204,348 in number.

<sup>415,994,194</sup> in number.

The crustacean and molluscan products above shown in pounds are given by number and bushels in the following table:

	Products.	No.	Value.
Crabs, hard	,	15, 994, 194	\$28, 331 39, 914
Clams	busl	nels 105, 196	66, 097

### STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

There are in Virginia 34 counties bordering on the tidal waters, in all of which the commercial fisheries are more or less extensive. The most important of these, from a fishery point of view, are Accomac, Lancaster, Northumberland, Middlesex, Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Mathews, Northampton, York, and Gloucester. The fisheries in some of the remaining 24 counties are of comparatively small extent. The following series of tables present detailed statistics for each county for 1897:

Table showing the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

Counties.	In vessel fisheries.	On vessels trans- porting.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shores- men.	Total.
Accomac	1,023	107	2,470	490	4, 090
Alexandria	8	10	180		198
Caroline			28		2
Charles City			201		201
Chesterfield			26		2
Dinwiddie			. 18		18
Elizabeth City	179	35	614	489	1, 31'
Issex		19	571		59
Pairfax			176	9	18
Houcester	354	58	837		1,249
Hanover			34		3
Henrico			177		17
sle of Wight	109	2	230		34
ames City			122		13
Zing and Queen	7		44		5
King George	17		294		. 31
King William	94	16	200	197	50
ancaster	237	62	2,188	363	2,85
Mathews	42	126	1,650		1,81
Middlesex	12	49	2,682	17	2, 76
Vansemond	306	25	378	79	78
New Kent			260		26
Norfolk	620	133	1,005	1,805	3, 56
Northampton	140	62	592	113	90
Northumberland	573	25	1,080	266	1,94
Princess Anne			288	103	39
Prince George			164		16
Prince William		2	127	5	13
Richmond	38	32	681		75
stafford			134	13	14
urry			72		7
Varwick	124	17	168		30
Vestmoreland	160	11	596		76
York	228	. 29	- 863	· 76	1, 19
(Dodo)	4.000	800	10 150	4 005	00.00
Total	4,282	820	19, 150	4,025	28, 27

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and shore property employed in the fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

	Acc	omac.	Alex	andria.	Car	oline.	Char	les City.	Chest	erfield.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	181	\$89,957	1	\$650						
TonnageOutfit	1,936	31,316	17	165						
Vessels transporting	31	41,750	4	2,200						
Tonnage	847	5,332	44	260						}
Boats	1,844	106, 248	94	2,570	13	\$160	103	\$1,728	8	\$150
Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines.	5	3,000	1	150						
Oyster dredges	296	7,084								
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc	304 139	975								
Apparatus—shore fisheries:	07	660	1	100	1	200	4	000		950
Seines Pound nets	37 77	16, 275	1	100	15	300 1,500	1	200	. 5	250
Gill nets	5 10	36 430	87	4, 955		123	137	5,062	3	45
Minor nets	89	30						5	2	6
Lines	32	165 18								
Eel pots	14	17								
Oyster dredges or scrapes	213	3,632								
Oyster tongs	1,090	8, 146			• • • • • •					
and forks	779	1,680								
Crab dredges or scrapes Shore and accessory property.	826	2,063 52,165		300		200		1,100		
Cash capital		61,750								
Total		432, 802	• • • • • •	11,350		2,283		8,097		451
	Diny	viddie.		abeth ity.	Es	sex.	Fai	irfax.	Glou	cester.
\ Items.				ity.						
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing			26	\$38,035					88	\$44,325
Tonnage			446			*******			1,269	
Outfit Vessels transporting			9	14, 149 9, 750	6	\$3 800			22	20, 253 16, 250
Tonnage			283		154				400	
Outfit	9	\$90	323	1,925 18,385	264	868 6,740	67	\$3,968	448	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,783 \\ 27,345 \end{bmatrix}$
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:		φσο			201	0, 140	0,	φυ, σου	110	21,030
Seines Oyster dredges			$\frac{5}{32}$	3,000 1,565						
Oyster tongs and forks			70	243						1,055
Oyster tongs and forks										1,055
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines			70 2	243	3	550	2	8,150	277	
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets		•••••	70	243	3 26	550 2,825	2 40	8, 150 2, 445		30, 250
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets.	7	105	70 2	243	3	550	2	8,150	277	
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets Minor nets Lines		•••••	70 2	243 4 22,850	3 26 639	550 2, 825 682	2 40 19	8, 150 2, 445 900	277	30, 250
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots.	7	105	70 2	243 4 22,850 240	3 26 639 18	550 2, 825 682 225	2 40 19	8, 150 2, 445 900	110	30, 250
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property	7	105	70 2	243 4 22,850 240 1,447	3 26 639 18	550 2, 825 682 225	2 40 19	8, 150 2, 445 900 733	277	30, 250 36 3, 109
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital	7	105	70 2	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000	3 26 639 18	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891 725	2 40 19	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200	110	30, 250 36 3, 109 2, 100
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property	7	105	70 2	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790	3 26 639 18	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891	2 40 19	8, 150 2, 445 900 733	110	30, 250 36 3, 109
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital	7 2	105 6 75 276 ncess	70 2 75 402	243 4 22, 850 240 1, 447 97, 790 57, 000 266, 383 ince	3 26 639 18 12 297	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891 725 17, 336	2 40 19 59	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200	933	30, 250 36 3, 109 2, 100
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital	7 2	105 6 75 276	70 2 75 402	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383	3 26 639 18 12 297	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891 725 17, 336	2 40 19 59	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396	933	36 36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.	7 2	105 6 75 276 ncess	70 2 75 402	243 4 22, 850 240 1, 447 97, 790 57, 000 266, 383 ince	3 26 639 18 12 297	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891 725 17, 336	2 40 19 59	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396	933	36 36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.	7 2 Pri	105 6 75 276 ncess	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince	3 26 639 18 12 297 Will No.	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891 725 17, 336 ince liam.	2 40 19 59	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond.	277 110 933 Sta	36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage	7 2 Pri	105 6 75 276 ncess	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince	3 26 639 18 12 297	30 891 725 17, 336 vince liam.	2 40 19 59	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond.	277 110 933 Sta	36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Boats	7 2 Pri A1 No.	105 6 75 276 ncess nne. Value.	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge.	3 26 639 18 12 297 Will No.	550 2, 825 682 225 30 891 725 17, 336 ince liam. Value. \$300	2 40 19 59 Rich	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond.	277 110 933 Sta	30, 250  36  3, 109 2, 100  147, 506  fford.  Value.
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries:	7 2 Pri A1 No.	105 75 276  ncess nne.  Value. \$3,390	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value.	3 26 639 18 12 297 Wil No. 1 8 47	30 891 725 17, 336 Value. \$300 55 1, 785	2 40 19 59 Rich	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond.	277 110 933 Sta No.	30, 250  36  3, 109 2, 100  147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Boats	7 2 Pri A1 No.	105 6 75 276 ncess ne. Value. \$3,390 2.100	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge.	3 26 639 18 12 297 Will No.	550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 55 1,735 3,115 810	2 40 19 59 Rich	8,150 2,445 900 733 4,200 20,396 mond. Value.	277 110 933 Sta	30, 250  36  3, 109 2, 100  147, 506  fford.  Value.
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets	7 2 Pri A1 No.	105 75 276  ncess nne.  Value. \$3,390	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value.	3 26 639 18	550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 55 1,735 3,115 810 1,250	2 40 19 59 Rich No.	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond.	933 Sta No. 33	30, 250 36 3, 109 2, 100  147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945 4, 700
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets Minor nets.	7 2 2 Pri A1 No.	105 6 75 276 ncess ne. Value. \$3,390 2,100 17,700	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value. \$1,090 100	3 26 639 18 12 297 Will No. 1 8 47	550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 55 1,735 3,115 810	2 40 19 59 Rich No.	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond. Value. \$10, 900	277 110 933 Sta No. 33 42	30, 250 36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945 4, 700 1, 910
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Fyke nets Minor nets Lines Minor nets Lines	7 2 2 Pri A1 No.	105 6 75 276 ncess ne. Value. \$3,390 2,100 17,700	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value. \$1,090 100 4,176	3 26 639 18	550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 55 1,735 3,115 810 1,250	2 40 19 59  Rich No. 319 89 1,784	8, 150 2, 445 900 733 4, 200 20, 396 mond. Value. \$10, 900 12, 625 1, 784	277 110 933 Sta No. 33 42	30, 250 36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945 4, 700 1, 910
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs	7 2 2 Pri A1 No.	105 75 276  ncess ne.  Value.  \$3,390 2,100 17,700 1,398  212	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value. \$1,090 100 4,176	3 26 639 18	7550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 1,735 3,115 810 1,250 420	2 40 19 59 Rich No.	8,150 2,445 900 733 4,200 20,396 mond. Value. \$10,900 12,625 1,784	277 110 933 Sta No. 33 42	30, 250  36  3, 109 2, 100  147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945 4, 700 1, 910 625
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property.	7 2 2 Pri A1 No. 159 4 16 211	105 6 75 276 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value. \$1,090 100 4,176	3 26 639 18	550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 55 1,735 3,115 810 1,250	2 40 19 59  Rich No. 319 89 1,784	8,150 2,445 900 733 4,200 20,396 mond. Value. \$10,900	277 110 933 Sta No. 33 42	30, 250 36 3, 109 2, 100 147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945 4, 700 1, 910
Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc. Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets. Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs Shore and accessory property Cash capital Total.  Items.  Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit Boats Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets Minor nets Lines Eel pots. Oyster tongs	7 2 2 Pri A1 No. 159 4 16 211	105 75 276  ncess ne.  Value.  \$3,390 2,100 17,700 1,398  212	70 2 75 402 Pr Ge No.	243 4 22,850 240 1,447 97,790 57,000 266,383 ince orge. Value. \$1,090 100 4,176	3 26 639 18	7550 2,825 682 225 30 891 725 17,336 ince liam. Value. \$300 1,735 3,115 810 1,250 420	Rich No. 319 89 1,784	8,150 2,445 900 733 4,200 20,396 mond. Value. \$10,900 12,625 1,784	277 110 933 Sta No. 33 42	30, 250  36  3, 109 2, 100  147, 506  fford.  Value.  \$1, 945 4, 700 1, 910 625

Vessels, boats, apparatus, etc., employed in the fisheries in Virginia in 1897-Continued.

Items.	Har	over.	Her	nrico.	Isle o	f Wight.	Jame	es City.		g and leen.
Tomas,	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage					27 249	\$5,250 3,541	79	\$1,200 535	3 23	\$350 180
Outfit Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit					5	150				
Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Oyster tongs and forks Apparatus—shore fisheries:		\$136	100	\$1,192	120 80	2,511	10	1,219	6	154
Seines. Gill nets Fyke nets				250 2, 136	2,057 18	5, 355 270	438	290 2,352	44	484
Lines Eel pots Slat traps Oyster tongs			65	1,300	30	60 30	34	148		•••••
Shore and accessory property. Total.		376		600 5,478		5; 100 22, 761		631 6,413		250 1,439
Items.	King	George.	King'	William.	Lan	caster.	Mat	thews.	Mide	llesex.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	21	\$875 600	15 235	\$8,775 5,225	18 635	\$64,850 16,333	10 110	\$3,100 2,070	2 27	\$550 475
Vessels transporting Tonnage Outfit			6 107	5, 225 5, 250 738	16 355	12, 100	43 954	32, 350 6, 790	14 451	10,550
Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines	143	5, 361	99	838	1,096	65,660	828	40, 745	964	55, 700
Oyster dredges Oyster tongs and forks Apparatus—shore fisheries:	8	105	78	311	18	300	24	174	8	28
Seines. Pound nets Gill nets Fyke nets	3 112 219 9	750 9, 560 2, 210 135	351 181	3, 055 1, 810	136	1,650 26,900	106 10	24, 425 100	8	1,200
Minor nets	12	10 72		45	114	30		150		
Oyster tongs Clam tongs, rakes, etc Shore and accessory property. Cash capital		1.445	4	16 17,050 29,000		6, 180 85, 050 37, 000	1,076	5,398 150 2,765	1,322	7,488 4,325
Cash capital Total		21,363		72,813		325, 880		118, 217		82,873
Items.	Nans	semond.	New	Kent.	No	rfolk.		hamp- on.		number- ind.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit	63 657	\$23, 875 18, 129			1,278 1,278	\$45,890 34,656	32 370	\$22, 175 8, 786	71 1, 171	\$71,880 22,953
Vessels transporting	10 109	5,650 1,300			47 776	34, 525 7, 085	27 331	3,012	246	7,350
Boats	204	2,629	144	\$754	456	31, 155	537	13, 937 3, 200	831	37, 025 9, 300
Oyster dredges Oyster tongs and forks Clam tongs, rakes, etc Apparatus—shore fisheries:	208	832	• • • • • •		423	1,741	22 18	100 106 14	130	4,050
SeinesPound netsGill nets	2 7 410	575 3,155 1,080	1,082	300	4 4 515	2,000 3,800 1,030	21	550 14,500	259	56, 200
Fyke nets Minor nets Lines Eel pots	9 20	180 60 15				42	55	100 12 262	160	41 70 90
Slat traps Oyster dredges or scrapes Oyster tongs	3 177	45 708			544	2, 192	305	1,730	166 686	1, 937 2, 222
Clam tongs, rakes, etc Shore and accessory property. Cash capital Total		5,650 4,000 67,883		1,030 5,612		228, 000 159, 000 551, 216	133	130 21, 665 13, 500 119, 879		49, 925 62, 000 325, 993
AUtell	*****	01,000	1	0,012	1	001,210		110,070		020,000

Vessels, boats, apparatus, etc., employed in the fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

Items.	Su	irry.	Wa	rwick.		stmore- and.	Y	Tork.
Totals,	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing			25 301	\$5, 250 2, 121	27 288	\$9,875 4,600	70 684	\$27,625 13,588
Vessels transporting			64	2,750	3 28	700	11 260	9,850
Boats	39	<b>\$1</b> , 205	71	3,200	308 54	15, 371 1, 290	431	28,040
Oyster tongs and forks.  Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines.	1	100	88	360	6	600	175	653
Pound nets	874	2,971	100	200 200	76 23	8,870 123	18 7 32	6,600 230 384
Lines Eel pots. Oyster dredges or scrapes.	36	12 36		20	67	24 469		264
Oyster tongs		700	95	370 550	3, 24	1,306 1,530	954	3,029 4,506 500
. Total		5,024		15,788		45,083		97, 215

Table showing, by counties, the products of the fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

Black bass         123           Blue-fish         123           Bonito         6           Butter-fish         9           Carp         3           Carp         1           Cod         1           Croakers         321           Drum         35           Eels         7           Flounders         23           Hickory shad         3           King-fish         11           Mackerel         14           Menhaden         19,378           Mullet         14           Perch, white         15           Perch, yellow         26           Pompano         11           Shad         26           Spanish mackerel         102           Spots         35           Squeteague         603           Striped bass         603           Sturgeon         22	,450 ,614 ,150 ,000 ,830 ,100 ,800 ,775 ,140 ,165 ,075	\$625 3,791 184 220 216 70 40 4,613 449 217 378 12 24,952 304 552	1. Lbs. 70,000 200 200 2,800 2,800 2,933 1,160		Lbs. 171,000 6,000 18,000 2,500		800 18,750 1,500	375		
Black bass         123           Blue-fish         123           Bonito         6           Butter-fish         9           Catp         3           Catp         3           Catp         3           Catp         3           Cod         1           Croakers         321           Drum         35           Eels         7           Flounders         23           Hickory shad         3           King-fish         11           Mackerel         19,378           Mullet         14           Perch, white         15           Perch, yellow         1           Pompano         11           Sea bass         1           Spanish mackerel         3           Spots         3           Squeteague         60           Sturgeon         25           Whiting         2	,614 ,150 ,000 ,830 ,100 ,800 ,775 ,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	3, 791 184 220 216 70 40 4, 613 449 217 378 398 12 24, 952 304 552 858	500 2,800 2,933	15 86	6,000	180	3, 400 800 18, 750	24 375		
Blue-fish	, 150 , 000 , 830 , 100 , 800 , 775 , 140 , 165 , 075 , 925 , 100 , 100 , 876 , 760	184 220 216 70 40 4,613 449 217 378 398 12 24,952 304 552	2,933	15 86 86	18,000	90	800 18,750 1,500	375		
Bonito         6           Butter-fish         9           Carp         9           Cat-fish         3           Cero         1           Croakers         321           Drum         35           Eels         7           Flounders         23           Hickory shad         1           King-fish         11           Mackerel         19,378           Mullet         14           Perch, white         15           Perch, yellow         26           Pompano         11           Sea bass         1           Shad         26           Sheepshead         4           Spots         35           Squeteague         608           Striped bass         6           Sturgeon         22           Whiting         26	, 150 , 000 , 830 , 100 , 800 , 775 , 140 , 165 , 075 , 925 , 100 , 100 , 876 , 760	184 220 216 70 40 4,613 449 217 378 398 12 24,952 304 552	2,800	176	18,000	90	800 18,750	24 375 65		
Butter-fish	,000 ,830 ,100 ,800 ,775 ,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 100 ,100 ,876 ,760	220 216 70 40 4, 613 449 217 378 398 12 24, 952 304 552	2,800	176	18,000	90	800 18,750	375		
Carp       3         Caro       1         Coro       1         Croakers       321         Drum       35         Eels       7         Flounders       23         Hickory shad       11         King-fish       11         Meckerel       19,378         Mullet       14         Perch, white       15         Perch, yellow       10         Pompano       11         Sea bass       1         Shad       26         Sheepshead       4         Spanish mackerel       35         Squeteague       60         Striped bass       6         Sturgeon       25         Whiting       2	,830 ,100 ,800 ,775 ,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	216 70 40 4,613 449 217 378 398 12 24,952 304 552	2,800	176	18,000	90	800 18,750 1,500	375		
Cat-fish   3   Cero   1   Cero   1   Cero   1   Cero   1   Cero   Cero	,100 800 ,775 ,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	70 40 4,613 449 217 378 398 12 24,952 304 552	2,800	176	18,000	90	800 18,750 1,500	375		
Cero	,100 800 ,775 ,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	70 40 4,613 449 217 378 398 12 24,952 304 552	2,933	176	18,000	90	800 18,750 1,500	24 375 65		
Cod	, 800 , 775 , 140 , 165 , 075 , 925 , 100 , 100 , 876 , 760	398 12 24, 952 304 552	2, 933	176	18,000	90	18,750	375		
Groakers       321         Drum       35         Eels       7         Flounders       23         Hickory shad       23         King-fish       11         Mackerel       19,378         Mullet       14         Perch, white       15         Perch, yellow       10         Pompano       11         Sea bass       1         Shad       26         Sheepshead       4         Spanish mackerel       35         Squeteague       60         Striped bass       6         Sturgeon       25         Whiting       2	,775 ,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	398 12 24, 952 304 552	2, 933	176	18,000	90	18,750	375		
Drum         35           Eels         7           Flounders         23           Hickory shad         11           King-fish         11           Mackerel         19,378           Mullet         14           Perch, white         15           Perch, yellow         15           Pompano         11           Sea bass         1           Shad         26           Sheepshead         4           Spanish mackerel         102           Spots         35           Squeteague         606           Sturgeon         25           Whiting         25	,140 ,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	398 12 24, 952 304 552 858	2, 933	176	18,000	90	18,750	375		
Flounders 23 Hickory shad 23 Hickory shad 31 Mackerel 19,378 Mullet 14 Perch, white 15 Perch, yellow 26 Pompano 11 Sea bass 15 Shad 26 Sheepshead 4 Spanish mackerel 10 Spots 35 Gqueteague 60 Striped bass 6 Sturgeon 22	,165 ,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	398 12 24, 952 304 552	2, 933	176			1,500	65		
Flounders	,075 ,925 ,100 ,100 ,876 ,760	378 398 12 24, 952 304 552 858	2, 933	176			1,500	65		
Hickory shad King-fish 11 Mackerel 19,378 Mullet 14 Perch, white 15 Perch, yellow Pompano 11 Sea bass 16 Shad 266 Sheepshead 4 Spanish mackerel 10 Spanish mackerel 608 Striped bass 6 Sturgeon 22 Whiting 11	,925 100 ,100 ,876 ,760	398 12 24, 952 304 552	2, 933	176			1,500	65		
King-fish 11  Mackerel 19,378  Menhaden 19,378  Mullet 14  Perch, white 15  Perch, yellow Pompano 11  Sea bass 16  Sheepshead 46  Spanish mackerel 102  Spanish mackerel 608  Striped bass 68  Sturgeon 22  Whiting 19,378	100 ,100 ,876 ,760	12 24, 952 304 552 858	2,933	176			1,500	65		
Mackerel       19,378         Menhaden       19,378         Mullet       14         Perch, white       15         Perch, yellow       11         Sea bass       1         Shad       265         Sheepshead       4         Spots       35         Squeteague       608         Striped bass       6         Sturgeon       22         Whiting       21	100 ,100 ,876 ,760	12 24, 952 304 552 858	2,933		2,500	75		65		:
Menhaden 19,378 Mullet 14 Perch, white 15 Perch, yellow 15 Pea bass 1 Shad 265 Sheepshead 4 Spanish mackerel 102 Spots 35 Queteague 608 Striped bass 6 Sturgeon 25 Whiting 14	,100 ,876 ,760	24, 952 304 552 858			2,500	75		65		
Mullet	,876 ,760	304 552 858			2,500	75				
Perch, white 15 Perch, yellow Pompano 11 Sea bass 16 Sheepshead 46 Spanish mackerel 10 Squeteague 60 Striped bass 6 Sturgeon 22 Whiting 15	,760 ,835	552 858			2,500	75				
Perch, yellow Pompano 11 Sea bass 16 Shad 266 Sheepshead 4 Spanish mackerel 102 Spots 35 Squeteague 608 Striged bass 6 Sturgeon 22 Whiting	,835	858			2,000	10				
Pompano 11 See bass 265 Shad 265 Sheepshead 46 Spanish mackerel 102 Spots 35 Squeteague 608 Striped bass 65 Sturgeon 22 Whiting 11			1,100				2,800	84		
Sea bass							2,000	01		
Shad			1				1		1	
Sheepshead	. 850		389, 700	7,794	76,875	1,780	100, 750	11,550	25, 317	72
Spanish mackerel 102 Spots 35 Squeteague 603 Striped bass 6 Sturgeon 22 Whiting	,618	376	000, 100	1,,,,,,	10,010	1,100	100, 100	11,000	20,011	124
Spots	, 080	7,021								
Squeteague 603 Striped bass 6 Sturgeon 22 Whiting 1	.116	382					*******			
Striped bass	, 695	15, 370	650	26			.700	21		
Sturgeon	,800	514	3,700	222	9,000	450	6,000	440		
Whiting	, 025	1,311	1,250	75	.,, 000	200	63,625	1,188		
Ovsters	500	45	1,200				00,020	1,100		
	.175	383, 483								
Clams	576	35, 196								
	,583	31, 362								
	,000	125								•
Terrapin	572	1,434					150	30	1,500	9
Turtles	700	33					790	16	2,000	
Frogs							290	23		
Caviar		40					5,320	1,596		
Total29, 647	ι00	40				100-0-00				

Elizabeth City.

Dinwiddie.

Species.

Table showing the products of the fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

Essex.

Fairfax.

Gloucester.

Species.	Lbs.	Val.	1	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Alewives, fresh Black bass		• • • •	2	64,482	\$2,857	142, 922	<b>\$1</b> , 559	940, 742	\$4, 953 44	119,000	\$1,190
Blue-fish			2	34, 115	7,023					25, 200	756
Bonito				6,000 52,628	240 1,576						
Carp				02, 020	1,070			2,282	65		
Cat-fish				04 104	0.001	43,800	1,314	41,810	1,255	000 000	1 050
Croakers			1,3	84, 164 4, 400	6, 921 44					330,000 27,500	1,650 275
Eels						7,000	280	3, 385	102	21,000	
Flounders Hickory shad				$\begin{bmatrix} 51,485 \\ 2,740 \end{bmatrix}$	1,554 55	540	22	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
King-fish				1,600	64						
Menhaden			12,0	05, 500	28,369	52,000	35	07 014	0.100	220,000	550
Perch, white Perch, yellow				3, 400	170	7,800 1,100	480	37, 314 21, 800	2, 162 545		
Pike								3,388	214		******
Pompano	19,600	<b>\$560</b>		16, 055 40, 816	1,151 $10,227$	165, 328	4,462	350, 803	6,877	550,000	16,500
Sheepshead	15,000	фооо	ľ	2,000	160		2, 102	300,000	0,077		
Spanish mackerel				39,525	2, 193					11,000	660
Spots Squeteague				49, 149 46, 874	2, 983 21, 703					165,000	2,475
Striped bass				3,000	120	13,500	1,230	36, 497	2,168		
Sturgeon				24, 757	496	600 775	12 16	100	282	24, 750	495
Sun-fish					0			1,050	32		
Whiting			0.0	5,000	100	500 650	40.775			9 094 975	00 001
Oysters				93, 500 32, 400	118, 494 2, 450	580,650	40,775			3, 234, 875 57, 040	92, 801 4, 414
Crabs, hard			7	27,032	2, 423					88,000	660
Terrapins Turtles	500	30		5,750	115					1,100 9,000	400 180
Caviar				3,570	1,071	140	40			3,500	1,050
Total	20, 100	590	20.0	99, 942	212, 559	1,016,155	50, 258	1.453.396	18, 703	4, 865, 965	124, 056
	,		,	, , , , , ,			],	-,	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	
	Princes	s An	ne.	Prince	George.	Prin Willi		Richm	ond.	Staffo	rd.
Species.						AA TTTT	am.			1 .	
-					1						
	Lbs.	Va	lue.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	Lbs.	-	lue.	Lbs.	Value.			Lbs. 257, 500	Value. \$3,050	Lbs. 728, 280	\$4,465
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted		-					Value. \$2,970				
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass	16,00	0 \$	160	Lbs. 3,000						728, 280	\$4,465
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito	16,000 234,26 6,50	9 3,	686 195							728, 280	\$4,465
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish	16,00	9 3,	686			568, 000	\$2,970			728, 280 406, 000	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish	234, 26 6, 50 240, 15	9 3, 5,	686 195 313	3,000	\$60					728, 280	\$4,465
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15	9 3, 0 5, 0 2,	686 195 313		\$60	568, 000	\$2,970	257, 500	\$3,050	728, 280 406, 000	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle. Croakers Drum	234, 26 6, 50 240, 15	9 3, 0 5, 0 5,	686 195 313	3,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2, 970 22 465	257, 500 	\$3,050	728, 280 406, 000 812 19, 787	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012, 43 14, 68	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 5,	6160 686 195 313 370 284 150	3,000	\$60	568, 000	\$2,970	257, 500	\$3,050	728, 280 406, 000	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders	234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 5,	6160 686 195 313 370 284 150	3,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2, 970 22 465	257, 500 	\$3,050	728, 280 406, 000 812 19, 787	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10; 34 77, 50	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 5, 0 3, 0 3,	686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100	3,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2, 970 22 465	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800	728, 280 406, 000 812 19, 787	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15 117,00 1,012;43 14,68 1,00 10,34 77,50 100,00	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 2, 5 5, 0 3,	370 284 150 16 675 100 100	3,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2, 970 22 465	257, 500 	\$3,050	728, 280 406, 000 812 19, 787	\$4,465 4,060
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012, 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 5, 0 3,	686 195 313  370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318	3,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2,970 22 465	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 600	\$3,050 1,290 800 193	728, 280 406, 000 812 19, 787	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15 117,00 1,012,43 14,68 1,00 10,34 77,50 100,00 11,64	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 5, 0 3,	370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319	3,000 5,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2,970 22 465 66	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 600 12, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12 600	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012, 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24	9 3, 0 5, 0 5, 0 5, 0 3,	686 195 313  370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318	3,000	\$60	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 2, 200 , 22, 675 10, 900	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 600	\$3,050 1,290 800 193	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 184
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15 117,00 1,012,43 14,68 1,00 10,34 77,50 100,00 11,64 23,24 2,00	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 319 318 60	3,000 5,000	\$60	568, 000 	\$2,970 22 465 66	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 600 12, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12 600	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15 117,00 1,012;43 14,68 10,34 77,50 100,00 11,64 23,24 2,00	\$\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 319 318 60	3,000 5,000 800 600	\$60 100	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 122 600 60	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15 117,00 1,012,43 14,68 1,00 10,34 77,50 100,00 11,64 23,24 2,00 27,00 4,00 92,93 21,50	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318 60 120 7717 290	3,000 5,000	\$60 100	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 2, 200 , 22, 675 10, 900	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 600 12, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12 600	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 184
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel	16,000 234,26 6,50 240,15 117,00 1,012,43 14,68 1,00 10,34 77,50 100,00 11,64 23,24 2,00 27,00 4,00 92,93 21,50 239,30	\$\\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	370 284 150 16 6675 100 100 319 318 60 120 7270 7290 054	3,000 5,000 800 600	\$60 100	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 122 600 60	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 4, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 541, 50 2, 402, 48	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318 60 717 290 054 538 5094	3,000 5,000 800 600	\$60 100	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 20	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 122 600 60 8,940	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 4, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 541, 50 2, 402, 48 37, 95	\$\\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	160 1686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 319 318 60 120 054 538 538 60 290 054 290 094 227	3,000 5,000 5,000 800 600	\$60 100 100 16 12 9,014	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200 , 200	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12:600 60 8,940	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 4, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 541, 50 2, 402, 48	\$\\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318 60 717 290 054 538 5094	3,000 5,000 5,000 298,060	\$60 100 100 16 12 9,014	2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 208, 546 36, 265 6, 400	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927 1,798 128	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 122 600 60 8,940	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 4, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 240, 48 37, 95 68, 40	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318 60 717 290 054 538 094 227 776	3,000 5,000 5,000 800 600	\$60 100 16 12 9,014	568, 000 , 725 15, 200 , 20	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927 1,798	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 122 600 60 8,940	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish Whiting	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 27, 00 4, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 541, 50 2, 402, 48 37, 95 68, 40	\$\\ \\$99\\ 3\\ 5\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 319 318 60 120 054 538 60 120 054 227 776	3,000 5,000 5,000 298,060	\$60 100 100 16 12 9,014	2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 208, 546 36, 265 6, 400	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927 1,798 128	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000 39, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12 600 60 8,940 210 3,355	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish Ming-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish Whiting Oysters Crabs, hard	16, 00 234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 1, 00 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 4, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 240, 48 37, 95 68, 40	\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 16 675 100 100 319 318 60 717 290 054 538 094 227 776	3,000 5,000 5,000 800 600 298,060 500	\$60 100 100 16 12 9,014 1,238	2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 208, 546 36, 265 6, 400	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927 1,798 128	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 122 600 60 8,940	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish King-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish Whiting Oysters Crabs, hard Terrapins	234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 541, 50 2, 402, 48 37, 95 68, 40	\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 100 100 319 318 60 120 717 290 054 538 094 227 776 140 938	3,000 5,000 5,000 298,060 65,850 500	\$60 100 100 16 12 9,014 1,238 10	2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 208, 546 36, 265 6, 400	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927 1,798 128	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000 39, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12 600 60 8,940 210 3,355	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Black bass Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Carp Cat-fish Crevalle Croakers Drum Eels Flounders Hog-fish Ming-fish Menhaden Moon-fish Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike Pompano Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers Sun-fish Whiting Oysters Crabs, hard	234, 26 6, 50 240, 15 117, 00 1, 012; 43 14, 68 10, 34 77, 50 100, 00 11, 64 23, 24 2, 00 27, 00 92, 93 21, 50 239, 30 541, 50 2, 402, 48 37, 95 68, 40	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	160 686 195 313 370 284 150 100 100 319 318 60 120 717 290 054 538 094 227 776 140 938	3,000 5,000 5,000 800 600 298,060 500	\$60 100 100 16 12 9,014 1,238 10	2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 2, 200 208, 546 36, 265 6, 400	\$2,970 22 465 66 1,219 288 132 3,927 1,798 128	257, 500 49, 000 20, 000 235, 000 12, 000 2, 000 320, 175 7, 000 39, 000	\$3,050 1,290 800 193 12 600 60 8,940 210 3,355	728, 280 406, 000 	\$4, 465 4, 060 49 601 1, 184 1, 509 2, 310

6,031,809 97,872 386,820 12,337 873,711 11,033 1,996,475 84,565 1,383,797

Table showing the products of the fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

Cmaaina	King 6	eorge.	King V	Villiam	Land	easter.	Math	iews.	Middle	esex.
Species.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value	. Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted .	1,322,400 6,000	\$8, 188	28,625	\$450	225, 500	\$1,390	413, 400	\$2,067	32,000	<b>\$</b> 320
Blue-fish	0,000				14, 100	583	13,500	675		
Butter-fish	97,715	2,517	96,050	1,921	60,000					
Croakers	6, 400 1, 250	202	1,810	54				200		
Flounders Hickory shad	650	20	9,050	452			38, 180	260 763		
Menhaden Mullet					61,581,20	0   88,113	390,000	585 80	16,000	40
Perch, white Perch, yellow	52, 909 4, 350	2,697 141	17,150 1,400	862 42			400	20		
Pike	300	18	1,400			76				
Pompano	401, 366	8,551	145, 211	2,879		26,532	2 1,297,000	32, 425	21,700	620
Spanish mackerel Spots					10,400	) 60	2,000	80		
Squeteague Striped bass	825 107, 104	5,852	11, 160 21, 900	223 2, 188	130, 200	$0 \mid 3, 156 \\ 0 \mid 180$	)	704		
Sturgeon	19,759	1,085	6, 225 17, 881	125 358	31,000	620		1,240		
Oysters	167,650	8,383	477, 750	11, 150	4, 419, 800	209, 410	3,864,000 47,600	137, 250 3, 400		297, 198
Crabs, soft Crabs, hard	23, 833	286	78,500	393	118,800	6, 192	2	2,900		
Turtles							25,000	500		
Caviar	1,240	-	1,660	498	4,340			1,040	-	
Total	2,213,751	38,536	914, 372	21,595	67,581,05	0 340, 429	6,692,700	184, 189	6,227,040	298, 178
	Nansen	nond.	New I	Cent.	Norfe	olk.	Northan	npton.	Northuland	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh. Alewives, salted.	5, 100	\$51	146, 645	\$1,051	45,000	<b>\$</b> 475	773, 450	\$1,583	5, 128, 914 38, 000	\$17,774 332
Black bass Blue-fish	5,000	151	6,600	396	1,300	65	830,090	17, 328	6, 485	211
Bonito							6,700	179		
Butter-fish	65,000 200	1,300	1,000	20	24,000	960	12,100	268	2,750 875	83 27
Cero Crevalle							6,300	3 153		
Croakers	130, 500	1,020			283,000 1,000	1,790 10	140, 725 31, 700	$2,072 \\ 166$	10,700	180
EelsFlounders	2,500	75			2,000	20	4,050	137	6,900 73,610	207 3,238
Hickory shad Hog-fish	,		14,500	185	3,750	225	300	20	83,746 1,000	1,611 20
King-fish Mackerel					25,000	1,000	4,050	408		
Menhaden	500,000	1,250					200 14,724,232	20,149	69,444,330	90,880
Moon-fish Mullet					11,800	482	16,848	408		
Perch, white Perch, yellow	2,050	83	$\frac{2,000}{4,700}$	100 151	1,200	26			1,225	38
Pompano Sea bass					4,000	280	7,620	843	3, 025 600	151 18
Shad	111,900	3,886	333, 526	8,840	129,500	4,796	14, 400 850	371 79	3, 700, 429	92,408
Spanish mack- erel					1,700	85	95, 125	9, 513	3,576	322
Spots	3,752	188	******		248,500	7, 330	63, 300	930	5, 150 26, 150	159
Squeteague Striped bass	209, 050 3, 150	2, 297 252	6,000	420	179,000 18,000	2,790 540	934, 583	10, 146	65, 917	703 5,779
Sturgeon Oysters	1,000 $2,970,030$	20 68, 973	20,000	400	2, 400 5,033,245		2,880 - 1,415,666	88, 984	117, 273 2, 046, 205	3, 172 112, 691
Crabs, soft					8,000	300	94, 960 4, 333	8,790 390	56, 400	1,970
Crabs, hard Turtles.	8,000	200	510	10	400,000	2,500	1,750,000	8,100	132,000 13,875	990 199
Frogs			435 3,750	35 1,125	200	50	• • • • • • • •		300 7,000	50 2,000
	4,017,232	79,752		12,733	6,422,595		20,938,162	171, 463		335, 213
	, ,	, , , ,	,	,	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	, , , , , ,			1

Flounders.

Menhaden

Spots.....

Sturgeon.

Suckers Sun-fish

Oysters. Clams..

Crabs, hard. Caviar

Squeteague . Striped bass.

Perch, white Perch, yellow . Pike

Spanish mackerel.

Shad

Table showing the products of the fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

Species.	Hand	over.	Hen	rico.	Isle of	Wight.	Jame	es City.		and een.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value	. Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Cat-fish Croakers			232, 200 24, 000	\$1,720 1,047	8, 000 30, 500	\$400 420				
EelsHickory shad Perch, white Perch, yellow			22,500 15,000 17,500 500	625 150 1,040 25	6,000 6,000 17,800	180	)		5	
Shad	20,387	466	152, 875 7, 000 5, 000	4, 625 490 100	241, 026 75, 000 27, 500 23, 100	1,865	9, 100	637	7	\$686
SuckersOystersCaviar			36,000	1,440	1,000 1,094,800 3,640	23, 775	219, 100	5, 275	12,250	
Total	31, 287	682	513, 615	11,569	1,534,366	39, 50	400, 967	11, 243	50, 383	96
			Su	ırry.	Warw	ick.	Westmo	reland.	You	rk.
Speci	ies.		Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted							1,282,000 22,000	\$5,675 215	33,000	\$180
Blue-fish Butter-fish Carp					2,000	\$40	3, 455 200 800	130 4 16	12, 100	36
Cat-fish Croakers Eels			$\begin{array}{c c} & 1,50 \\ & 5,00 \end{array}$	0 150	19,500	160	39, 350 2, 330 175	762 69 3	403, 700	3, 08
Flounders			, , , ,		4 500	100	2 820	78	27 000	1 06

123

180

351

864

5, 100

114, 480 4, 243

4,340 1,302

300

6,000

7, 642 43, 150

4,500

17,500

11,000 21,000 1,000

1,087,100 17,615

100

700

315

220

175 2,820

16,028

2, 250 200 190, 608

425 8, 552 56, 118

990, 500

48,533

 $\frac{200}{200}$ 

27,000 10,000 200

81, 150 400 19, 100 227, 500 2, 500 3, 150

3,962,350 128,992 898,500 450

78

638

68

3,902

11 334

2,405

56, 900

306

1,080

114, 376 11, 547

8

#### 191, 512 7,387 1,163,600 19,200 2,666,744 71,534 5,810,092 143, 110 The number and value of shad taken in the waters of Virginia in 1897 are exhibited by counties in the following table:

Counties.	No.	Value.	Counties.	No.	Value.
Accomac	111, 343 21, 964 114, 500 7, 233 5, 600 97, 376 47, 236 100, 229 157, 143 5, 825 43, 679 68, 865 23, 641 10, 895	\$6, 935 7, 794 1, 780 11, 550 723 560 10, 227 4, 462 6, 877 16, 500 4, 625 9, 070 2, 364 6, 86 6, 87	Mathews Middlesex Nansemond New Kent Norfolk Northampton Northumberland Princess Anne Prince George Prince William Richmond Stafford Surry Warwick Westmoreland York	6, 200 31, 972 95, 293 37, 000 4, 114 1, 057, 265 26, 553 85, 160 59, 570 91, 479 20, 764 32, 709 5, 000	\$32, 425 620 8, 886 8, 840 4, 796 3, 717 92, 408 3, 717 9, 014 3, 927 8, 940 1, 423 4, 243 700 3, 902 2, 655
King William Lancaster	41, 488 245, 174	2, 879 26, 532		13, 294, 118	304, 448

### NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL FISHERIES.

The principal fisheries are the oyster, the pound-net, the menhaden purse-seine, and the shad gill-net fisheries. The oyster yield in 1897 was valued at \$2,041,683; the product of the pound nets, \$513,589; the menhaden purse-seine fishery, \$242,300, and the shad gill-net fisheries in the rivers, \$81,171. Of minor consequence was the haul seine fishery, with a value of \$68,260, the crab fisheries, yielding products to the value of \$68,245, and the clam fisheries, with products worth \$66,097. The value of the yield of the minor fisheries in the same year was \$98,153, making the total yield of the fishery products in Virginia during 1897 worth \$3,179,498.

The oyster industry is the principal fishery in Virginia and shows a gratifying increase so far as concerns the quantity over any previous year for which records are available. In 1880 the product was 6,837,-240 bushels, for which the fishermen received \$2,218,376; in 1888 it was 3,664,433 bushels, worth \$1,336,012; in 1891, 6,074,025 bushels, worth \$2,524,348, and in 1897 7,023,848 bushels, valued at \$2,041,683. During the last year this industry gave employment to 18,189 fishermen, or 75 per cent of the total number in the State, using 1,022 vessels, valued, with their outfits, at \$662,242; 7,682 boats, worth \$416,018, and dredges, tongs, etc., worth \$73,755. This shows some increase over 1891, when the fishermen and transporters numbered 16,343; 919 vessels, worth \$786,626; 6,974 boats, worth \$412,030, and dredges, tongs, etc., worth \$57,872.

The general condition of the oyster industry of Virginia has changed considerably during the past ten years. The public reefs are growing less productive year after year and the extent of the planting business is constantly increasing. The State laws afford fairly good protection to private oyster-culture, and the prospects are exceedingly favorable for a large development in that line in the near future.

The pound-net fishery of Virginia is the most extensive and concentrated in America. The increase in this fishery during the past twenty years has been phenomenal. Within an area 70 miles long and 10 miles wide, covering the western side of Chesapeake Bay and the mouths of the tributaries thereof, there are set each spring over 850 pound nets, worth about \$200,000. In addition, there are about 100 on the eastern shore of Virginia and about 300 in the various rivers at a greater distance than 10 miles from the Chesapeake. In 1897 the number of pound nets in the State aggregated 1,250, worth \$264,600, against 891 in 1891, valued at \$165,990. In 1880 the number of pound nets was but 152, worth \$89,240, and in 1887 it was reported at 608, worth \$164,355. The catch by the pound nets in 1891 amounted to 23,796,835 pounds, which sold for \$471,560, whereas in 1897 it was 37,467,620 pounds, worth \$513,589. The principal increase occurred in the yield of shad, from 3,645,467 pounds in 1891 to 8,035,114 pounds

in 1897; squeteague, from 1,759,464 to 5,184,428 pounds; croakers, from 247,980 pounds in 1891 to 2,742,049 pounds in 1897. Blue-fish fell off from 1,292,398 pounds to 662,993 pounds; Spanish mackerel, from 725,910 to 503,106 pounds, and sturgeon, from 575,320 to 335,590 pounds, including caviar. The value per pound of nearly all of these species shows a decrease from 1891 to 1897. Had the pound-net catch sold in the latter year for as much per pound as in the former the aggregate value would have been about \$738,098, instead of \$513,589.

The gill-net fisheries of Virginia are principally for the capture of shad, but many other species are also secured. There were 9,307 nets used in 1897, worth \$46,235, and the product amounted to 4,053,779 pounds, for which the fishermen received \$110,206. Of this product 2,972,548 pounds represented shad, the value being \$81,171. Ranking next in value were sturgeon, including caviar, with a yield of 356,829 pounds, worth \$19,269; alewives, or river herring, 575,800 pounds, worth \$3,542, and striped bass, 43,567 pounds, worth \$2,862. In 1891 the value of the gill nets was approximately the same, but the yield was somewhat greater, amounting to 4,857,214 pounds, worth \$124,617.

The haul-seine fishery of Virginia, which is quite different from the menhaden purse-seine fishery, is of little value compared with former times. In the early part of the present century this was practically the only form of apparatus used for taking fish. Forty years ago nearly every large plantation bordering the rivers had a seine shore, and some of them were quite valuable. But the greater cheapness and efficiency of gill nets, pound nets, etc., has resulted in a great decrease in the number of seines employed. In 1891 there were 178 haul seines used, worth \$32,470, and yielding 4,176,362 pounds of fish, valued at \$98,074. In 1897 the number of seines was 107, valued at \$28,462, and the catch of fish aggregated 5,282,251 pounds, worth \$68,260. Among the principal species were spots, 482,965 pounds, worth \$13,279; shad, 459,057 pounds, worth \$10,258; squeteague, 439,218 pounds, worth \$9,964; alewives, or river herring, 1,937,855 pounds, worth \$13,357, and striped bass, 136,087 pounds, worth \$7,483.

The crab fisheries yielded a product in 1897 valued at \$68,245, of which \$28,331 represented hard crabs and \$39,914 soft crabs, the total weight of the former being 5,331,398 pounds and of the latter 1,068,116 pounds. The soft-crab fishery is prosecuted in Accomac, Lancaster, Northumberland, and Northampton counties, but principally in the first-named. The hard crabs are obtained in the waters of a dozen or more counties, but principally in Northampton, York, and Princess Anne. The soft crabs are caught by scrapes and dip nets, while the hard crabs are obtained by means of lines almost exclusively.

The following series of tables show in detail the extent of the fisheries by each form of apparatus in 1897.

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

Chesias	Ac	come	ic.	Alexa	ndria.	Ca	roline	.	Charle	s City.	Cheste	rfield.
Species.	Lbs		Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs	s. Val	ue.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Cat-fish Menhaden Perch, white Squeteague Striped bass	3, 19,081,		\$75 24,612	1, 200 1, 850 650 3, 200	\$36 111 26 192							
Total	19, 084,	000	24, 687	6, 900	365							
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Black bass Blue-fish		325	10	200	10	6, 00	00 \$	60	:		22,600	\$338
Carp Cat-fish Croakers Drum Flounders		325 440 175	761 11 148	1,600	15 50	6,00		180	800			
Hickory shad King-fish Menhaden Mullet Perch, white	3, 14,	715 000 166 460	26 15 277 11	1,083	65	2, 50		90 75	18,750	375		
Perch, yellow Sea bass Shad Spots Squeteague Striped bass		500 225 855	12 157 5, 753	1,160	35	6, 00		60	700 2,000	21 160	16, 917	483
- Sturgeon			• • • • • •	1,250	75	9,00			2,000	100	• • • • • • • •	
Total	278,	===	7, 181	5,793	250	47, 50	==	== :	22,750	595	39, 517	821
Grand total	19, 362,	186	31,868	12,693	615	47, 50	00   1,0	)15	22,750	595	39, 517	821
	New F	Cent.	No	rfolk.	Nor	tham	pton.	No	rthumb	erland.	Princes	sAnne.
Species.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	LI	os.	Val.		Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Croakers Menhaden Squeteague Crabs, hard					14, 569	0,000	\$450 125 19,868 25 100 20,568		379, 410 379, 410	\$88, 240		
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Blue-fish Butter-fish Cat-fish	113,045	<b>\$</b> 799									8,360 5,000	\$240 250
Croakers Drum Flounders Hickory shad Hog-fish	14,500	185	1,00 3,75	0 10			• • • • • • •				106,000 680 1,000 4,340	610 10 16
King-fish.  Menhaden  Mullet  Perch, white  Perch, yellow  Shad	500 49,000	25 1, 400	11,80	0 482	-	500	50				1,700 100,000 8,920 1,500	68 100 105 45
Spots. Squeteague	40,000	1,400	223, 50 88, 00		12 7	2,000 7,208	360 <b>223</b>	• • • •			228, 000 67, 000	5, 790 1, 310
TotalGrand total	178, 045 178, 045	2, 429 2, 429				,708	633	67 5	379, 410	88, 240	532, 500	8, 739 8, 739
. CITUILL COURT	110,010	<del>ان عد ر</del> ا	0,1,00	10,002	14,001	, 000	21, 201	0,,	7,710	00,210	502,000	0,100

Table showing the yield of the seine fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

Gnosine	Eliz	abeth	City.	Es	sex.	Fair	rfax.	Her	rico.	Isle of	Wight.
Species.	Lh	8.	Value	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Menhaden	10, 164	1,000	\$23,760								
Perch, yellow				5,300	525	643, 410 482 2, 885 4, 539 500	\$3, 217 10 87 272 13	1,500 15,000 1,000 500	150 50 25	500 6,000 500	\$10 180 20
Striped bass				45, 000 6, 500		175, 686 9, 447 100 1, 500	3,543 559 4 45	6, 300 7, 000	180 490	3,000 1,000	210
Total				79, 300	2,885	838, 549	7,750	31,300	925	11,000	440
Grand total	10, 164	1,000	23,760	79, 300	2,885	838, 549	7,750	31, 300	925	11,000	440
	Jam	es Cit	y. Ki	ng Geor	ge. Kin	g Willia	m.	Lancas	ster.	Nanse	mond.
Species.	Lbs.	Val	lue. L	bs. Val	ue. Li	os. Val	ue.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Menhaden							60,	074,000	\$85,820		
Shore fisheries; Alewives, fresh. Blue-fish Butter-fish. Cat-fish. Croakers Ecls Flounders Menhaden Perch, white. Perch, yellow Shad Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Suckers	1,500 1,400 1,400 1,810	0	45 5, 1, 36 4, 2,	050 200 250 250 974 600 849	65 1, 18 1, 521 2,	750 2	295 80 30 30 38 670	926,000	1,324	1,250 16,250 29,500 29,500 150 4,000 2,815 50,756 650	336 325 170 19 122 4 121 141 540 55
Total	50, 910	0 7	730 29,	083 1,				931,000	1,474	155, 990	1,508
Grand total	50, 910	0 3	730 29,	083 1,	217 51,	400 1,5	61,	005,000	87, 294	155, 990	1,508
Species.	Prin Geor			nce liam.	Staff	ord.	Surr	y. W	Varwick.		more- nd.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val. L	bs. Val	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries; Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted . Black bass Blue-fish	3,000	\$60	232,000	\$1,290	450, 000 380, 000 3, 650	\$3,025 3,800	1,500	2, 845	000 \$40	24,000 2,550 200 6,500	96
Cat-fish Croakers Eels Flounders Perch, white Perch, yellow Pike		100	7, 450 2, 950	447 74	8, 350 300	386 8	3,000	7,	000 35 000 40	130	169
Shad Spots Squeteague Striped bass Suckers	210	6	90, 270 28, 765	1,700	61, 625 43, 165	1,215	1,500	105	000 240	425 5,405 9,000 200 200	216 438
Sun-fish		•••••	******						••••	200	

Table showing the yield of the seine fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued. SUMMARY.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:			Shore fisheries—Cont'd.		
Blue-fish	18,750	\$525	Flounders	15, 150	\$242
Cat-fish	1,200	36	'Hickory shad	72, 250	-980
Croakers	5,000	125	Hog-fish	8,090	420
Menhaden	171, 268, 042	242,300	King-fish	2,915	144
Perch, white	1,850	111	Menhaden	1,079,000	1,564
Squeteague	1,650	51	Mullet	34,886	864
Striped bass	3,200	192	Perch, white	56, 106	2,792
Crabs, hard	20,000	100	Perch, yellow	11,010	320
			Pike	200	6
Total	171, 319, 692	243, 440	Sea bass	500	12
			Shad	459,057	10, 258
Shore fisheries:			Spots	482, 965	13, 279
Alewives fresh	1,557,855	9,557	Squeteague	439, 218	9,964
Alewives, salted	380,000	3,800	Striped bass	136,087	7,483
Black bass	3, 200	70	Sturgeon	3, 160	169
Blue-fish	14, 485	424	Suckers	9,950	216
Butter-fish	21, 450	579	Sun-fish	200	6
Carp	982	25			
Cat-fish	73, 535	1,960	Total	5, 282, 251	68, 260
Croakers	417, 455	3,059			
Drum	1,120	21	Grand total	176, 601, 943	311,700
Fels	1,425	46		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Table showing, by counties and species, the catch by gill nets used in the shore fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

100000	Alew	ives.	Black	bass.	Blue	-fish.	Cat	fish.	Croa	kers.
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alexandria	70,000	\$350								
Charles City Essex	. 22,400	168 125	3,400	8144						
Ianover	10,900	216								
Henrico King George	112,200	820 216								
King William	2,500	40					2,000	840		
Mathews New Kent	33,600	252	6,600	396	500	\$25				
Prince William	168,090	840								
Westmoreland York	2,000	15			9,600	288			500	810
Total	575, 809	3,542	10,000	540	10, 100	313	2,000	40	500	1.0
188	Hickor	y shad.	King	-fish.	Mul	llet.	Perch,	white.	Pereli,	yellow.
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Accomac			400	\$10	510	\$25				
Charles City Isle of Wight	.1						1,000 15,000	\$50 600	2,800	\$84
James City King William							10,000	400 20	400	12
Mathews New Kent		88			4,000	80	2,000	100	4,200	126
Prince George Surry York							800 2,000 200	16 60 8	600	12
Total	490	8	400	10	4,510	105	31,900	1,274	8,000	234

Total...

2, 972, 548

Table showing, by counties and species, the catch by gill nets used in the shore fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

•	Spo	n tra	Squete	200730	String	d bass.		Sturg	reon.	
Counties.	nga	ous.	Squee	ague.	Stripe	u bass.	Fle	sh.	Cav	viar.
	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Accomac		\$6	2,125	\$85			*****			
Alexandria Charles City					500 4,000	\$30 280	63,625	\$1,188	5, 320	\$1,59
Essex Fairfax					375	23	600	12	140	4
Alexandria Charles City Essex Fairfax Henrico Isle of Wight James City			30,000	600	20,000	1,400 427	5,000 23,100 27,915	100 462 487	1,040 3,640 5,600	1,09
KIND GEORGE.					6, 100 225 100	14 8	19, 759 6, 225	1,085 125	1,240 1,660	1,60 46 49
King William Mathews New Kent	2,000	80	600	6	6,000	420	20,000	400	3, 750	1, 12
Princess Anne							43,000 65,850	1,720 1,238	6,065 5,810	1,82
Prince George Prince William Stafford					225 100	14 8				
Surry York		5		6	5,942	238	43, 150	864	4, 340	1,30
Total	2,200	91	33, 025	697	43, 567	2,862	318, 224	7,681	38, 605	11,58
		Shad.		Suc	kers.	Sur	n-fish.		Total	
Counties.	Lbs	3.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	L	bs.	Value
Accomac									3, 135 460, 200	\$12
Alexandria	13	,700 ,125	\$7,794 300					.	13, 125	8, 17 30
Charles City Chesterfield	8	,750 ,400	11,550 240.					:  '	503, 295 8, 400	15, 06 24
Dinwiddie Essex	62	,600 ,548 ,318	560 1,609						19,600 74,288	56 1,78
Fairfax Hanover	20	, 387	2, 246 466						117, 693 31, 287	2, 26 68
HenricoIsle of Wight	241	,700 ,026	3, 820 9, 070						242, 940   332, 766	5, 05 13, 22
James City King George	168	, 342	2, 324 3, 590					. 5	130, 957 233, 054	5, 23 5, 36
King and Queen King William	137	, 133 , 981	686 2,660	1,500	\$30			. 1	38, 133 152, 866	3, 43
Mathews Nansemond	53	,500	1,948						7, 900 53, 500	21 1, 94 10, 25
New Kent Norfolk Princess Anne	84	,526	7, 440 3, 081 2, 100						360, 676 84, 000 101, 565	3, 08 5, 64
Prince George Prince William	297	,500 ,850 ,716	9, 008 1, 689						371, 410 257, 941	12, 02 2, 54
Richmond	147	,500 ,712	4, 093 164					. 1	147, 500 108, 812	4, 09 67
Surry Warwick	114	480	4, 243 280			-			169, 912 7, 000	6, 70
Westmoreland York	9	,124	210						11, 124 10, 700	22 31
							_	-		

1,500

81,171

500

10

4,053,779

110, 206

Table showing by counties the catch by pound nets in the shore fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

Species.	Acco	mac.	Caro	line.	Elizabet	h City.	Esse	ex.	Fairi	ax.
species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Black bass	173, 450	<b>\$</b> 625	165,000	\$1,980	264, 482	\$2,857	123, 322	\$1,348	297, 332	\$1,736 20
Blue-fish	120,089	3,696			180, 115	5, 403				
Bonito Butter-fish	6, 150 9, 000	184 220			52, 628	1,576				
Carp					02,020	1,070			600	18
Cat-fish	3,830 1,100	216			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		23, 600	708	31,600	948
Croakers	155, 950	1,547			899, 164	4,496				
Drum Eels	21, 250	166			2,400	24	4,000	160		
Flounders	8,550	161			51, 485	1,554	4,000	100		
Hickory shad	300				2,740	55 64				
King-fish Mackerel	100				1,600					
Venhaden	294, 100				1,841,500	4,609	52,000	35		
Mallet Perch, white	200 9,600	384			3,400	170	2,050	103	25,025	1,50
Perch, yellow							200	6	11,650	29:
Pike Pompano	11,835	858			12,055	951			450	30
shad	265, 550	6, 923	57, 750	1,320	340, 816	10, 227	55,080	1,413	57, 799	1,08
Sheepshead Spanish mackerel	1, 135 102, 080	7,021			39, 525	2,193				
Spots	26,091	173			. 29, 149	583				
Squeteague	118, 765 5, 200	1,895 416			1,090,874	16, 363	5, 200	499	25, 175	1,51
Sturgeon	22, 028	1,311			24, 757	496				
Buckers					5,000	100	300	6	3,500	70
Turtles					5,750	115				
Caviar	100	40			3,570	1,071				
Total	1, 356, 450	26, 366	222,750	3,300	4, 851, 010	52, 907	265, 752	4,278	453, 531	7, 22
	Nansen	nond.	Northan	npton.	Northumb	erland.	Norfe	olk.	Princess	Anne.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Alewives, fresh	800	\$8	773, 250	\$1,581	5, 128, 914		45,000	\$475	16,000	\$160
Alewives, salted Blue-fish	3,750	113	71,740	2,025	38, 000 4, 885	332 147	1,300	65	225, 409	3, 43
Bonito			6,700	179					6,500	19
Butter-fish Cat-fish	48,750 100	975	12,100	268	2,750 875	83 27	24,000	960	235, 150	5,06
Cero	100		100	3	010					
Crevalle Croakers	93,000	530	6,300	153	7 400	. 148	35,000	250	117,000	2,370
Drum	90,000	330	78, 200 31, 500	802 161	7,400		1,000	350 10	888, 935 14, 000	4, 49
Cels	1 075	50		190	100	3 106				
Hickory shad	1,875	56	3, 900	132	72, 310 83, 746	3, 196 1, 611	1,000	10		
Hog-fish			200	10			05 000	1 000	6,000	480
King-fish Mackerel			3,550 200	358 6		,	25,000	1,000	75, 800	3,03
Menhaden	450,000	1,125	154,600	281	2,064,920	2,640			*************	01
Moon-fish Mullet		• • • • • •	16, 848	408					11,646 14,325	319 213
Perch, white	1,300	50			1,225	38	200	6	500	1
Pompano	*******		7,620	843	3,025	151	4,000	280	27,000 4,000	2,160
Scup		823	14,200		3, 700, 429	92, 408	45,500	1,715	40, 437	1,61
Shad	23,800		700	68	0.550	200	1,700	85	21,500	1, 290 19, 054
Shad Sheepshead	23,800	• • • • •	700 95, 125	9, 513	3 07/6					
Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots	937	47	95, 125 51, 300	9, 513 570	3, 576 1, 950	322 79	25,000	750	239, 300 301, 500	7,14
Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague	937 151, 500	1,515	95, 125 51, 300 919, 000	570 9,750	1,950 $20,850$	79 491	25,000 91,000	750 1,015	301,500 $2,325,487$	22,68
Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon	937		95, 125 51, 300	570	1,950	79	25,000	750	301, 500 2, 325, 487 37, 950 25, 400	22,68 1,22 1,05
Scup Shad Sheepshead Spanishmackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Turtles	937 151, 500 2, 500	1,515 200	95, 125 51, 300 919, 000 3, 300	570 9,750 330	1, 950 20, 850 65, 917 117, 273	79 491 5, 779 3, 172	25,000 91,000 18,000	$\begin{array}{c} 750 \\ 1,015 \\ 540 \end{array}$	301,500 $2,325,487$ $37,950$	22,68- 1,22 1,05
Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon	937 151, 500 2, 500	1,515 200	95, 125 51, 300 919, 000 3, 300	570 9,750 330	1, 950 20, 850 65, 917	79 491 5,779	25,000 91,000 18,000	$\begin{array}{c} 750 \\ 1,015 \\ 540 \end{array}$	301, 500 2, 325, 487 37, 950 25, 400 7, 600	19, 05- 7, 148 22, 68- 1, 223 1, 056 140
Shad Sheepshead Spanish mackerel Spots Squeteague Striped bass Sturgeon Whiting Turtles	937 151, 500 2, 500	1,515 200 20	95, 125 51, 300 919, 000 3, 300	570 9,750 330 89	1, 950 20, 850 65, 917 117, 273 13, 875 7, 000	79 491 5,779 3,172 199 2,000	25, 000 91, 000 18, 000 2, 400	750 1,015 540 120	301, 500 2, 325, 487 37, 950 25, 400	22, 684 1, 227 1, 056 140

Table showing the catch by pound nets in the shore fisheries of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

	Glou	cester.	K	ing Ge	orge.	Lanc	caster.		Mathe	ws.	Middle	esex.
Species.	Lbs.	Vε	d. I	bs.	Val.	Lbs.	Va	d.	Lbs.	Val.:	Lbs.	Val
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted .	119,00	00 \$1,1	90 1,27	5, 400 6, 000	\$7, 943 60	225, 50	0 \$1,3	90	413, 400	\$2,067	32,000	\$320
Blue-fish	25, 20	0 7	56	0,000		14, 10 60, 00		83	13,000	650	• • • • • • •	
Cat-fish Croakers	330, 00	0 1,6	50	1, 215 6, 200	2,314 196	60,00		00	20,000	200		
Drum	27, 50	00 2	275	650	20	50,00	0 5	000	13,000 37,780	260 755		
Menhaden Perch, white	220,00	00 5		7,060	2,361	581, 20	0 9	65	390,000	585	16,000	40
Perch, yellow Pike				500 100	13 8							
Pompano		00 16, 5	500 23 560	1,887	4, 943	858, 11 10, 40	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 26, 5 \\ 0 & 1, 0 \end{bmatrix}$	31	297, 000	32, 425	21,700	620
Spots	165,00	00 2,4		825 5, <b>794</b>	33 5, 174	2, 00 125, 20 3, 00	00   3, 0	60   006	69, 780	698		
Sturgeon Turtles	24, 78 9, 00	00   1	195 180			31,00		520	55, 600 25, 000	1, 240 500		
Caviar	3,50	00 1,0	150		•••••	4,34	0 1,3	302	3,640	1,040	• • • • • • •	
Total	1, 484, 93	25, 7	81 1,75	5, 631	23,065	2, 025, 45	37,4	145 2,	338, 200	40, 420	69,700	980
Species.	Prin Willi		Richn	ond.	Staff	ord.	Warv	vick.	Westn		Yor	k.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted	168,000	\$840	257, 500	<b>\$</b> 3, 050	178, 280 26, 000	\$940 260			1, 256, 000 22, 000	215		
Blue-fish Carp Cat-fish	850	26	40.000	1, 290	812				908 800	16		75
Croakers		20	15,000						32, 850 2, 200			1,615
Flounders Menhaden			235,000	193			500	\$10	2,470	69	6,000 10,000	
Mullet Perch, white Perch, yellow		438 90	600 12,000 2,000	600	11,500 60,025	5 1,501			11, 028 750			
Pike	28, 560	538	172, 675	4,847	28, 878 2, 33	2,310 44	10, 500	420	181, 484	3, 692	79, 500 400	
Spots		327	7,000 39,000			100	1,000			7 118 3 1,970		
Sturgeon	0, 210	321	35,000	3, 355	1, 70	100			21,110	1,910	3, 150 450	· 94 130
Total	215, 235	2, 259	789, 775	14, 217	327, 89	6, 590	12,000	450	1, 560, 752	2 12, 756	402, 600	7,003

## SUMMARY.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	10, 945, 630	\$51, 944 867	MulletPerch, white	15, 125	\$22 6, 93
Alewives, saited	92,000 400	20	Perch, yellow.	133, 438 78, 125	1, 98
Blue-fish	662, 993	16, 978	Pike	29, 425	2, 35
Bonito	19, 350	558	Pompano	66, 135	5, 31
Butter-fish	444, 378	10,045	Scup	4,000	12
Carp	2, 212	83	Shad	8, 035, 114	211, 05
at-fish	250,057	6, 625	Sheepshead	23, 335	1,44
ero	1,200	73	Spanish mackerel	508, 106	39, 91
Crevalle	123, 300	2,523	Spots	444, 527	9,66
Croakers	2,742,049	16,399	Squeteague	5, 184, 428	62, 03
Drum	97,650	776 856	Striped bass	356, 183	21, 61
Flounders	21,275 $211,740$	6, 208	Sturgeon	310, 235 3, 800	8,71
Hickory shad	124, 266	2, 421	Whiting	12,600	24
Hog-fish	6, 200	490	Turtles	53, 625	99
King-fish	106, 250	4, 484	Caviar	25, 355	7,43
Mackerel	300	18			
Menhaden	6, 309, 320	11,377	Total	37, 467, 620	513, 58
Moon-fish	28, 494	727			

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

	Ac	comac.	Es	sex.	Fai	irfax.	Isle of	Wight.
Species.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value	. Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
AlewivesBlack bass			. 3,600	\$36	. 475 1 200			
arp at-fish croakers prim		\$130		81			1,000 6,000	\$5 9
Tounders Perch, white Perch, yellow	4, 100 5, 700	59		22	7,750	388	2,300	7
Pike had queteague triped bass	300	27	2,700				3,000	5 25
uckersur.fish			475		8,350 1,050	167 32		
Total	22,700	524	13, 165	414	<u> </u>	1	1	522
Species.			King (	deorge.	King V	William.		mond.
			Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
alewivesat-fish			1,450	\$51	10, 125 54, 300	1,086	8,000	\$32
els flounders erch, white erch, yellow	• • • • • • • • •		875 1,250	53 63	1,810 9,050 9,050	452		
ike had queteague triped bass uckers	• • • • • • • • •		725	10 43	5, 430 10, 860 18, 100 9, 131	217 1,810		1.
Total		•••••	4,500	220	127, 856	4, 495	16,000	51
Species.	Northa	mpton.	Prince W	'illiam.	Yor	k.	Tot	al.
opecies.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs	Value
Alewives	200	<b>\$</b> 2 .	725	\$22			13, 925 475 100 1, 925	\$18 2
at-fish roakers Drum Cels	600 200	6 5	9, 250 2, 200	278	26,000	\$390	76, 025 49, 600 400 7, 995	1,76
lounders log-fish erch, white erch, yellow ike	150 100	5 10	6, 675 4, 950 2, 200	334 124 132	21,000	840	34, 840 100 32, 800 16, 750 5, 338	1,3 1,3 4 3
had heepshead pots	200 150 4,000	10 11 80			1,650 1,800 29,000	55 72 580	15, 480 150 1, 800 50, 860	1.0
queteague		18	1 000	50 1	2 500 L	175	39 095	9.6
queteague triped bass	300	18	1,000 6,400 600	50 128 18	2,500	175	32, 025 24, 356 1, 650	2,6

Table showing, by counties, the catch by lines in the shore fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

									,				
Species.		Accor	nac.	Elizabe	eth City	. Glo	ucester.	Isleof	Wight.	KingGeo	orge.	King W	Illiam.
, species.		Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val	. Lb	s. Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Blue-fish Bonito Cat-fish		200	\$10 40		000 \$1,62 000 24			7,000	\$350			25, 000	\$500
Croakers Drum Flounders King-fish Pompano		31,500 13,250 250 10,510	2, 175 270 10 332		$egin{array}{c c} 000 & 2,42 \\ 000 & 2 \\ \hline 000 & 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20		24,000	320				
Sea bass	2	665 3, 483 700 66, 750	10 285 46 7,610	2, ( 120, ( 356, (	000 16 000 2, 40	30 00 10		42,000	690			1,00	100
Whiting Crabs, hard.		1,500 25,000	$\frac{45}{125}$				\$660			23, 833	\$286	78, 50	
Total	4	54, 608	10, 958	1,759,	032 14, 94	18 88, 0	660	73,000	1,360	23, 833	286	104, 50	993
Species.	Lanca	ster.	Math	ews.	Nan mor		Nor	folk.	Nor	thampto	n.	Northu lan	
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lb	s. Va	al.	Lbs.	Val.
Blue-fish Croakers Flounders Hog-fish Sea bass Spots Squeteague Crabs, hard		\$88	135, 000	\$2,900	4,000	\$160 200	400,000	\$2,500		925 1,	139	1,600 3,300 1,300 1,000 600 3,200 5,300 32,000	\$64 32 42 20 18 80 212 990
Total	12,000	88 4	135,000	2,900	12,000	360	400,000	2,500	2,532,	800 24,	057 14	18,300	1,458
Species.		cess ne.	Sui	rry.	Warw	ick.	Westn lan		Y	ork.		Total	
,	Lbs.	Val	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	L	bs.	Val.
Blue-fish Bonito Cat-fish Cod	500	<b>\$</b> 15									32	5,000 2,000 800	\$16, 559 240 850 40
Croakers Drum Flounders Hog-fish King-fish	17,500	175	5,000	\$150	12,500 2,000	\$125 50			211, 20	00 \$1,074		5, 925 5, 250 8, 550 1, 000 0, 510	7, 615 290 102 20 332
Perch, white Pompano Sea bass Sheepshead . Spots	12,000	600	300	9	3,000	75			10, 60	00 225	149	100 1,000 1,265 5,483 9,800	200 28 445 3,435
Squeteague. Striped bass. Whiting Crabs, hard.	10,000	4,500	6,000	180	20,000	200 50	48, 533	<b>\$</b> 306	103, 20 898, 50	0 1,596	816	5, 625 5, 200 L, 500	16, 156 278 45 28, 231
Total	745, 000	5, 390	11,600	350	38,500	500	48, 533	306	1, 223, 50	7,755	8, 110	0, 206	74, 869

Table showing, by counties, the catch by dredges, tongs, and scrapes in Virginia for 1897.

	O	yster dr	edges.			Oyster t	ongs.		/De	4-1
Counties.	Oysters, n	narket.	Oyster	s, seed.	Oysters,	market.	Oysters	, seed.	10	tal.
	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Vessel fisheries: Accomac Elizabeth City. Gloucester	1, 368, 437 588, 000	\$75, 386 30, 240	315,000	\$4,500	764, 610 22, 400 662, 900	770	110, 600 1, 236, 550	\$1,814 18,018	2, 133, 047 1, 036, 000 5, 1, 899, 450	37,324
Isle of Wight James City King George					280, 700 27, 650	9,530 1,383	343, 000 70, 000	4, 900 1, 000	623, 700 70, 000 27, 650	14, 430 1, 000 1, 383
King William. King and Queen Lancaster					82, 250 3, 500 55, 300	150				275
Mathews Middlesex Nansemond Norfolk					77, 000 11, 340 1 -047, 830	2,750 648 29,963	35, 000 1, 131, 200	16, 160	112,000 11,340 2,179,030 2,989,248	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3,250 \\ 0 & 648 \\ 0 & 46,123 \end{array} $
Northampton. Northumber- land Warwick	32, 200	1,690			277, 200	9, 316			309, 400	11,006 36,743
Westmoreland Richmond York	11, 900	680			12, 600 507, 850	825 18, 138	66, 500	950	221, 500	12, 980 2, 455
Total	2, 970, 142	163, 309	315,000	4,500	7,024,675	243, 443	3, 907, 400	56, 957	14, 217, 21	468, 209
Shore fisheries: Accomac Elizabeth City. Essex Gloucester Isle of Wight James City King George King William Lancaster	550, 900	25, 765			4, 203, 528 1, 382, 500 580, 650 763, 175 471, 100 65, 100	9, 345		12,500 8,175	2, 257, 500 580, 650 1, 335, 420 471, 100	81,170 40,775 46,796 9,345
Mathews Middlesex Nansemond					3, 752, 000 6, 146, 000 791, 000	4,900 1,300 204;730 134,000 296,550 22,850			140,000 14,000 4,323,900 3,752,000 6,146,000 791,000	7,000 1,300 204,730 134,000 296,550 22,850
Norfolk Northampton . Northumber- land					2,044,000 1,106,266 865,900	71, 240 77, 978	• • • • • • • • •		1, 106, 26	71,240
Princess Anne. Richmond Warwick Westmoreland York		16, 900			8,750 963,200 630,000 473,200 1,911,000	68, 600 5, 050	1, 190, 000		963, 200	938 0 63,600 5,050
Total	1, 445, 500	74, 488			30, 593, 269					
Grand total.					37, 617, 944	1, 695, 594	6, 818, 350	103, 792	49, 166, 936	2, 041, 683
	<u>'</u>			1		Clam to	ngs and l	noes.	Crab sc	rapes.
•	Co	ounties.				. (	clams.		Crabs,	soft.
						Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Accomac Elizabeth City Norfolk					<del>-</del>		00	758 50		
Northampton .		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		8,0	660 1,	000		
Total	********	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		139,0	008 9,	548		
Shore fisheries: Accomac Elizabeth City Gloucester Mathews						360, 5 32, 0 57, 0	140   4		798, 021	
Northampton .	7					47, 6 76, 4 128, 9	100 7	350 547		
Total					••••••	702, 5	560 56,	549	798, 021	28,646
Grand tota	1			•••••		841,5	66,	097	798, 021	28, 646

Table showing, by counties and species, the yield by slat traps, pots, and spears, and other minor apparatus in the shore fisheries of Virginia in 1897.

Apparatus and	Alewi	ves.	Cat-1	fish.	Eel	ls.	Perch, v	vhite.	Sha	d.	Suck	ers.
counties.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Slat traps: Henrico Nansemond	120,000 300		22, 500 100		22, 500	\$625	16, 500 600	\$990 30	21, 875 1, 400	\$625 40	. 36,000	<b>\$</b> 1,440
Total	120, 300	903	22,600	1,015	22,500	625	17, 100	1,020	23, 275	665	36,000	1,440
Pots and spears: Accomac. Essex Isle of Wight. Northum berland Richmond. Surry					6, 565 3, 000 6, 000 6, 800 5, 000 4, 000 31, 365	200 120						
Other minor apparatus: Nansemond	4,000	40			• • • • • •		- • • • • • •		24, 000	800		
Grand total.	124, 300	943	22,600	1,015	53, 865	1,627	17, 100	1,020	47, 275	1, 465	36,000	1,440

	Crabs,	soft.	Terra	pins.	Turt	les.	Frogs.		
Apparatus and counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Other minor apparatus:	90, 562	\$2,716	2,572	<b>\$</b> 1, 434	700	\$33			
Charles City			150	30	790	16	290	\$23	
Chesterfield Dinwiddie			1,500 500	90 30					
Gloucester			1,100	400					
Lancaster	118,800	6, 192							
New Kent	4 000	2000		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	510	10	435	35	
Northampton	4, 333 56, 400	390 1,970					300	50	
Prince George			6,000	120	1,200	24			
Total	270, 095	11, 268	11,822	2, 104	3,200	83	1,025	108	

#### SUMMARY.

Apparatus and counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Apparatus and counties.	Lbs.	Value.
Slat traps:			Other minor apparatus:	00.004	
Henrico	239, 375	\$5,592	Accomac	93, 834	\$4, 18
Nansemond	2,400	76	Charles City	1,230	9
	044 707	5 000	Chesterfield	1,500	3
Total	241,775	5,668	Dinwiddie	500	40
P. 4 3			Gloucester	1,100	6, 19
Pots and spears:	0.505	180	Lancaster	118,800	84
Accomac	6, 565	178	Nansemond	28,000 945	4
Essex	3,000	120	New-Kent	4, 333	39
Isle of Wight	6,000	180	Northampton	56, 700	2, 02
Northumberland	6,800	204	Northumberland	7, 200	14
Richmond	5,000	200	Prince George		
Surry	4,000	120	Total	314, 142	14, 40
Total	31, 365	1,002	Grand total	587, 282	21,07

#### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

The menhaden industry of Virginia is in a prosperous condition, although there are not so many factories in operation now as formerly, there being 21 running in 1891, whereas in 1897 there were but 16. The value of the investment in the former year was \$665,790, against \$548,400 in the latter, while the number of men employed decreased from 1,229 to 1,170. The greatest decrease was in the number of seines

used, there being 60 in 1891 and only 37 in 1897. This is due principally to the gradual substitution of steamers for sail vessels, there being 63 sail vessels fishing and transporting in 1891 against 28 in 1897. Menhaden were fairly abundant, the catch numbering 263,203,000, but the fish were exceedingly dry, yielding only 177,043 gallons of oil; whereas the 191,365,500 fish caught in 1891 yielded 396,575 gallons. The quantity of scrap produced was 21,434 tons, worth \$331,227, in 1897, against 17,054 tons, worth \$230,647, in 1891. The following table shows in detail the extent of this industry in 1897:

Table showing the extent of the menhaden industry of Virginia in 1897.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Factories	16 552 618	\$181,700 115,500 52,594	Steam vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit Sail vessels fishing Tonnage Outfit	14 1,061 15 429	\$148,000 34,227 17,200
Menhaden utilized Tons of dry scrap Tons of crude and acidulated scrap Gallons of oil made	263, 203, 000 13, 488 7, 946 177, 043	243, 497 255, 543 75, 684 30, 805	Sail vessels transporting. Tonnage Outfit Seines (total length, 30,622 feet)	13 372 37	13, 400 2, 651 25, 400

## THE WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE.

In connection with the fisheries of Virginia there is a considerable wholesale trade in fishery products. In 1897 there were 56 establishments or firms in 21 different localities of the State in this branch of industry. The investment in shore property and cash capital utilized in the business was \$640,560, and the number of persons engaged was 3,079. The total value of the products handled was \$1,663,956.

Table showing, by localities, the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of Virginia in 1897.

Items.	Lewis Whea Sandy I and Ea	lton, Bottom,	West Point.		Hampton.		Suffolk.		Portsmouth.	
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
Establishments	300	\$25, 950 21, 500		\$16,000 29,000		\$35, 460 37, 000		\$5,000 4,000		\$28,000 12,000
Products handled.										
Oysters: Openedgallons. In shellbushels. Canned, 1-lb. cansnumber Canned, 2-lb. cansdo	480,000	47, 600 30, 000	400	161, 725 200	96, 635 17, 000	82, 139 8, 100		34, 800 215	126, 550	101, 240
Oyster shellsbushelsdodo	60,000	6,500	2,000	25	3, 975			1,100	190,000	3,800
Crabs: Canned, 1-lb. cansnumber Canned, 2-lb. cansdo Crab meatgallons. Crab refusetons. Fish, freshpounds.	1, 280 11	896 121			94, 512 94, 560	14,177 22,064 1,155			10,000	7, 200
Value of products		85, 117		161, 950		133, 111		36, 115		112, 240

Table showing, by localities, the extent of the wholesale trade in fishery products of Virginia in 1897—Continued.

Items.	Norfe	olk.	Cape Cha Brigh		Willis	Whari.	Chesconessex, Leemont, Hop- kins, Mapps- ville, and Dreka.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments Cash capital Persons engaged	16 1,552	\$195,000 147,000		\$8,000 12,000		\$3,000 3,000		\$5,500 18,700
Products handled.								
Oysters: Openedgallons. In shellbushels. Canned, 1-lb. cansnumber Canned, 2-lb. cansdo	961, 000 51, 600 115, 200 21, 600	20, 640 6, 720	2,500	2,625	20,000	12, 995	15, 475 15, 000	11, 666 12, 600
Oyster shellsbushels Clamsdo	1, 017, 000 5, 700	13,720		6, 275	2,000	1,600	3, 500	3, 250
Canned, 1-lb. cansnumber Canned, 2-lb. cansdo Clam juice, 2-lb. cansdo Crabs:			72, 000 6, 000 4, 800	6, 000 900 300				
Harddo Softdo Crab meatgallons	225, 000 36, 500	1	13,000	390			33, 200 932, 510	
Terrapinpounds Turtlesdo	3,000 5,000	60			525	250	1,260	1,040
Fish, freshdoCaviardo	2, 720, 700 8, 400	96, 765	735, 170	7,528			66,000 300	2,380 120
Value of products		942, 209		35, 213		14,845		58, 503

Items,	and W	preague isharts int.	Frankli	in City.	Chinco	teague.	Tota	al.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Establishments Cash capital Persons engaged		\$1,050 4,500		\$2,700 10,500		\$5,900 9,800		\$331,560 309,000
Products handled.  Oysters: Opened	750	750	13, 925	16, 918	19, 825	12, 372	127, 585 595, 200 81, 600 1, 253, 000 50, 061 72, 000 6, 000 4, 800 3, 210, 200	78, 500 36, 720 8, 804 18, 645 42, 393 6, 000 900 300 9, 144
Canned, 1-lb. cans do Canned, 2-lb. cans do Crab meat gallons Crab refuse tons Terrapin pounds Turtles do Fish, fresh do Caviar do					25,000	500	945, 510 94, 512 94, 560 58, 180 116 4, 785 5, 000 3, 612, 870 8, 700	27, 588 14, 177 22, 064 87, 846 1, 276 1, 350 500 109, 143 2, 520
Value of products		12,500		38, 063		34,090		1,663,956

# STATISTICS

OF THE

# FISHERIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES, UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

C. H. TOWNSEND, Assistant in Charge.

LINA MEZ BRIDA ZEN

# INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The report on the fisheries of the New England States presented herewith relates to the condition of the commercial fisheries in the year 1898, and is based on inquiries made in the field in 1899 by statistical agents of the U. S. Fish Commission.

The results of the investigation have already been published in condensed form as Statistical Bulletin No. 15, and in the report of the Commissioner for 1900.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. C. H. Townsend, assistant in charge of the division of fisheries.

The agents of the division engaged in the investigations in the field were Messrs. C. H. Stevenson in Connecticut, W. A. Wilcox and T. M. Cogswell in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Ansley Hall in Massachusetts, E. S. King in Rhode Island, and J. N. Cobb in Maine.

The assistant in charge visited some of the more important fisheries of the region, and Mr. J. B. Wilson was temporarily engaged in Massachusetts.

Geo. M. Bowers, Commissioner.

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# STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

### GENERAL NOTES AND STATISTICS.

The New England States having coast fisheries are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The number of persons engaged in the fisheries of these States in 1898 was 35,631. Of this number 22,367 were fishermen and 13,264 were shoresmen employed in the various shore industries directly connected with the fisheries. Maine and Massachusetts maintain extensive fisheries, but the industry is considerably smaller in the other three States. Maine employed in its fisheries 16,954 persons, Massachusetts 14,363, New Hampshire only 154, Rhode Island 1,687, and Connecticut 2,473. Since the last general canvass of these States in 1889 there has been a decrease of 905 in the number of persons employed. In Maine there was an increase of 2,825 persons, while a decrease occurred in all of the other States, the largest number being 2,875 in Massachusetts, and the largest percentage, 57.80 per cent, in New Hampshire.

The amount of capital invested in the fisheries was \$19,637,036. The investment in Maine was \$4,013,053; in New Hampshire, \$52,648; in Massachusetts, \$13,372,902; in Rhode Island, \$957,142; and in Connecticut, \$1,241,291. As compared with 1889 the capital invested has decreased \$457,758. There has been an increase in Maine of \$1,123,160 and in Massachusetts of \$127,673. In New Hampshire there was a decrease of \$60,012, in Rhode Island of \$63,036, and in Connecticut of \$1,585,543. The decrease in Connecticut is due chiefly to the fact that the value of the oyster-grounds, included in 1889, was omitted in 1898,

the actual decrease in the investment being about \$282,818.

The number of fishing and transporting vessels employed in the fisheries was 1,427, having a net tonnage of 43,821 tons, and a value of \$2,920,825. The value of their outfits was \$1,303,514. There has been a slight decrease since 1889 in the number of vessels and a large decrease in the tonnage. The vessels have increased in number in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, but have decreased in the other States. The decrease in the total tonnage is due chiefly to many of the larger fishing vessels being sold for use in the coasting trade, and their places in the fisheries being supplied by smaller ones; and also to the transfer of a number of menhaden vessels from the New England region to the State of New York. The number of boats employed in the shore fisheries was 10,557, valued at \$621,670; the apparatus of capture used on vessels and boats was valued at \$1,218,898; the value of shore and

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accessory property in the fisheries and fishery industries was \$7,115,030, and the cash capital amounted to \$6,457,099.

The products of the fisheries aggregated 393,457,906 pounds, valued at \$9,682,290. Maine produced 123,404,561 pounds, valued at \$2,654,919; New Hampshire, 3,020,715 pounds, valued at \$48,987; Massachusetts, 202,257,817 pounds, valued at \$4,463,727; Rhode Island, 32,854,396 pounds, valued at \$955,058; and Connecticut, 31,920,417 pounds, valued at \$1,559,599. Some of the more important species secured in the fisheries of these States were cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock, valued at \$2,798,109, halibut at \$569,515, mackerel at \$481,933, herring at \$596,684, alewives at \$76,959, smelt at \$140,912, blue-fish at \$86,461, scup at \$93,353, squeteague at \$108,945, sword-fish at \$90,130, shad at \$44,018, eels at \$64,756, lobsters at \$1,276,967, clams and quahogs at \$578,455, and oysters at \$1,910,684. The products of the whale fisheries, consisting chiefly of whale, sperm, and sea-elephant oils, and whalebone, were valued at \$285,688.

There has been a decrease in the products of the fisheries since 1889 of 259,712,134 pounds, or 39.76 per cent, in quantity, and of \$868,351, or 8.23 per cent, in value. A decrease in quantity has occurred in all of the States in this section, varying from 4.75 per cent in Maine to 74.20 per cent in Rhode Island. The value in New Hampshire has also decreased \$39,524, or 44.65 per cent, and in Massachusetts \$1,394,547, or 23.80 per cent, but in Maine it has increased \$543,713, or 25.75 per cent, and to a small extent in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The decrease in products in the various States, except in New Hampshire, where it relates to nearly all of the principal species, is due chiefly to a smaller quantity of algæ and to a decline in the catch of menhaden. The products of Maine in 1889 included 12,900,000 pounds of algæ, valued at \$6,315, whereas none appears in the statistics of that State in 1898. The products of Massachusetts included 117,993,900 pounds of algæ in 1889, valued at \$66,034, and only 700,000 pounds, valued at \$22,375, in 1898. If the algae were eliminated from the statistics of these States in both years the result in Maine would be an increase in the more important products of 6,744,697 pounds in quantity and of \$550,028 in value, and in Massachusetts an increase of 20,334,048 pounds in quantity and a decrease of \$1,350,888 in value. The increase in the value of the products in Maine may be attributed principally to the high prices received for lobsters, but in Massa-1 chusetts the catch of lobsters was not large enough to materially offset the decrease in the value of products occasioned by the comparatively low prices received for fish. In Rhode Island the products have decreased in quantity, owing to a reduction of 109,440,000 pounds in There has, however, been considerable the catch of menhaden. increase in that State in the quantity of food species. The decrease in the products of Connecticut may be accounted for by the absence of

algæ, of which 18,000,000 pounds were included in 1889, and also by a falling off in the catch of cod, menhaden, and various other species.

The following publications of the United States Fish Commission may be consulted in studying the statistics of the fisheries of the New England States:

The Fishery Industries of the United States. Section II. Geographical Review of the Fisheries for 1880. Parts I to v.

The Fishery Industries of the United States. Section v. History and Methods of the Fisheries.

Report on the Fisheries of the New England States, by J. W. Collins and Hugh M. Smith. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1890, pp. 73-176.

Report on the Condition of the Sea Fisheries of the South Coast of New England in 1871 and 1872, by Spencer F. Baird. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1871-72, pp. 1-XLI.

The Sea Fisheries of Eastern North America, by Spencer F. Baird. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1886, pp. 3-224.

Statistical Review of the Coast Fisheries of the United States, by J. W. Collins. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1888, pp. 271-378.

The Herring Industry of the Passamaquoddy Region, Maine, by Ansley Hall. Rept. U. S. Fish Com. 1896, pp. 443-489.

Notes on the Oyster Fishery of Connecticut, by J. W. Collins. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1889, pp. 461-497.

The Lobster Fishery of Maine, by John N. Cobb. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1899, pp. 241-265.

The three tables which follow show in detail the number of persons employed, the amount of capital invested, and the quantity and value of the products of the fisheries of the New England States in 1898, and the table on page 321 presents a comparison of the extent of the fisheries in the years 1889 and 1898:

Table showing the number of persons engaged in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898.

States	Fishermen.   S	Total.	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	8, 717 143 10, 341 1, 340 1, 825	8, 237 11 4, 022 347 647	16, 954 154 14, 363 1, 687 2, 473
Total	22,367	13, 264	35, 631

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Table showing the investment in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898.

Thomas	Ma	ine.	New Ha	mpshire.	Massachusetts.		
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Vessels	497	\$538, 400	5	\$3,900	637	\$1,776,02	
Tonnage	8, 175		79	40,000	30, 558	8-L, 1107 012	
Outflt	0,210	182, 427		3, 458	00,000	939, 772	
Boats	5,741	284, 897	123	5, 396	2,625	178, 08	
Seines.	251	29, 660	1	500	272	88, 382	
Bag nets	202	8,645				00,00	
Dip nets.	182	637			213	273	
Orag nets					27	1,61	
Fyke nets	26	710			- 88	1, 12	
Fill nets	3,722	37, 413	60	844	4,632	50, 31	
Pound nets	67	14, 680	17	6, 960	126	141, 83	
Snap nets	20	20		4 0,000	120	111,00	
Crap nets	33	14, 125			4	90	
Weirs	557	111, 618			*	36	
Lines, hand and trawl	001			0 110		001 00	
Pote ool	999	51, 965		2,118	1 000	221, 36	
Pots, eel	333	188	1,675	* 600	1,290	2, 37	
Pots, lobster	155, 978	155, 777	1,070	1,666	26, 254	31, 48	
Harpoons		1,155				1, 20	
pears	145	127					
Oredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and							
forks		2,032		32		15, 19	
Other apparatus						46	
Shore and accessory property		1, 193, 478		12,775		5, 125, 24	
Cash capital		1, 385, 099		15,000		4, 797, 25	
•							
Total		4, 013, 053		52,648		13, 372, 90	
	Rhode Island.		Conne	ecticut.	Total.		
· Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Vessels	93	\$167,850	195	3434, 650	1,427	\$2, 920, 82	
Tonnage	1,454	4201,000	3,555	@202, 000	43, 821	مرا مرور مورد	
Outfit	1, 101	46, 597	3,000				
				191 960	30,041	1 909 51	
7.00 FO	Q5.4 I		7 914	131, 260		1, 303, 51	
	854	72, 381	1,214	80, 915	10, 557	621, 67	
eines	854		1, 214 67		10, 557 640	<b>621</b> , 67 <b>132</b> , 14	
eines. Bag nets	. 49	72, 381		80, 915	10, 557 640 202	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64	
eines Bag nets Dip nets	. 49	72, 381		80, 915	10, 557 640 202	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64	
Goats leines Sag nets lip nets Orag nets	: 49	72, 381 7, 243	67	80, 915 6, 355	10, 557 640 202 336 27	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Tyke nets	329	72, 381 7, 243	410	80, 915 6, 355	10, 557 640 202 336 27 853	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Pag nets  Pyke nets  Fill nets	329 134	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	10, 557 640 202 336 27 853 8, 637	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Syke nets  Sill nets  Cound nets	329 134 202	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395	410	80, 915 6, 355	10,557 640 202 395 27 858 8,637 478	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Syke nets  July nets  Cound nets  Drag nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	10, 557 640 202 396 27 863 8, 637 478 24	1, 303, 51 621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 296, 80	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Syke nets  July nets  Cound nets  Drag nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	10,557 640 202 396 27 858 8,637 478 24 37	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 296, 80	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Tyke nets  Fill nets  Cound nets  Dound nets  Trap nets  Trap nets  Veirs	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	10, 557 640 202 396 27 863 8, 637 478 24	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 296, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61	
eines. Sag nets Dip nets Drag nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20	410 89	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025	10,557 640 202 396 27 858 8,637 478 24 37	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 298, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61	
eines.  Bag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Tyke nets  Fill nets  Cound nets  Drap nets  Trap nets  Veirs  Lines, hand and trawl	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 930	10, 557 640 202 396 27 858 8, 637 478 24 37 557	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 298, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61	
eines sag nets Dip nets Drag nets Drag nets Syke nets Sound nets Drap nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 980 1, 357 1, 197	10, 557 640 202 396 27 858 8, 637 478 24 37 557	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 296, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81	
eines.  sag nets  lip nets	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 990 1, 357 1, 197 17, 406	10, 557 640 202 396 27 858 8, 637 478 24 37 557	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 298, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04	
eines.  Sag nets Dip nets Drag nets	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109	410 89 66 1, 313 10, 830	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 980 1, 357 1, 197 17, 406 177	10, 557 640 202 396 27 868 8, 687 478 24 37 567 6, 075 205, 049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 226, 80 4 15, 92 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04	
eines ag nets bip nets brag nets brag nets byke nets cound nets brap nets br	329 134 202 4	72, 381 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716	410 89 66	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 990 1, 357 1, 197 17, 406	10, 557 640 202 396 27 858 8, 637 478 24 37 557	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 226, 80 4 15, 92 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04	
eines.  Sag nets  Dip nets  Drag nets  Pyke nets.  Syke nets.  Cound nets  Cound nets  Chap nets  Crap nets  Drag nets  D	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46	410 89 66 1, 313 10, 830	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 980 1, 357 1, 197 17, 406 177 37	10, 557 640 202 396 27 868 8, 687 478 24 37 567 6, 075 205, 049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 190, 67 298, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04	
ceines Sag nets Dip n	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549	410 89 66 1, 313 10, 830	80, 915 6, 355 3, 522 5, 025 19, 990 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177 37 15, 131	10, 557 640 202 396 27 868 8, 687 478 24 37 567 6, 075 205, 049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 296, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 278, 81 278, 94 21, 64	
ceines.  Sag nets  Diag nets  Drag nets  Pyke nets  Cound nets  Cound nets  Crap nets  Poets, eal  Cots, lobster  Harpoons  Dreages, tongs, rakes, hoes, and  forks  Other apparatus	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549 43	410 89 66 1, 313 10, 830	3, 522 5, 025 19, 980 1, 357 1, 197 17, 406 177 37 15, 131	10, 557 640 202 396 27 868 8, 687 478 24 37 567 6, 075 205, 049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 228, 80 4 15, 72 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64 21 33, 94 1, 21	
eines. sag nets pip nets prag nets pryke nets sill nets cound nets chap nets trap nets trap nets trap nets veirs lines, hand and trawl cots, eel cots, lobster Harpoons pears bredges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and forks ther apparatus chore and accessory property	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549 43 439, 149	410 89 66 1, 313 10, 830	3, 522 5, 025 19, 930 1, 357 1, 197 17, 405 177 37 15, 131 700 344, 380	10, 557 640 202 396 27 868 8, 687 478 24 37 567 6, 075 205, 049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 228, 80 4 15, 02 111, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64 21 38, 94 1, 21 7, 115, 03	
eines.  ag nets  prag nets  yke nets.  sill nets  ound nets  map nets  rap nets  veirs  ines, hand and trawl  outs, lobster  Iarpoons  pears  predges, tongs, rakes, hoes, and  forks  tther apparatus	329 134 202 4 3,139 10,312	72, 381 7, 243 7, 243 2, 462 7, 085 110, 395 20 2, 010 1, 987 12, 716 109 46 6, 549 43	410 89 66 1, 313 10, 830	3, 522 5, 025 19, 980 1, 357 1, 197 17, 406 177 37 15, 131	10, 557 640 202 396 27 868 8, 687 478 24 37 567 6, 075 205, 049	621, 67 132, 14 8, 64 90 1, 61 7, 81 100, 67 298, 80 4 15, 72 211, 61 278, 81 5, 74 219, 04 2, 64	

Table showing the quantity and value of products taken in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898.

Operior	Mair	ne.	New Han	apshire.	Massachu	Iassachusetts.	
. Species.	Lbs	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Albacore			•		36,090	\$915	
Alewives, fresh	925, 325	\$8,016	25,000	\$250	1,877,061	22, 26	
lewives, salted	986, 600	8, 437	200,000	2,500	586, 700	6, 79	
Alewives, smoked	606, 800	8,849			71, 440	2, 23	
Blue-fish					832, 849	38, 08	
Bonito					89, 136	2,41	
Butter-fish	. 14,800	740			30, 620	81	
Cat-fish	4,000	40			5, 200	11	
od, fresh	10,091,088	167, 231	689, 150	10,756	40, 632, 151	688, 72	
od, salted	5, 232, 622	147, 024	2,000	70	30, 682, 827	718, 31	
unners	148, 300	1,025	07 500	005	85, 350	5, 25	
busk, fresh	1, 138, 201 86, 667	12,545 1,210	97, 500	995	5, 825, 173 128, 863	61,30 $2,20$	
Cusk, salted	160, 611	12,622			425, 846	17,63	
Cels, fresh Cels, salted	3, 200	320			420,040	17,00	
Flounders and flat-fish	786, 697	17,539			1, 168, 876	14, 79	
laddock, fresh	7, 274, 909	119, 982	1, 379, 750	14,552	35, 451, 284	418, 52	
Iaddock, salted	956, 657	12, 369	4,000	100	130, 230	1,29	
Hake, fresh	13, 329, 899	110,558	115, 400	1,379	21, 099, 428	161, 49	
Hake, salted	2, 405, 578	23, 886	1,500	38	232, 388	2, 13	
Halibut, fresh	304, 890	22,075			8,663,443	487, 71	
Halibut, salted					1,859,854	59, 72	
Herring, fresh	37, 017, 814	174, 313	65,000	650	16, 562, 338	256, 33	
Herring, salted	1,400,650	26, 159			5, 801, 159	76, 213	
Herring, smoked	3, 738, 500	63,005					
Hickory shad					1,000	16	
King-fish					245	22	
Mackerel, fresh	1, 441, 157	85, 344	58,750	3, 207	3,791,233	197, 339	
Mackerel, solted	163,000	12,761			2, 912, 131 1, 497, 367	164, 525	
Menhaden, fresh	6, 780, 000	17, 105			1,497,367	10,544	
Menhaden, salted	539, 900-	3,601		105	E7 E00	9 000	
Perch	1 400 740	0 409	1,650	165 1,559	57,523	3,662	
Pollock, fresh Pollock, salted	1,126,746 1,002,704	8, 463 10, 901	180, 200 1, 200	1,559	6,566,388 517,649	38, 256 4, 789	
Pompano	1,002,704	10, 901	. 1,200	24	150	1, 703	
Salmon	53, 322	10,009			60	30	
Scup	00,022	10,000			1,043,625	14, 253	
Sea bass					99, 300	4, 946	
Shad, fresh	701, 879	14,006			29, 333	1,426	
Shad, salted	160,000						
Smelt	1,608,045	139, 345			7,079	515	
Spanish mackerel					210	30	
Squeteague					1,371,910	39, 518	
Striped bass	25,067	4,206	850	85	12,948	939	
Sturgeon	12,075	367			8, 490	402	
Suckers	200	. 1					
Sword-fish, fresh	878, 290	44, 395			569, 916	34, 465	
Sword-fish, salted					27, 270	815	
Tautog	010.000	0.450			289, 505	7, 567	
Tomcod	310, 083	6,158			97 000	400	
Whiting	55,000	354			37, 200	492	
Squid, fresh	55,000	304			1,064,425	14,570	
Squid, salted					5,000		
Lobsters	11, 183, 294	992, 855	108, 515	9,372	1,693,741	147, 702	
Shrimp	11,100,201	. 552,000	100,010	0,012	25, 200	1, 183	
Quahogs or hard clams					510, 536	50, 724	
Clams (soft), fresh	8,758,800	274, 885	6,000	360	1, 470, 951	102, 594	
Clams (soft), salted	711,200	48, 568	0,000		2, 210,001	102,00	
Mussels		20,000			7,400	130	
Oysters					708, 575	156, 235	
Scallops	166, 509	14,522			875, 512	94, 971	
Winkles					9,500	478	
Irish moss			70,000	2,450	700,000	22, 37	
Caviar	845	454					
Sounds and tongues	281, 917	12,840			67,562	2, 80	
Haddockspawn					700	[ 18	
Halibut fins	***************************************				21, 900	384	
Livers	672, 800	5,497	44.050	4000	050 000	***************************************	
Oil, fish	157, 920	4,591	14, 250	475	358, 927	13, 963	
Oil, sea-elephant					472,500	20, 790	
Oil, whale					3, 119, 450	199,023	
THE LEGICAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE P	***********				27, 100	65, 875	
Total	123, 404, 561	2, 654, 919	3,020,715	48, 987	202, 257, 817	4, 463, 727	
A COMA,	120, 101, 001	2,001,319	0,020,710	30, 501	202, 201, 011	1, 100, 121	
				·			

Products taken in the fisheries of the New England States in 1898—Continued.

Species	Rhode Is	land.	Connect	cicut.	Total.		
Species.	Lbs,	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Albacore					36,090	\$9	
Alewives, fresh	628, 132 $74, 100$	\$6,621 940	. 868, 400	\$7,346	4, 323, 918	44, 50 18, 60	
Alewives, smoked	136, 390	2,712			1,847,400 814,630	13, 7	
Blue-fish	330, 290	15, 521	963, 285	32, 851	2, 126, 424	86, 4	
Bonito	124, 450	2,615			. 213, 586	5,0	
BullheadsButter-fish	300 207, 000	5, 615	3, 032 60, 280	$\begin{bmatrix} 114 \\ 2,370 \end{bmatrix}$	3, 332 312, 700	9,5	
Carp	207,000	0,010	910	2,370	910	9,0	
Cat-fish					9, 200	1	
Cod, fresh	1,111,811	23, 556	451, 225	10, 978	52, 975, 425	901, 2	
Cod, salted	315, 101 3, 300	13, 154			36, 232, 550 236, 950	878, 5 6, 3	
Cusk, fresh					7,060,874	74, 8	
cusk, salted	440.084				215, 530	3, 4	
Eels, fresh Eels, salted	443, 374	20,030	206, 970	14, 149	1, 236, 801 3, 200	64, 4	
Flounders and flat-fish	1,710,057	27, 576	443, 864	13, 383	4, 109, 494	73, 2	
Haddock, fresh	366, 525	8, 373	112, 800	856	44, 585, 268	562, 2	
Haddock, salted					1,090,887	13, 7	
Hake, fresh Hake, salted					34, 544, 727 2, 639, 466	273, 4 26, 0	
Halibut, fresh					. 8, 968, 333	509, 7	
Halibut, salted					1,859,854	59.7	
Herring, fresh	2,000	10		1	53, 647, 152	431, 3	
Herring, salted					7, 201, 809 3, 738, 500	102, 3 63, 0	
Hickory shad	13,000	328			14,000	3	
King-fish	1,970	128			2,215	1	
Mackerel, fresh	359, 900	15,004	40, 913	1,753	5, 691, 953	302, 6	
Mackerel, salted	3, 140, 000	7,591	28,000 11,182,910	2,000 26,334	3, 103, 131 22, 600, 277	179, 2 61, 5	
Menhaden, salted	0, 140, 000	,,001	11, 102, 010	20,001	539, 900	3, 6	
Minnows	3,728	356			3,728	3	
Perch	48, 475	1, 920 20	15, 572	760	123, 220	6, 5	
Pickerel	50,000	500	5, 420	271	5, 620 7, 923, 334	48,7	
Pollock, salted					1,521,553	15,7	
Pompano X					150		
Salmon	6 900 00K	75 506	101, 040	0.504	53, 382 7, 534, 890	10,0	
Sea bass.	6, 390, 225 440, 950	75, 596 11, 935	247, 789	3,504 12,182	7, 334, 390	93, 3 29, 0	
Shad, fresh	25, 112	1,625	499, 325	21, 215	1, 255, 649	38, 2	
shad, salted					160,000	5,7	
Smelt	4,100 $700$	215 104	5, 600 66	837 12	1,624,824 976	140, 9 1	
Kaneteague	3 125 635	63,976	193, 643	5, 451	4,691,188	108, 9	
striped bass	101, 950	10, 511	13, 845	1,662	154, 660	17, 4	
Sturgeon			700	33	21, 265	8	
Sword-fish, fresh	55, 875	2, 935	53, 373 85, 980	2,068 7,520	53, 573 1, 590, 061	2, 0 89, 3	
Sword-fish, salted		2,000		,,020	27, 270	8	
Tautog	248, 129	7,214	70, 540	3,118	608, 174	17,8	
Comcod	8,000	240	38, 750	1,677	356, 883	. 8, 0	
Whiting	245, 750	5,522	3,850	185	41, 050 245, 750	5,5	
Refuse fish	1,012,000	1.222			1,067,000	1.5	
quid, fresh	124,000	1,375	6, 900	150	1, 195, 325	16, 0	
Squid, salted	100	70			5,000 128	_	
Crabs, hard	128 7,875	78 575		*******	7,875	5	
Crabs, soft	5,020	1,675			5,020	1,6	
obsters	578,066	43, 290	1,098,192	83,748	14, 661, 808	1, 276, 9	
ShrimpQuahogs or hard clams	2,250	750	094 000		27, 450 994, 232	1, 9 112, 4	
Clams (soft), fresh	249, 696 150, 150	31,816 20,569	234, 000 199, 800	29, 900 19, 039	10, 585, 701	417, 4	
Clams (soft), salted	*******	20,000		10,000	711, 200	48, 5	
Mussels	15, 550	694	***************************************		22, 950	8	
Oysters	3, 201, 646 115, 386	505, 378	14, 633, 283 50, 160		18, 543, 504 1, 207, 567	1, 910, 6 124, 9	
Vinkles.	110, 300	10, 471	50, 100	5,016	9,500	124, 6	
rish moss					770,000	24, 8	
Caviar		***********			845	10 9	
Sounds and tongues	2, 100	630			351, 579 700	16, 2	
Halibut fins					21,900	3	
					672, 800	5, 4	
Livers	PT CP 4 000	3 968			7, 674, 000	3, 9	
Ovster shells	7, 674, 000	0, 000			POS COR		
Ovster shells	7, 674, 000				531, 097 472, 500	19, 0 20, 7	
Oyster shells		0,000			472, 500	20, 7 199, 0	
Ovster shells					531, 097 472, 500 3, 119, 450 27, 100	20, 7	

Comparative table showing the extent of the fisheries of the New England States in 1889 and 1898.

## PERSONS ENGAGED.

States.	1889.	1898.	Increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.
Maine  New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island.	14, 129 365 17, 238 1, 757	16, 954 154 14, 363 1, 687	+2,825 $-211$ $-2,875$ $-70$	+19, 99 -57, 80 -16, 68 - 3, 98
Connecticut	3,047	2, 473 35, 631	- 574 - 905	$\begin{array}{r} -3.98 \\ -18.84 \\ \hline -2.48 \end{array}$

# CAPITAL INVESTED.

States.	1889.	1898.	Increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.
Maine. New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	\$2,889,893 112,660 13,245,229 1,020,178 2,826,834	\$4,013,053 52,648 13,372,902 957,142 1,241,291	+\$1,123,160 - 60,012 + 127,673 - 63,036 - 1,585,543	+38.87 -53.27 + .96 - 6.18 -56.09
Total	20, 094, 794	19, 637, 036	- 457,758	- 2.28

#### PRODUCTS.

·		Lbs.		Percentage	
States.	1889.	1898.	Increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.	of increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	129, 559, 864 4, 354, 568 299, 217, 669 127, 365, 475 92, 672, 464	123, 404, 561 3, 020, 715 202, 257, 817 32, 854, 396 31, 920, 417	- 6, 155, 303 - 1, 333, 853 - 96, 959, 852 - 94, 511, 079 - 60, 752, 047	- 4.7530.6332.4074.2065.56	
Total	653, 170, 040	393, 457, 906	-259, 712, 134	-39.76	
•		Value.		Percentage	
States.	1889.	1898.	Increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.	of increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1889.	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island. Connecticut	\$2,111,206 88,511 5,858,274 935,144 1,557,506	\$2,654,919 48,987 4,463,727 955,058 1,559,599	+ \$548,713 - 39,524 -1,394,547 + 19,914 + 2,093	+25.75 -44.65 -23.80 + 2.13 + .13	
· ·	10, 550, 641	9, 682, 290	<b>—</b> 868, 351	- 8, 29	

#### FISHERIES OF MAINE.

Among the New England States Maine occupies second place in the extent of its fisheries, being surpassed only by Massachusetts. The lobster fishery is more important than in all the other New England States combined, and the alewife, herring, salmon, shad, smelt, sword-fish, and clam fisheries are more extensive than in any other State in this region. There are also important cod and mackerel fisheries.

The persons engaged in fisheries in 1898 numbered 16,954, of whom 1,947 were employed on vessels, 6,770 in the shore fisheries, and 8,237 were shoresmen. The number of vessels fishing and transporting was 497, valued, with their outfits, at \$720,827. The number of boats was 5,741, worth \$284,897. The apparatus in the vessel fisheries was valued at \$65,777, and in the shore fisheries at \$362,975. The total investment, including shore property and cash capital, was \$4,013,053.

The fishery products amounted to 123,404,561 pounds, valued at \$2,654,919. The lobster fishery yielded 11,183,294 pounds, worth \$992,855; of clams, fresh and salted, there were 9,470,000 pounds, worth \$323,453; cod, fresh and salted, 15,323,710 pounds, worth \$314,255. The cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock, taken in the cod fisheries, aggregated 27,321,361 pounds, worth \$299,914. The herring fishery yielded 42,156,964 pounds of fresh, salted, and smoked products, worth \$263,477. The products of the alewife fishery, fresh, salted, and smoked, were 2,519,725 pounds, worth \$25,302.

The following tables show the number of persons employed, the capital invested, and the quantity and value of products for 1898:

# Persons employed.

How engaged.	No.
n vessels fishing n vessels transporting n shore or boat fisheries horesmen Total	1,73
n shore or boat fisheries	6, 77
horesmen Total	8, 23 16, 95

## Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	411	\$380,750	Apparatus—shore fisheries—		
Tonnage	6, 791		continued.		_
Outfit		151, 621	Weirs	557	\$111,618
Vessels transporting	86	157,650	Gill nets	2,265	25, 894
Tonnage	1,384	201,000	Fyke nets	26	.710
Outfit	2,002	30,806	Dip nets.	182	637
Boats	5,741	284, 897	Bag nets	202	8, 645
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	٠,	201,000	Snap nets	20	20
Gill nets.	1,457	11,519	Seines	208	15, 165
Seines	43	14, 495	Lines, hand and trawl		27, 712
Lines, hand and trawl		24, 253	Pots, eel.	303	180
Pots, eel	30	21,200	Pots, lobster.	141,740	141, 539
Pots, lobster	14,238	14, 238	Spears.	145	127
Hoes	27	14	Hoes and rakes	2, 107	1, 180
Dredges		95	Dredges	133	743
Harpoons.		1,155	Shore and accessory property.	100	1, 193, 478
Apparatus—shore fisheries:		1,100	Cash capital		1, 385, 099
Pound nets	67	14,680	Cust cupitai		1,000,000
Trap nets	33	14, 125	Total		4, 013, 053
тар псиз	99	14, 120	10001		-1, 010, 000

Table of products.

	Vessel fish	neries.	Shore fish	heries.	Total	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh			925, 325	\$8,016	925, 325	\$8,01
lawives salted			986,600	8, 437	986, 600	8, 43
Alewives, salted			606, 800	8,849	606, 800	8, 84
Butter-fish			14, 800	740	14,800	74
Tot-fish			4,000	40	4,000	4
od, fresh	4 760 222	\$78,084	5, 330, 866	89, 147	10,091,088	167, 23
od salted	3, 938, 308	116,096	1,294,314	30, 928	5, 232, 622	147,02
inners		110,000	148, 300	1,025	148, 300	1,02
cusk, fresh	836, 604	9,069	301, 597	3, 476	1, 138, 201	12,54
Cusk, salted	48 469	695	38, 198	515	86, 667	1,21
Cels, fresh	7,700	347	152, 911	12,275	160, 611	12, 62
Cels, salted	.,		3, 200	320	3, 200	32
lounders	48, 929	890	737, 768	16,649	786, 697	17, 53
Haddock, fresh	4, 035, 065	71,557	3, 239, 844	48, 425	7, 274, 909	119, 98
Haddock, salted		7,563	441,807	4,806	956, 657	12, 36
Take, fresh	8, 036, 028	62,708	5, 293, 871	47,850	13, 329, 899	110, 5
Take, salted	1, 271, 903	11,916	1, 133, 675	11,970	2, 405, 578	23, 8
Halibut	165, 256	11,676	139, 634	10, 399	304, 890	22, 0
Herring, fresh		47, 122	31, 942, 164	127, 191	37, 017, 814	174, 3
Jerring salted	553,650	13,602	847,000	12,557	1,400,650	26.1
Herring, salted Herring, smoked	000,000	20,002	3, 738, 500	63,005	3, 738, 500	63, 0
Mackerel, fresh	410,860	40, 127	1,030,297	45, 217	1, 441, 157	85, 3
Mackerel, salted	134,000	10,586	29,000	2,175	163,000	12,7
Jenhaden, fresh	6,670,000	16,720	110,000	385	6,780,000	17, 10
Menhaden, salted	48, 400	726	491, 500	2,875	539, 900	3, 6
Pollock fresh	514, 354	3, 913	612, 392	4,550	1, 126, 746	8, 4
Pollock, fresh Pollock, salted	411, 256	3,917	591, 448	6, 984	1,002,704	10, 9
almon			53, 322	10,009	53, 322	10,0
had, fresh	100,000	1,800	601,879	. 12,206	701, 879	14,0
thad salted	83, 200	2,496	76,800	3, 250	160,000	5, 7
melt	36, 163	2,170	1,571,882	137, 175	1,608,045	139, 3
triped bass			25,067	4,206	25, 067	4, 2
Sturgeon			12,075	367	12,075	3
uckers			200	1	200	
word-fish	878, 290	44, 395			878, 290	44, 3
Comcod	13, 538	542	296, 545	5,616	310, 083	6, 1
Refuse fish	10,000		55,000	354	55, 000	3
obsters	907, 831	91,924	10, 275, 463	900, 931	11, 183, 294	992, 8
lams fresh	53,000	1,370	8, 705, 800	273, 515	*8,758,800	274.8
clams, salted	83,000	1,660	628, 200	46, 908	† 711, 200	48, 5
callops	16,238	1,396	150, 271	13, 126	1 166, 509	14, 5
aviar	20,200		* 845	454	845	4
ivers.	446, 320	3,637	226, 480	1,860	672,800	5,4
Sounds		7,175	114,884	5, 469	274,042	12, 6
Congues	4,045	102	3, 830	94	7,875	1
Oil	122, 400	3,420	35, 520	1,171	157, 920	4,5
Total	40, 384, 687	669, 401	83,019,874	1, 985, 518	123, 404, 561	2,654,9

<sup>\*</sup> Represents 875,880 bushels.

#### THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

Commercial fishing is carried on from all of the coast counties and from two counties situated on the Penobscot River.

The number of persons employed in Washington County in 1898 was 7,322; of these, 5,863 were shoresmen engaged principally in the sardine and other branches of the herring industry. In Hancock County there were 3,173 persons, of whom 681 were employed on vessels. The vessel fisheries of this county are more important than those of any other county. The fisheries of Lincoln County employed 2,209 persons, those of Cumberland and Knox 1,662 and 1,421 respectively. The fisheries of the remaining four counties were less extensive, employing only 1,167 persons.

The counties having the largest amount of capital invested were Washington, Lincoln, Cumberland, and Hancock.

<sup>†</sup>Represents 42,672 bushels.

<sup>‡</sup> Represents 27,752 bushels.

The investment in the fisheries of Washington County, owing to an extensive sardine industry, was nearly twice that of any other county, amounting to \$1,413,825. The investment in Lincoln County was \$750,622, in Cumberland \$733,041, and in Hancock \$552,491. largest number of vessels, 178, valued at \$142,100, is in Hancock County. Knox County has 98, valued at \$90,000; Cumberland 73, valued at \$110,400; Lincoln 59, valued at \$102,650, and Washington 57, worth \$70,250. A comparatively small number is employed in each of the other counties. A number of the transporting vessels above included are steamers used in the lobster-carrying trade.

In the vessel fisheries gill nets are used extensively in three counties, and hand and trawl lines in four counties. Lobster pots are employed in all but two counties, the largest number being in Hancock and Knox,

the former having 7,146 and the latter 4,140.

In the shore fisheries the largest number of boats are in Hancock County, being 1,419. Two other counties, Washington and Cumberland, each have nearly 1,000. The forms of apparatus most extensively used are weirs and gill nets in Washington County, weirs in Hancock, gill nets in Knox, weirs and gill nets in Sagadahoc, and gill nets in Cumberland and York counties. Lobster pots are the most numerous form of apparatus in all counties except Penobscot.

Lincoln County leads in the quantity of products secured, with 32,323,528 pounds, valued at \$521,186, but is exceeded in value by Hancock County with 20,775,195 pounds, valued at \$617,619. Washington County leads in the herring and pollock fisheries; Hancock County in the cod, flounder, salmon, scallop, and lobster fisheries; Knox County in the cusk and hake fisheries; Lincoln County in the alewife, mackerel, menhaden, shad, and smelt fisheries, and Cumberland County in the haddock, sword-fish, and clam fisheries.

In 1889 scallops were taken only in Hancock County, while they are now secured in Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Knox, Lincoln, and Cumberland counties. There may also be other grounds in various parts of the State which have not yet been discovered.

The three following tables show the extent of the fisheries in each county of Maine in 1898:

Table showing the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Maine in 1898.

Counties.	On vessels fishing.	On vessels transport- ing.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shoresmen.	Total.
Washington Hancock Penobscot Waldo Knox Lincoln Sagadahoc Cumberland	111 649 3 24 238 300 16 325	63 32 64 15 2 37	1, 285 1, 669 13 134 858 954 521	5, 863 823 261 940 4 336	7, 32 3, 17 16 15 1, 42 2, 20 54 1, 66 45
York	1,734	213	6,770	8,237	16,954

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Maine in 1898.

	Wash	ington.	Han	cock.	Pen	obscot.	W	aldo.	Kn	ox.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	32	\$22, 200	166	\$118,250	2	<b>\$</b> 500		\$4,600	71	\$47,800
Tonnage	893		2,476		10		99		915	
Outfit		4,872		50,411		45		820	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18, 23
Vessels transporting	25	48,050	12	23, 850					27	42, 20
Tonnage	387	7, 485	181	5,810					456	9.16
Boats	987	80,816	1,419	68, 377	13	143	112	2,823	882	9, 16
Apparatus — vessel fish-	301	80, 810	1,419	00,511	10	140	112	2,020	004	44,09
eries:	1									
Gill nets	27	176	361	3,118			10	100	439	2,990
Seines		2.0	5	1,400					3	710
Lines, hand and trawl.		998		3, 975		29		163		3, 93
Pots, eel			30	* 8						
Pots, lobster	1,710	1,710	7, 146	7, 146	82	82			4, 140	4, 14
Hoes			17	9			6	3	4	
Dredges			13	81			2	14		
Harpoons				5						6
Apparatus—shore fisher-										
ies:							90	1 000		200
Pound nets	3	75	5	650			38	1,900	7 3	380 2, 450
Trap nets		37, 189	155	20, 475	3	150	30	2,426	33	11 99
Gill nets		4,901	90	738	10	270	30	2,420	126	11, 82 1, 27
Fyke nets		4, 501	30	100	10	210	4	60	120	1,21
Dip nets	123	528	15	45				00	6	15
Bag nets	65	1,580	58	2, 205	8	450	30	1.300		
Seines		2,000	74	3,595				2,000	19	1,40
Lines, hand and trawl.		. 847		1,499				76		4, 62
Pots eel	70	18	70	35						
Pots, lobster	22, 390	22,373	23,880	23,880			575	575	39,040	39,036
Spears			22	15					4	
Hoes and rakes	280	246	774	399			45	23	217	- 10
Dredges	. 11	37	88	530			5	31	4	20
hore and accessory		407 004		100 501		700		477		00 00
property	******	467, 824		126, 561		100		477		90, 69
Cash capital	******	711, 900		89, 424	• • • •				• • • • • • •	94, 60
Total		1, 413, 825		552, 491		1,769		15, 391		419, 759

Items.	Lin	ncoln.	Sage	adahoc.	Cum	berland.	Y	ork.
items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	53 1,040	\$91,250	6 58	\$2,600	58 1,571	<b>\$78,400</b>	15 229	<b>\$15, 150</b>
Outfit Vessels transporting. Tonnage Outfit	6 110	30, 439 11, 400 2, 548	18	1,068 150	15 242	38, 318 32, 000 5, 768		7,410
Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	758	23, 881	332	6,704	946	47, 596	292	10,460
Gill nets Seines Lines, hand and trawl	178 22	1,328 8,825 3,805			387 13	3, 367 3, 560 8, 613	55	2, 280
Pots, eel	510	510			400	400 987	250	250 103
Pound nets Trap nets	1	1,000	7	4,200	15 15	8,200 6,950	6	3,000
Weirs Gill nets Fyke nets		24, 084 745 80	105 417 10	12, 582 4, 795 450	26 717 10	1,390 6,684 120	550	1,500 6,484
Dip nets	2	22 80	15 38	15 2, 985	1 20	45 20	5	15
Seines Lines, hand and trawl Pots, eel.	56	3, 790 6, 856	133	170 686 117	52	5, 750 9, 515	5	3,612 10
Pots, lobsterSpears	· 60	29, 190 43	2,138 6	1,964	17, 932 53	58	6, 595	6,595
Hoes and rakes Dredges Shore and accessory property. Cash capital	251 12	127 60 299,559 211,000	55	7,629 1,000		187 65 190, 016 267, 100	120	10, 618 10, 075
Total		750, 622		47, 632		733, 041		78, 523

Table showing, by counties, the products of the fisheries of Maine in 1898. •

	Washir	gton.	Hanc	ock.	Peno	bscot.	Wal	do.	Kno	x.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	135, 200	\$866	244, 300	\$1,698	8,500	- \$57	29, 100	<b>\$</b> 342	62,775	\$473
Alewives, salted	25,000	250							173, 100	3,008
Alewives, smoked	38,000	760	129, 100	1,291			32,000	448	137, 500	2, 150
Cat-fish									4,000	40
Cod, fresh	375, 420	9,682	673, 229	11,772	14,000	280	39, 900	898	1, 284, 258	17,043
Cod, salted	619, 215	14, 303	3, 559, 307	99, 132					44, 700	728
Cusk, fresh			22, 250	273					481,077	5, 189
Cusk, salted	23, 380	386	28, 469	355					16,000	181
Eels	11,200	940	11,616	660					5,800	544
Flounders	12,300	123	611, 563	12,880			10, 534	220	42, 919	938
Haddock, fresh	221,014	3,832	521, 355	8,001	8,000	80	29, 300	. 516	800, 638	4,032
Haddock, salted.	235, 790	2,157	638, 117	9,248					10, 250	73
Hake, fresh	37, 275	366	667, 183	7,057	12,500	125	77, 750	885	4, 984, 285	34,608
Hake, salted	446, 180	4,168	1,520,906	14, 245					89, 100	767
Halibut	62,800	4,433	128, 805	9,817			800	68	40,786	3, 159
Herring, fresh	14,050,550	47,629	5, 852, 170	29,861			4,800		4,662,580	17,482
Herring, salted	416,000	8,520	60,000	1,350			26, 250	473	472,600	5, 262
Herring, smoked.	3, 738, 500	63,005								
Mackerel, fresh	2,250	20	217, 640	2,123			1,000	20	192, 437	7,955
Mackerel, salted.			15, 800	1,225						
Menhaden, fresh.									130,000	455
Pollock, fresh	93, 360	1,057	90,055	875	5,300	53	11,000	92	202, 402	869
Pollock, salted	485, 345	5,809	474,714	4,794					6,700	50
Salmon	10,860	1,648	19,740	3,911	1,778	397	19, 350	3,740	1,412	267
Shad	81,565	2,712	7,450	407					2,000	80
Smelt	208, 996	23, 202	353, 409	42, 313	6,400	832	46, 900	6,034	46,674	3,601
Sword-fish			35,710	2,500					58, 547	2,815
Tomcod	116, 400	1,207	15,500	174	7,000	280	9, 200	172	1,939	19
Refuse fish			16, 900	169			6,100	25		
Lobsters	1,628,704		2,643,222	251, 491	1,264	118	17,766		2, 451, 944	216, 363
	1, 315, 200	26,840	1,549,080	44,726			60,820	2,441	2,054,940	70,732
Clams, salted	108,000	2,160	264, 600	38, 880					17,000	340
Scallops	4,000	400	124, 595	10, 317			3,695	319	8,075	850
Livers	34,600	275	116, 720	913			1,500	11	258, 540	1,941
Sounds	10, 490	485	34,775	1,661			930	45	91,704	3, 936
Tongues	1,360	42	6, 315	150					200	4
Oil			120,600	3,350						
Total	24,548,954	367 468	20,775,195	617 619	64 749	2 222	428 605	18 494	18,836,882	105 054

Species.	Linc	oln,	Sagad	ahoc.	Cumber	rland.	Yo	rk.
species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted .	388, 950 788, 500	\$4,183 5,179	7,500	\$112	45,000	\$225	4,000	\$60-
Alewives, smoked	270, 200	4,200					********	
Butter-fish	210, 200	4, 200			14,800	740		
Cod, fresh	2,011,969	30, 479	417, 929	7,925	3, 871, 654		1,402,729	25, 888
Cod, salted	835, 100	27, 162	111,020	1,020	12, 100	242	162, 200	5, 457
Cunners	000, 100	21,102			148, 300	1,025	102, 200	0, 10.
Cusk, fresh	263, 308	2,970	14, 443	194	311,876	3, 266	45, 247	653
Cusk, salted	12,518	187	11, 110		011,010	0,200	6,300	99
Eels	37,900	3,078	39, 275	2,967	52, 420	4, 193	5,600	. 560
Flounders	89, 641	2,982	00,210	-, -, -, -	19,740	396		
Haddock, fresh	739, 667	10,793	177,088	3, 152	3, 725, 938	71,690	1,051,909	17, 886
Haddock, salted	43, 500	356		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	9,000	135	20,000	400
Hake, fresh	2, 982, 478	24,098	123,800	1,238	3, 887, 340	36,613	557, 288	5, 618
Hake, salted	226, 192	1,909			10, 200	82	113,000	2,715
Halibut	17,699	1,358			54,000	3, 240		
Herring, fresh	11, 532, 270	72, 833	119,000	850	601,800	4,004	194, 644	1,642
Herring, salted	376,000	9,776			28,800	541	21,000	237
Mackerel, fresh	444, 932	35, 685	31, 200	1,380	356, 497	23,626	195, 201	14, 535
Mackerel, salted .	123,000	9, 225			24, 200	2, 311		M = 00, = 42 m = 0 = 0
Menhaden, fresh.	6,650,000	16,650						
Menhaden, salted			92,500	481	447, 400	3, 120		
Pollock, fresh	247, 977	1,754	3,600	24	349, 302	2, 535	123,750	1, 204
Pollock, salted	20,000	120			5, 745	46	10, 200	82
Salmon							182	• 46
Shad	339, 900	6,798	303, 764	6,722	125, 200	2, 983	2,000	50
Smelt	448,053	30, 426	106,545	8,502	367, 968	23, 049	23, 100	1,386
Striped bass	9,000	1,350	16,067	2,856				
Sturgeon			12,075	367				
Suckers			200	1	440,000	00 410	105 000	0 000
Sword-fish	04.000	2000	00 400	450	648, 233	32,412	135, 800	6, <b>66</b> 8 <b>16</b> 8
Tomcod	24,600	236	20,400	170	110,844	3,732	4,200	100
Refuse fish	0 155 517	105 774	204 000	20 200	32,000	160 120, 616	A76 996	46, 199
Lobsters	2, 155, 517	185,774	384, 900	30, 392	1,423,591		476, 386	19, 110
Clams, fresh	1,094,290	27, 358	91, 400	2,337	2,217,870	81, 341	375, 200	19, 110
Clams, salted	32,000	670			289, 600	6,518		
Scallops	5, 529	466	845	454	20, 615	2,170		******
Caviar	53, 400	421	4,640	404	174, 720	1,608	28,680	287
Livers	48,638	2,350	1,783	83	74, 043	3,476	11,679	608
Sounds	10,800	360	12,600	420	10,080	336	3, 840	125
								151, 683
Total	32, 323, 528	521, 186	1, 981, 554	70,668	19, 470, 876	499, 695	4, 974, 135	101,000

#### THE FISHERIES BY APPARATUS.

The products of the yessel fisheries aggregated 40,384,687 pounds, valued at \$669,401, and of the shore fisheries 83,019,874 pounds, valued at \$1,985,518. The more important forms of apparatus employed and the quantity and value of their catch were lobster and eel pots, 11,241,935 pounds, \$997,146; hand and trawl lines, 44,627,264 pounds, \$718,095; hoes, rakes, and dredges, 9,636,509 pounds, \$337,975; seines, 13,612,954 pounds, \$167,798; gill nets, 5,528,884 pounds, \$101,294; pound nets and trap nets, 1,619,513 pounds, \$18,354; weirs, 33,956,221 pounds, \$214,551, and harpoons in the vessel fishery for sword-fish, 878,290 pounds, \$44,395. The remainder of the products was taken with fyke nets, dip nets, bag nets, snap nets, and spears, and amounted to 2,302,991 pounds, valued at \$55,311.

The following tables show by counties and species the number of pounds and value of fishery products taken with each form of apparatus in the vessel and shore fisheries of Maine in 1898:

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of Maine in 1898.

	Kno	x.	Sagada	hoc.	York	•
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Mackerel, fresh	40, 200	<b>\$</b> 2,950				
Shore fisheries: Alewives. Flounders. Herring Mackerel, fresh Shad Smelt Tomcod	6,000 42,919 180,000 5,564 2,000 19,917	120 938 450 340 80 1,190	19, 200 1, 500 300	\$384 90 3	46, 200 23, 100 4, 200	\$330 1,386 168
Total	256, 400	3,118	21,000	477	73, 500	1,884
Total vessel and shore	296,600	6,068	21,000	477	73, 500	1,884

	Hanc	ock.	Linco	ln.	Cumbe	rland.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:								
Flounders.	12,000	\$300			300	\$4	12,300	\$304
Herring, fresh	520,000	750	3,675,200	\$28,046	82,000	507	4, 277, 200	29, 303
Herring, salted			291,500	7,579			291, 500	7,579
Mackerel, fresh			145, 211	20,736	73,000	4,850	258,411	28,536
Mackerel, salted			94,000	7,050	24, 200	2,311	118,200	9, 361
Menhaden		,	6,650,000	16,650			6,650,000	16,650
Shad, fresh			80,000	1,600	20,000	200	100,000	1,800
Shad, salted		• • • • • • •			83, 200	2,496	83, 200	2,496
Smelt					36, 163	2, 170	36, 163	2,170
. Tomcod					13,538	542	13, 538	. 542
Total	532,000	1,050	10, 935, 911	81,661	332, 401	13,080	11, 840, 512	98,741
Shore fisheries:					45 000	005	F4 000	0.45
Alewives					45,000	225	51,000	345
Flounders	523, 700	11,334	89,641	2, 982	13,620	326	669, 880	15,580
Herring	9,600	36	45 045	0.070	8,300	41	244, 100	857
Mackerel, fresh			47,845	8,272			53, 409 29, 000	8, 612 2, 175
Mackerel, salted	9 000	80	29,000	2,175			20,000	140
Pollock	- 8,000	. 00	12,000	00			21, 200	464
Smelt	38,775	3,934	219, 389	13,850	288, 022	17, 281	590, 703	37, 731
Tomcod	00, 110	0, 504	213, 003	15,000	85,650	2, 952	90, 150	3, 123
Refuse fish	3,000	30				2,002	3,000	30
			005 055		140 500	00.005	1 PPO 440	CO OFT
Total	583, 075	15, 414	397, 875	27, 339	440, 592	20,825	1,772,442	69,057
Total vessel and shore.	1, 115, 075	16, 464	11, 333, 786	109,000	772, 993	33, 905	13, 612, 954	167, 798

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the gill-net fisheries of Maine in 1898.

Species	Washi	ngton.	Har	ncock.		Pen	obscot.	. W	aldo.	Sagad	ahoc.
Species.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Valu	ıe.	Lbs.	Valu	e. Lbs.	Valu	e. Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Herring, fresh Herring, salted	145,000	\$910	398, 800	\$8,8	71	• • • • • •		26, 25	0 \$473	3	
Total	145,000	910	398, 800	8,8	71			26, 25	0 473	3	
Shore fisheries: Alewives Herring, fresh Herring, salted Menhaden, salted. Salmon	2, 059, 750 206, 000 2, 412	11, 26, 4, 63, 36,	60,000		10	1,118	8 \$23			92, 500	\$481
Shad, fresh	19,000 60,000 12,000	286 2,375 1,440	7,00	3	85	1,110	0 420			238, 964 9, 800 15, 617 10, 875	5, 343 490 2, 811 363
Caviar	2, 359, 162	20, 36	1 73,000	0 1,8	45	1, 118	3 23	0		845 368, 601	9,942
Total vessel and shore	2, 504, 162	21, 27				1,118		=	0 478		9, 942
	Kno	x.	Linco	oln.	C	umbe	rland.	Yo	rk.	Tota	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	I	bs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Herring, fresh Herring, salted Mackerel Menhaden, fresh Menhaden, salted.	38, 723 20, 000	\$2,812 2,474 70	254, 650 84, 500 28, 321	\$8,038 2,197 3,427	48	3, 800 3, 892 3, 400	\$541 4,333 726	3,313	\$265	798, 450 262, 150 130, 249 20, 000 48, 400	\$17, 819 6, 023 10, 499 70 726
Total	181, 323	5, 356	367, 471	13, 662	137	, 092	5,600	3, 313	265	1, 259, 249	35, 137
Shore fisheries: Alewives	10,800 342,000 8,250 110,000	34 41 2, 250 375 385	9,000	90 62	148		575 10, 711	45, 250 30, 000 91, 000 21, 000 82, 680	1,600 1,050 680 237 10,793	19,500 45,250 30,000 2,260,850 629,000 239,404 110,000	234 1,600 1,050 12,621 8,472 21,879 385
Menhaden, salted Salmon Shad, fresh Shad, salted Smelt Striped bass Sturgeon			57, 500 9, 000	1, 150 1, 350	399	, 000	2,394			491,500 3,530 315,464 76,800 12,000 24,617 10,875	2,875 594 6,779 3,250 1,440 4,161 363
Caviar	475, 550	3, 085	81,800	2,652	640	474	13,680	269, 930	14, 360	4, 269, 635	454 66, 157
Total vessel and shore	656, 873	8, 441			-						

# Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of Maine in 1898.

	Wa	ldo.	Lincoln.		Sagad	lahoc.	Cumbe	erland.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Flounders Pollock	6,400 3,300	\$128 13					5, 400	<b>\$</b> 54	11, 800 3, 300	<b>\$1</b> 82
Smelt Sturgeon			2,000	\$120	2,237 $1,200$	\$187 4			4,237 1,200	30
Tomcod	$1,200 \\ 4,200$	12 10	500	2	1,600	3			3,300 4,200	17 10
Total	15, 100	163	2,500	122	5,037	194	5,400	. 54	28,037	53

49

620

420

117, 722 1, 750 33, 956, 221 214, 551

26,644

19,066 20,000

2,000

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the pound-net and trap-net fisheries of Maine in 1898.

	Washi	ngton.		Han	cock.	W	aldo.	Kne	ox.		Lit	ncoln.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	L	bs.	Value	e. Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val	lue.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Eels. Herring. Mackerel Pollock Salmon Smelt.	3, 400 6, 196	\$272 682	8,	000 000 765	\$30 10	0	\$1,852	400, 080 4, 800 1, 400	\$1,5	500 28 265	240, 00 40, 00 10, 00	00 200
Total	9, 596	954	88,	765	51	5 9,492	1,852	406, 280	1,	793	.290,0	1,500
	Saga	adahoc.		(	Cumbe	rland.	, A	ork.		•	Tota	il.
Species.	Lbs.	Valu	e.	I	bs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	е.	L	bs.	Value.
Shore fisheries; Butter-fish Eels Herring Mackerel Pollock Salmon Shad Smelt	119, 000 30, 000 35, 800	1,	850 200 505	386 59 33	4, 800 6, 500 9, 043 1, 000	\$740 2,652 2,528 155 256	30, 800 84, 667 3, 200 170	2,5		1, 25 22 4 - 1 5	4,800 3,400 6,380 6,510 4,200 1,827 6,200 6,196	\$740 272 6,734 6,596 295 2,275 760 682
Total	184, 800	2,	555	51	1,743	6,330	118, 837	2,8	55	1,61	9,513	18,354

#### Table showing, by counties, the yield of the weir fisheries of Maine in 1898.

	Hane	cock.	] ]	Penob	scot.	W	aldo.	•	Linco	oln.
Species.	Lbs.	Value	. Lb	os.	Value.	Lbs.	Valu	e.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, smoked Herring, fresh Mackerel Salmon Shad Smelt Tomcod Refuse fish	es, fresh		31		\$57 165	29, 100 32, 000 4, 800 1, 000 9, 858	4	342 448 12 20 388	79, 700 270, 200 356, 120 169, 920 202, 400 3, 900	\$797 4, 200 35, 487 962 4, 048 312
Total	5, 445, 643	30, 31	19 9	, 160	222	76, 758	2,	710 8	3,082,240	45, 806
	Washin	gton.	Cumbe	rland.	Kn	ox.	Yor	k.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, smoked Cod	25, 400 7, 000	\$254 140		Ø40	10,00 112,50 77,50	0 2,250		\$624	386, 00 112, 50 509, 80 50, 60	2, 250 7, 569 0 625

34, 396 3, 885 63, 005

1, 286

7, 174

51

34

15, 756, 263 | 110, 245 | 106, 723 | 2, 914

620

420

32,000

4,600

1,600 24,233 11,250

32,000

\$49

229

184

32

230

160

2,018

4,071,700

8,000

82,000

12

4, 361, 712 20, 585

15, 491

200

2

 $11,685,800 \\
210,000 \\
3,738,500 \\
2,250$ 

8,448 2,565 72,500

3,800

Herring, fresh. Herring, salted.

Herring, smoked. Mackerel

Eels.

Flounders.

Pollock Salmon

Shad

Smelt **Fomcod** 

Refuse fish

Total.

Table showing, by counties, the catch with dip nets, bug nets, and snap nets in Maine in 1898.

Cranica	Washin	gton.	Hane	cock.	Peno	bscot.	Wa	ldo.	Kn	ox.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Valu	ie. Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, smoked Flounders	109, 800 25, 000 31, 000	\$612 250 620	5, 000 6, 000 2, 641	. \$35 60 54		d	1,510	\$3	42, 275 60, 600 60, 000	\$169 758 600
Herring	160, 000 118, 300 112, 600	1, 060 13, 906 1, 173	76, 726 7, 900 11, 100	9, 830 98 111	7,000			16		
· Total	556, 700	17, 621	109, 367	10, 186	3 13,400	1,112	52,010	5, 48	162, 875	1, 527
Q	Linco	oln.	Sagada	ahoc.	Cumber	land.	York		Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs. V	alue.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, smoked Cunners Flounders	300, 250 788, 500	\$3, 296 5, 179	7,500	<b>\$1</b> 12	148, 300	\$1,025	4,000	\$60	468, 825 874, 100 97, 000 148, 300 4, 151	\$4, 282 6, 187 1, 280 1, 025
Herring	3,500	210	19, 946 450 200	1,596 45 1	800	80			160, 000 266, 272 450 200	1,060 31,782 45
Tomcod Refuse fish	1,000	3	9,900	62	406	8			146, 806 13, 000	1,784 126
Total	1,093,250	8,688	37, 996	1,816	149, 506	1,113	4,000	60	2, 179, 104	47, 606

# Table showing, by counties, the yield of the hand and trawl line fisheries of Maine in 1898.

G	Sagada	thoc.	Penol	oscot.	Cumber	land.	Wal	do.	Yor	k.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Vessel fisheries:								1		
Cod, fresh	221, 929		14,000	\$280			34, 400	\$798	369, 575	
Cusk, fresh Flounders	10, 643	144			228, 956	2,190	2,624	62	35, 547	51
Haddock, fresh	99, 088	1,837	8,000	80	2, 405, 701	46, 858	26, 500		338, 850	6, 69
Hake, fresh	98, 400				2, 102, 079	18, 761	65, 750	715		
Halibut		*****			54,000	3, 240	600	<b>∞4</b> 8		
Mackerel, fresh	1,200 3,000		5,300	53	167, 292	1, 301	7,000	72	36, 350	28
Livers.	3,440		0,500	00	133, 460			ii	13, 140	
Sounds	1,383	63			41,029					
Oil	3,600	120								
Total	442, 683	7, 383	* 39,800	538	7, 255, 704	111,533	139, 304	2,239	1, 143, 410	18, 71
Shore fisheries:										
Cod, fresh	196,000	3, 920			1,748,467	27, 122	5,500	100		
Cod, salted					12, 100	242			132, 200	
Cusk, fresh Cusk, salted	3,800	50	• • • • • • • •		82, 920	1,076	• • • • • • •		9,700 6,300	
Eels					9,600	768			5,600	
Haddock, fresh.	78,000	1,315			1,320,237	24,832	2,800	28	713, 059	11, 18
Haddock salted.	05 400	054			9,000		10.000	100	20,000	
Hake, fresh Hake, salted	25,400	254			1,785,261 10,200	17,852 82	12,000	120	214, 100 113, 000	
Halibut					10, 200	02	•200	20	110,000	
Mackerel					11, 488				5, 475	36
Pollock, fresh	600	3			151,010		700	7	64, 200 10, 200	778
Pollock, salted Smelt	82,862	6,629			5, 745 18, 750		6,300	756	10, 200	
Tomcod	8,600	102								
Livers	1,200	12			41, 260	413			15, 540	150
Sounds	400 9,000				33, 014 10, 080				4, 919 3, 840	29. 12
OII	3,000				10,000	300			0,010	
Total	405, 862	12,605			5, 249, 132	78, 133	27,500	1,031	2, 256, 037	39, 825
Total vessel							•	3,270		- 1
		19,988	39,800		12, 504, 836		166, 804		3, 399, 447	58,53

Table showing the yield of the hand and trawl line fisheries of Maine in 1898—Continued.

	Washin	gton.	Hance	ock.	Kno	X.	Linc	oln.	Tota	ıl.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Vessel fisheries:						:			•	
Cod, fresh	75, 480	\$1,891						\$12,675		\$78,084
Cod, salted	143, 615	3, 292	3,028,693	86, 990	24,000	314	742,000	25, 500	3, 938, 308	116,096
Cusk, fresh			21,450	261		3,778	200,079	2, 181	836, 604	
Cusk, salted	20,000	340		355					48, 469	698
Flounders	3, 200								36, 629	586
Haddock, fresh	59, 314					1,747	557,057	9,020	4,035,065	71,557
Haddock, salted.	72, 365								514, 850	7,563
Hake, fresh	37,275	366				22, 942	1,701,710	11,778	8,036,028	
Hake, salted	147, 215	1,677							1,271,903	
Halibut	24,710	1,746			6,636	531	2,085	166		
Mackerel, fresh .			8,700			630	1,800	108		
Mackerel, salted.			15,800			100	440.000		15,800	
Pollock, fresh Pollock, salted	43,760	633		363		409	119,073	775		
Pollock, salted	112,645	1,314		2,603		1 000			411, 256	
Livers	10,000						29, 900			
-Sounds	2,450					2,585	26,732	1,146		
Tongues	100	3							4,045	102
Oil			118,800	3,300					122, 400	3, 420
Total	752, 129	13, 151	6, 219, 996	134, 399	5, 060, 436	42,885	4, 285, 405	63, 593	25, 338, 867	394, 431
Ch and Cabanian									-	
Shore fisheries:					4 000	40			4 000	AC
Cat-fish	900 040	7 701	999 000	5 401	4,000		1 107 000	17 904	4,000	
Cod, fresh	299, 940 475, 600		333, 980 530, 614				1,107,000 $93,100$			
Cusk, fresh	470,000	11,011	800				63, 229			
Cusk, salted	3, 380	48		1.2	16,000			187	38, 198	
Eels	3, 300	380			10,000	101	12,010	101	, 15, 200	
Flounders	9, 100	91	32,517	530		******			41,617	
Haddock, fresh	161,700	2,837	313, 835			2, 285	182, 610	1,773		
Haddock, salted.	163, 425						43, 500	356	441, 807	
Hake, fresh	. 100, 120	1, 110	331, 943		1, 644, 399			12, 320		
Hake, salted	298, 965	2, 491	396, 218				226, 192			
Halibut	38,090		51, 580	3,872			15, 614	1, 192	139, 634	
Mackerel	00,000	2,001	01,000	0,020	2,400		11,835	1,980		
Pollock, fresh	49,600	424	42, 214	432			106, 904	819		
Pollock, salted	372, 700					50	20,000			
Smelt	0.2,	1, 200		26, 691	26, 757	2,411	219, 264			53, 92
Tomcod			330,300	20,001	1,939		23, 100	231	33, 639	359
Livers	24,600	193	38, 400	306		603		177	226, 480	
Sounds	8,040		14,620	586		1,351	21, 906		114, 884	
Tongues	. 1,260			51					3, 830	9
Oil			1,800	50			10,800	360		1, 17
Total	1,906,400	33, 969	2, 685, 826	66, 276	3, 295, 800	33,011	3, 461, 840	58, 817	19, 288, 397	323, 664
Total vessel				1						
and shore .	2 658 520	47 120	8 005 822	200 675	8 356 236	75.896	7 747 945	122 410	44 697 964	718 095

Table showing the catch with spears in Maine in 1898.

G	Ee	ls.	Flour	iders.	Total.		
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Shòre fisheries: Hancock Knox Lincoln Sagadahoc Cumberland	1,600 4,000 37,900 250 42,200	\$128 400 3,078 20 3,376	9, 900	\$170	11,500 4,000 37,900 250 42,200	\$298 400 3, 078 20 3, 376	
Total	85, 950	7,002	9,900	170	95, 850	7,172	

Table showing, by counties, the catch with hoes, rakes, and dredges in Maine in 1898.

	Washing	gton.		Linco	oln.	Sag	ad	ahoc.	C	umber	land.	Yo	rk.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.		Lbs.	Valu	e. Lbs		Value.	]	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Clams, fresh Clams, salted Scallops	1,315,200 108,000 4,000	2, 160		094, 290 32, 000 5, 529	6	58 91, 4 70	100	\$2,337		217, 870 289, 600 20, 615		375, 200	\$19, 110
Total	1, 427, 200	29, 400	1,	131, 819	28, 4	94 91, 4	100	2, 337	2, 8	528, 085	90, 029	375, 200	19, 110
	Han	cock.	<del></del>	,	Wald	0.		K	nox			Total.	
Species.	Lbs,	Valu	ue.	Lbs	8.	Value.		Lbs.		Value	. I	bs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Clams, fresh Clams, salted Scallops	47, 0 83, 0 15, 2	00 1,	175 660 318		3,000	\$120 78		3,	000	8	75	53, 000 83, 000 16, 238	\$1,370 1,660 1,396
Total	145, 2	50 4,	153		3, 988	198		3,	000	7	75	152, 238	4,426
Shore fisheries: Clams, fresh Clams, salted Scallops	1,502,0 181,6 109,3	00 37,	551 220 999		7, 820 2, 707	· 2, 321 241			940 000 075	70, 65 34 85	10	705, 800 628, 200 150, 271	273, 515 46, 908 13, 126
Total	1,793,0	25 89,	770	6	0, 527	2, 562		2,077,	015	71,84	17 9,	484, 271	333, 549
Total vessel	1, 938, 2	75 93	923	6	4.515	2, 760		2, 080.	015	71.99	9.	636, 509	337, 975

Table showing, by counties, the catch of eels and lobsters with pots in Maine in 1898.

·~ .	Penot	scot.	Wal	do.		Kno	x.		Line	oln.	Sagad	lahoc.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		Lbs.	V	alue.	Lbs.	Valu	e. Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Lobsters	1,264	<b>\$</b> 118				286, 688	\$2	29, 395	48, 87	\$4,1	57	
Shore fisheries: Eels, fresh Lobsters			17,766	\$1,713	2,	1,800 165,256	18	144 86, 968	2, 106, 64	181, 6	39, 025 17 384, 900	
Total			17, 766	1,713	2,	167,056	18	37, 112	2, 106, 64	181,6	17 423, 925	33, 339
Total vessel and shore.	1, 264	118	17, 766	1,713	2,	453, 744	21	6, 507	2, 155, 51	185,7	74 423, 925	33, 339
	Washi	ngton.	На	ncock.		Cum	bèr	land.	Yo	rk.	Tota	ıl.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val	ue.	Lbs.		Value	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Eels	82,809	<b>\$7,312</b>	7, 444,	700 <b>\$</b> 704 47,	347 101	22,5	253	\$2,00	0 21, 241	<b>\$1</b> , 841	7, 700 907, 831	
Total	82, 80	7,312	452,	404 47,	448	22,	253	2,00	0 21,241	1,841	915, 531	92, 271
Shore fisheries: Eels, fresh Eels, salted Lobsters	4, 600 3, 200 1, 545, 89	320			185 390		338	118, 61	6 455, 145	44, 358	47, 741 3, 200 10, 275, 463	320
Total	1, 553, 69	133, 545	2, 200,	834 204,	575	1, 401,	338	118, 61	6 455, 145	44, 358	10, 326, 404	904, 875
Total vessel and shore.	1,636,50	140, 857	2, 653,	238 252,	023	1, 423,	591	120, 61	6 476, 386	46, 199	11, 241, 935	997, 146

Table showing, by counties, the catch of sword-fish with harpoons in the vessel fisheries of Maine in 1898.

	Lbs.	Value.	
Knox Cumberland York		58, 547 648, 233 135, 800	\$2,500 2,815 32,412 6,668
Total	*	878, 290	44,

#### THE SALMON FISHERY OF THE PENOBSCOT RIVER AND BAY.

The principal salmon fishery on the Atlantic seaboard is centered upon the Penobscot River and bay. During the progress of the last canvass data were secured to show the condition of the fishery during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899. As data for the years 1895 and 1896 had been secured previously, the whole has been combined in the three following tables in order to show in a condensed form, by townships, the status of the fishery during each of the years named. As the fishery has been prosecuted on the river for a number of years by people owning the shore line, naturally but slight changes are noted in the number of persons employed and the weirs and traps used. 1895, 133 persons were employed, while 102 were engaged in 1899. 1895, 193 weirs and traps were used, while 167 were employed in 1899. Gill nets occupy a very insignificant position in this fishery, only 12 being used in 1899. The total investment in the fishery in 1895 was \$16,268, while in 1899 it was \$14,392. The catch from year to year has fluctuated considerably. In 1895, 4,395 salmon were taken, while 3,515 were secured in 1899. The highest catch was in 1896, when 6,403 salmon were secured.

Persons employed in the salmon fishery of Penobscot River and Bay.

		•			
Towns.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Brooksville (Cape Rosier)	4	2	2	2	9
Bucksport	$\frac{10}{2}$	9	3	3	
Castine		2	4	4	
Hampden	7	6	3	4	
Lincolnville		7 8	4	4	
Northport	7	6	4	2	
Orland	17 5	22 5	11 3	12 3	1
Penobscot	16	15	15	15	1
South Brewer Stockton and Prospect	2	2	1	ī	-
Stockton and Prospect	17 21	15 21	15. 18	15 19	1
Winterport	7	8	2	2	
Bangor			2	Z	
Total	133	133	103	102	10
·	I.	I			

Apparatus, boats, etc., employed in the salmon fishery of Penobscot River and Bay.

1	1	895.	18	896.	18	397.	18	898.	18	899.
Apparatus and towns.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Weirs and traps.										
Brooksville (Cape Rosier) Bucksport	7 13 5 4	\$420 511 200 252	4 11 5 3	\$240 455 200 201	4 11 7 6	\$300 490 380 525	13 7 5	\$300 640 380 425	4 11 3	\$300 490 168
Islesboro	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 12 \end{array}$	925 650 1,000	$16 \\ 14 \\ 2$	875 700 2,500	$\begin{array}{ c c } & 12 \\ 14 \\ 2 \end{array}$	600 700 1,600	16 14 1	800 700 800	5 18 18	42 90 90 80
NorthportOrlandOrringtonPenobscot	15 19 2	1,155 664 99 1,587	12 26 2 22	1,005 888 99 1,421	9 13 3 19	475 780 150 1,350	8 15 3 18	400 930 150 1,290	8 15 3 20	400 936 150 1, 390
Stockton and Prospect. Verona. Winterport	4	213 1,530 2,801 467	3 20 37 7	152 1,183 2,760 467	20 37 3	1,590 1,590 2,365 200	21 37 3	1, 290 400 1, 730 2, 455 200	3 22 34 2	1, 35 30 1, 75 2, 21 15
Total	193	12, 474	184	13, 146	164	11, 905	169	11,600	167	11, 26
Gill nets.										
HampdenOrringtonSouth BrewerWinterport.	5 3	26 58 105	2 5 3 1	26 58 105 10	2 4 3	60 60 115	2 4 3	60 60 115	2 4 .6	60 60 23
Bangor					3	90	3	90		
Total	10	189	11	199	• 12	325	12.	325	12	35
Boats, scows, and rafts.		•								
Brooksville (Cape Rosier) Bucksport Camden Castine	3 16 2 5	30 270 45 25	2 14 2 4	20 238 45 20	16 3 10	30 232 35 76	16 3 10	30 232 35 76	16 1 10	30 233 11 80
Hampden Islesboro Lincolnville Matinicus and Ragged Islands	7	12 94 132 75	1 6 7 5	12 79 117 195	1 3 4 4	8 55 100 100	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\4\\4\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	8 85 100 80	1 5 5 2	100 122 80
NorthportOrland Orrington Penobscot	25 2 30	163 467 11 436	7 32 2 28	138 535 11 413	13 5 33	90 121 85 589	14 5 33	50 131 85 589	14 5 37	13: 8: 65:
SearsportSouth BrewerSouth BrewerStockton and Prospect	1 33	145 6 413 1,100	31 36	125 6 383 1,110	1 25 31	95 5 366 503	4 1 28 35	95 5 441 608	3 2 27 35	74 10 42 60
Winterport. Bangor.	10	181	iĭ	189	6	65 5	6	65 5	6	6
Total	193	3,605	193	3,636	166	2,560	171	2,720	173	2,77

		Total	investr	nent.	
Towns.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Brooksville (Cape Rosier)	\$450	\$260	<b>\$</b> 330	\$330	\$330
Bucksport	781	693	722	872	722
Camden	245	245	415	415	180
Castine	277	221	601	501	511
Hampden	38	38.	68	68	68
Islesboro	1,019	954	655	885.	1,000
Lincoln wille	782	817	800	. 800	1,022
Matinicus and Ragged Islands	1,075	2,695	1,700	880	880
		1,143	565	450	450
Northport Orland	1,131	1,423	901	1.061	1,061
Orrington	168	168	295	295	295
Penobscot		1,834	1,939	1,879	2,044
		277	495	495	375
Searsport South Brewer	111	111	120	120	245
Stockton and Prospect		1,566	1,956	2, 171	2, 176
Verona		3,870	2,868	3,063	2,818
Winterport		666	265	265	215
Bangor			95	95	
					- 14 000
Total	16, 268	16,981	14, 790	14,645	14, 392

Catch of salmon in the Penobscot River and Bay.

<b>m</b>		1895.			1896.		1897.		
Towns.	No.	Lbs.	Value.	No.	Lbs.	Value.	No.	Lbs.	Value.
Brooksville (Cape Rosier)	163	2,092	\$283	146	1,626	\$190	24	360	\$72
Bucksport	205	2,885	448	245	2,729	471	179	2,327	349
Camden	64	964	136	71	990	139	151	1,963	294
Castine	77	1,150	207	93	1,166	156	120	1,440	288
Hampden	30	510	102	32	448	90	21	270	49
Islesboro	474	6,551	1,042	643	8,265	1,313	295	4,720	944
Lincolnville	205	3, 240	583	297	3,503	525	302	3,926	589
Matinicus and Ragged Islands.	65	780	109	182	1,627	175	174	1,740	174
Northport	286	4,066	697	418	5, 401	810	154	2,002	310
Orland	78	1,077	202	152	1,802	306	-88	1,144	19
Orrington	65	1,101	165	82	1,150	161	74	1,062	160
Penobscot	485	7,270	1,313	959	12,483	1,992	536	6,968	1,18
Searsport	458	7,278	1,456	426	5, 112	818	239	2,868	373
South Brewer	63	1,071	161	170 '	2,380	309	39	390	7
Stockton and Prospect	629	10,067	1,713	829	10,471	1,590	570	7, 289	918
Verona	908	12,555	[2,337]	1,421	17,761	3,172	889	11,557	1,734
Winterport	140	2,354	402	237	3, 311	499	98	1,176	153
Bangor	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •				32	320	58
Total	4, 395	65,011	11, 356	6, 403	80, 225	12,716	3, 985	51, 522	7, 91

m		1898.		1899.			
Towns.	No.	Lbs.	Value.	No.	Lbs.	Value.	
Brooksville (Cape Rosier)	45	765	\$115	39	585	\$129	
Bucksport	158	2,054	411	153	1,989	498	
Camden	111	1,388	263	67	871	174	
Castine		1,464	293	146°	1,898	380	
Hampden	24	312	62	4	52	13	
181esDOFO	326	4,890	978	269	4,035	1,009	
Lincolnville	229	2,977	566	454	5, 902	1,180	
Matinicus and Ragged Islands	28	280	28	38	380	38	
Northport	130	1,625	309	188	2,444	489	
Orland	65	845	. 169	62	806	202	
Orrington Penobscot	59	855	204	50	724	181	
	468	6,084	1,217	534	6, 942	1,736	
Searsport	197	2,627 •	565	221	2,707	593	
South Brewer		360	72	61	610	153	
Stockton and Prospect		6,016	1,089	512	6,456	1,344	
Verona		8, 528	1,706	672	8, 736	2, 184	
Winterport		1,200	228	45	551	121	
Bangor	29	290	67				
Total	3, 225	42,560	8,342	3,515	45, 688	10, 424	

## THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

The canning of herring and other species is the most important shore industry connected with the fisheries of Maine. The principal feature of the business in most of the canneries is the preparation of small herring as sardines. Clams are canned extensively, and plain herring, mackerel, and menhaden in limited quantities incidentally. In a few instances smoked and pickled herring also form a part of the When not preparing fishery products a number of the canneries engage in canning fruit and vegetables in their season. canning of lobsters was formerly an important part of the business, but in 1895 the State enacted a law prohibiting the catching of lobsters under 10½ inches in length. The large lobsters being too expensive for canning purposes, that branch of the industry was discontinued. The number of lobster canneries had, however, been gradually decreasing for years, the packers finding it more profitable to locate their canneries in the British provinces, where the supply of lobsters was more constant and labor much cheaper than in Maine.

In 1889 there were 49 sardine and other canneries in operation,

employing 4,017 persons, while in 1898 there were 78 canneries, with 6,829 employees. There has been a considerable increase in the pack of sardines. In 1889 the sardines packed were valued at \$1,676,105, and in 1898 the value of the pack was \$3,103,723. There were no mackerel canned in 1889, but in 1898 the pack of canned mackerel was valued at \$44,848. There has also been an increase in the value of the pack of canned clams from \$43,050 in 1889 to \$206,087 in 1898.

There has recently been considerable change in the management of the sardine industry. In 1899 two companies were formed which included a large majority of the sardine canneries of the State, and the result has apparently been favorable to the interests of the business.

Table showing, by counties, the canneries, cash capital, cost of materials, wages paid, and number of persons employed in the canning industry of Maine in 1898.

Counties.		nneries.	Cash	Cost of ma-	Wages	Persons	
·	No.	Value.	capital.	terials.	paid.	ployed.	
Washington Hancock Knox Lincoln Cumberland	51 10 4 5 8	\$397,000 64,200 6,800 58,800 39,500	\$669, 850 100, 000 18, 500 105, 000 21, 500	\$1,322,865 111,696 11,792 96,756 18,650	\$813, 251 82, 922 7, 480 62, 974 21, 080	5, 435 727 113 407 147	
Total	78	566, 300	914, 850	1,561,759	987,707	6, 829	

Table showing, by counties, the products of the canning industry of Maine in 1898.

	Kno	x.	Linco	oln.	Cumber	rland.
Products.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Raw products: Herringpounds. Mackereldo Menhadendo	202, 200	\$708	4, 188, 000 45, 900	\$14,040 230	273, 700 10, 000	\$1,369 50
Clamsbushels	58, 890	17,862	24,855	6, 490	54, 257	18, 260
Total		18,570		20,760		19,679
Manufactured products: Sardines in oil— Quarters	1, 896 8, 871 7, 992 7, 917 200	4, 929 23, 255 15, 185  15, 884  500  59, 703	24, 400 6, 500 - 5, 100 23, 700 750 500 610 100 - 6, 060 200	64, 080 25, 800 16, 775 68, 060 2, 063 1, 125 2, 440 550 15, 383 400 197, 506	3, 405 100 12, 334 1, 781 600 200 9, 070	35, 710 3, 562 1, 380 320 24, 956 76, 803
			184	1,104		******
Total of manufactured and				1,829		
Total of manufactured and secondary products		59, 703		199, 335		76, 8 <b>03</b>

Table showing the products of the canning industry of Maine in 1898—Continued.

70. 3	Washii	ngton.	Hand	eock.	Tot	al.
Products.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Raw products:						
Herringpounds Mackereldo	45, 070	\$269,009 160	3,690,300 471,200	\$14,736 3,158	65, 722, 100 572, 170	\$299, 154 3, 598
Menhadendo Clamsbushels	3,543	711	37, 386	9, 205	202, 200 178, 931	52, 52
Total		269, 880		27, 099	**********	355, 98
Manufactured products: Sardines in oil—						
Quarters	810, 988 140	2, 072, 714 560	23,573 194	80, 581 970	858, 961 6, 834	2, 217, 376 27, 336
Quartersdo	30, 476 232, 195	82, 386 555, 596	4,768 34,654	18, 140 99, 127	40, 344 290, 549	117, 30 722, 77
Sardines in spices—	1,000	4, 188	108	351	1,108	4,53
Three-quartersdo Sardines in tomato sauce—		2,600	873	2,307	2,423	6, 970
Quartersdo Three-quartersdo Sardines soused—	1,000	3,600	438	1,435	1,000	1, 438 3, 000
Three-quartersdo	1,000	3,000			1,000	3,000
Brook trout (herring)— One pounddo Two pounddo		********	357 71	1,428 249	357 71	1, 428 249
Three pounddo Plain herring— One pounddo		3,080	71	284	5,005	284
Mackerel— Three-quartersdo		2,960	1,957	7,371	3, 307	12, 77
One pounddodo	13	42	5, 192 450	28, 556 2, 025	5, 405 450	29, 428 -2, 028
Three pounddo  Menhaden— One pounddo			104	624	104	624 4, 929
Russian sardines barrels. Pickled herring do	200 4,850	750 16, 995	2,000	7,000	2, 200 4, 850	7, 750 16, 998
Smoked herring— Bloatersboxes Medium, etcdo	23, 753 363, 919	9, 588 32, 753	***********		23, 753 363, 919	9, 588 32, 753
Clams— One poundcases Two pounddo	4, 650	15, 892	12, 301 2, 400	37, 560 6, 000	44, 216 12, 373	127, 800 25, 147
Clam jûice— One-quarter-pintdo		1,000		,	250	1,000
One pound do Two pound do One gallon do	1.000	3,000			1,600 8,117 100	4,380 16,154
Clam chowder— Three pounddo			- 1,550	4,610	11, 120	30, 906
Clam extract— Eight ouncedo			200	400	200	400
Total		2,810,404		299, 018		3, 443, 434
Secondary products: Oilgallons	9,888	1,391			12,672	2, 116
Pomace tons. Scrap barrels.	601 31, 214	4,806 2,328			785 31, 214	2, 116 5, 910 2, 328
Total		8,525				10, 354
Total of manufactured and secondary products		2,818,929		299,018		3, 453, 788

Number of canneries engaged in each branch of canning in Maine in 1898.

Counties.	Sardine.	Herring.	Mackerel.	Menhaden.	Clam.	Total.*
Washington Hancock Knox Lincoln	7	1 1	9 4	1	2 4 3 3	51 10 4 5
Cumberland	61	3	17	1	7	78

<sup>\*</sup>Number of canneries in each county without duplication. F. C., 1900——22

#### WHOLESALE FISH TRADE AND SMOKED-FISH INDUSTRY.

The wholesale trade in fishery products, and the preparation of smoked herring and haddock, the latter being known as "Finnan haddie," are of considerable importance in many of the fishing localities on the coast of Maine. The fishery trade, though widely distributed, is centered chiefly at Portland, in Cumberland County, and at Rockland and Vinal Haven, in Knox County. The fish sold in a salted condition are purchased from fishermen fresh, and afterwards cured by dealers, or salted on board vessels before landing. Fresh fish, lobsters, clams, scallops, and a variety of secondary products are also handled extensively. The greater part of the pack of "Finnan haddie" is prepared at Portland, while the smoking of herring is carried on principally at Eastport and Lubec, in Washington County.

In 1898, exclusive of fishermen and sardine canners who prepare considerable quantities of smoked and pickled herring and Russian sardines, there were 124 firms, employing 748 persons in these two branches of industry. Their shore property was valued at \$271,570. The cost of materials utilized in the preparation of fishery products was \$89,645. The wages paid to employees aggregated \$112,449, and the cash capital employed in the business amounted to \$410,625. The products of the wholesale trade were valued at \$1,899,191, and those prepared in connection with the smoked-fish industry at \$154,992.

Table showing the number of firms, investment, wages, and persons employed in the wholesale fishery trade and smoked-fish industry of Maine in 1898.

Counties.	No. of firms.	Value of shore property.	*Cost of materials.	Cash capital.	Wages.	Persons em- ployed.
Washington Hancock Knox Lincoln and Sagadahoc Cumberland York	53 12 14 8 34 3	\$35, 815 14, 160 73, 425 8, 200 136, 570 3, 400	\$34, 166 8, 875 16, 421 4, 445 25, 353 385	\$39, 650 32, 200 76, 100 7, 000 245, 600 10, 075	\$20, 937 6, 502 22, 966 5, 840 54, 765 1, 439	324 60 128 48 178
Total	124	271, 570	89, 645	410, 625	112, 449	748

<sup>\*</sup>Includes salt, ice, wood, etc.

#### Table showing the products of the smoked-fish industry of Maine in 1898.

The Proof	Washington.		Knox.		Lincoln.		Cumberland.		Total.	
Products.	No.	Value.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Raw products: Haddocklbs Herringdo	7, 668, 500	\$25, 987	2,500	\$25	912,000	\$3,625	1, 285, 000	<b>\$22,</b> 113	1, 287, 500 8, 580, 500	<b>\$</b> 22, 138 29, 612
Total	7, 668, 500	25, 987	2,500	25	912,000	3,625	1, 285, 000	22, 113	9, 868, 000	51,750
Manufactured products: Smoked haddock— Finnan haddielbs Smoked herring— Bloaters boxes Medium, etcdo Pickled herringbbls Russian sardinesdo	6, 900 748, 150 9, 150 950	67,344 35,572			121, 200	9, 696	800,000	36,000	802,000 6,900 869,350 9,150 950	3, 450 77, 040 35, 572
Total value		109, 216		80		9, 696		36,000		154, 992

Table showing the quantity and selling value of the products handled in the wholesale fishery trade of Maine in 1898.

	Washir	gton.	Hanc	ock.	Sagad	ahoc.	Lineo	oln.
Products.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Fish, fresh	870, 800 37, 000	\$19,915 861	210, 915 2, 214, 751	\$4,999 59,659	100,000	\$3,000	792,800	\$12,160
boneless		• • • • • • • •	63, 750	5, 626			10,000	440
Sounds, dried	1,134	243	12,014	2,581				440
Tongues, driedgalls	1,200 4,584	1,127	4, 685 10, 058	187 2,967			1, 200 8, 400	$     \begin{array}{r}       48 \\       2,450     \end{array} $
Clam meat, fresh, barrels			375	2,063				
Clam meat, salted, barrels	440	2,310	3,190	15,950				
Total		24, 497		94, 032	•••••	3,000		15, 098
	Kno	X.	Cumber	land.	Yo	rk.	Tota	ıl.
Products.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Fish, fresh	960, 510	\$32,921	16, 208, 343	\$341,868	900,000	\$27,000	18, 279, 768	\$406,788
Fish, fresh	6, 175, 002	146,574	5, 976, 573	208, 117	720,000	28,800	16, 849, 926	478, 225
Fish, pickled Smoked herring,	2,786	279	652,000	14,600			691, 786	15, 740
boneless							63, 750	5, 626
Sounds, green	67, 969	3,543	10 705	0.404			77, 969	3,983
Sounds, dried	0.000	40	10,725 2,360	2,464 96			23, 873 11, 445	5, 288 412
Tongues, driedLivers.	2,000 255,200	2,321	2, 300	90			255, 200	2,321
Oilgalls	13, 192	3, 926	12,960	3,240	3,756	1,132	52,950	14, 842
Fishskinstons	15, 152	1,848	12, 500	210	3, 100	1,102	50, 500	2,058
Scrapdo	181	1,629	37	334			218	1,963
Lobsters, live	847, 859	97, 135	5, 356, 477	696, 344			6, 204, 326	793, 479
Lobsters, boiled	197,815	26, 705	515, 518	82, 483			713, 333	109, 188
Scallopsgalls	551	419	020,020	02, 100			551	419
Clams, freshbush Clam meat, fresh,	20, 385	11,286	19, 128	14,580			39, 513	25, 866
barrels	80	550	200	1,000		-	655	3, 613
barrels	65	390	1,880	10,730			5,575	29, 380
Total		329, 566		1, 376, 066		56, 932		1,899,191

#### SMOKED HERRING.

The smoked herring prepared by the fishermen are shown as such in the general-products table for the State. The American-caught herring smoked by the canners and regular smokers are included in the statistics relating to the canning and smoked-fish industries, but are shown as fresh herring in the general-products table, that being the condition in which they were sold by the fishermen. It is customary for many of the fishermen to smoke a part of their own catch, but other classes of smokers utilize both American and Canadian caught herring for smoking purposes.

Table showing the quantity and value of smoked herring prepared in Maine in 1898.

Designation.	Lbs.	Value.
Smoked by fishermen	3, 738, 500 2, 413, 420 4, 519, 250	\$63, 005 42, 341 80, 490
Total		185, 836

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Table showing the quantity and value of smoked herring prepared in Maine in various years from 1880 to 1898.

Years.	Lbs.	Value.
880	4, 434, 111 3, 419, 485	\$99, 973 100, 488
888 889 892	4, 360, 435 5, 090, 425 10, 151, 695	140, 154 159, 336 232, 036 185, 836
898	10, 671, 170	185, 83

#### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

There has been considerable increase in the menhaden industry since 1889. In that year there were three factories, valued at \$22,200, while in 1898 there were four factories, valued at \$190,000. The products have increased from 282,465 gallons of oil, valued at \$62,405, and 2,305 tons of scrap, valued at \$24,735 in 1889, to 765,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$191,250, and 9,120 tons of scrap, valued at \$91,200 in 1898. In 1899, however, the factories were not operated, as no menhaden appeared along the coast of Maine during that year.

With the exception of the preparation of menhaden for bait by fishermen and dealers, the following table shows the extent of the menhaden industry of Maine in 1898:

Table showing the extent of the menhaden industry of Maine in 1898.

Items.	No.	Value.
Factories in operation		\$190,000 100,000
Wages paid factory employees Employees in factories	446	73, 000
Fishermen on vessels Steam vessels employed Net tonnage of vessels tons.	41	21,00
Net tonnage or vessels tons.  Outfits of vessels   Menhaden utilized  pounds.	76 * 52, 392, 400	6, 01
Oil made	765, 000 9, 120	191, 25 91, 20

<sup>\*</sup>A considerable quantity of the menhaden utilized were caught by vessels owned in other States.

## FISHERIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The commercial fisheries of New Hampshire are confined to Rockingham County, that being the only one in the State touching the Atlantic seaboard.

In 1898 the number of persons employed was 154. There were 5 vessels employed, valued with their outfits at \$7,358, and 123 boats valued at \$5,395. The value of the fishing apparatus was \$12,120. The value of the pound nets and weirs represented more than half of this amount, being \$6,960. The shore property and cash capital aggregated \$27,775, the total investment being \$52,648. The fisheries of this State have decreased in the amount of capital invested and in the value of the products about 50 per cent since 1889.

The products in 1898 were worth \$48,987. The greater part of this value was derived from the yield of cod, hake, haddock, cusk, and pollock, which were worth \$29,473. The yield of the lobster fishery was valued at \$9,372 and that of the mackerel fishery at \$3,207. The remaining products had a value of \$6,935.

The three tables which follow show the extent of the fisheries in detail for the year 1898.

# Persons employed.

	How engaged.	No.
On vessels fishing		28
Shoresmen		115
Total		154

# Table of products.

	Vessel fish	heries.	Shore fisheries.		Total.	
Species,	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh			25,000	\$250	25,000	\$250
Alewives, salted			200,000	2,500	200,000	2,500
Cod, fresh	129, 300	\$1,958	559, 850	8,798	689, 150	10, 756
Cod, salted			2,000	70	2,000	70
Cusk	62,000	620	35, 500	375	97, 500	998
Haddock, fresh	303,000	3,045	1,076,750	11,507	1, 379, 750	14, 552
Haddock, salted			4,000	100	4,000	100
Hake, fresh	2,500	13	112, 900	1,366	115, 400	1, 379
Hake, salted			1,500	38	1,500	38
Herring			65,000	650	65,000	650
Mackerel	. 42.000	2,220	16, 750	987	58, 750	3, 207
Perch, white			1,650	165	1,650	16
Perch, white Pollock, fresh	. 88, 700	444	91,500	1,115	180, 200	1,559
Pollock, salted			1, 200	24	1, 200	24
Striped bass			850	85	850	85
Lobsters			108, 515	9,372	108, 515	9, 372
Clams, soft			6,000	360	<b>*</b> 6, 000	360
rish moss			70,000	[-2,450]	70,000	2,450
Oil	8,250	275	6,000	200	† 14, 250	478
Total	635, 750	8,575	2, 384, 965	40, 412	3,020,715	48, 987

## Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage.' Outfit Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines Gill nets. Lines, trawl	5 79 123 1 40	\$3, 900 3, 458 5, 395 500 600 725	Apparatus—shore fisheries: Pound nets and weirs. Gill nets. Lines, hand and trawl. Pots, lobster Rakes Shore property Cash capital. Total.		6, 960 244 1, 393 1, 666 32 12, 775 15, 000 52, 648

#### PRODUCTS WITH EACH APPARATUS.

The yield of the vessel fisheries by seines, gill nets, and hand and trawl lines was valued at \$8,575. In the shore fisheries the yield of the gill nets was valued at \$537; that of pound nets and weirs, \$4,550; of trawl and hand lines, \$23,143; and of all other apparatus, \$12,182; the total value being \$40,412.

## Table showing the yield of the vessel fisheries of New Hampshire in 1898.

Apparatus.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Seines	Mackereldo	30,000	\$1,500 720
Lines, trawl	Cod	129, 300	
Do	Cusk   Haddock	62,000	620 3, 045
Do	Hake Pollock Oil	88, 700	18 444 275
			6, 355
Grand total		635, 750	8, 578

## Table showing the yield of the shore fisheries of New Hampshire in 1898.

Apparatus and species.	Lbs.	Value.	Apparatus and species.	Lbs.	Value.
Gill nets: Herring Mackerel	5,000 6,750	\$50 487	Lines, trawl and hand: Cod, fresh Cod, salted	529, 850 2, 000 35, 500	\$8, 348 70 375
Total	11,750	537	Haddock, fresh	1, 076, 750 4, 000	11,507 100
Pound nets and weirs: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Cod Herring Mackerel Perch, white Striped bass	25,000 200,000 30,000 60,000 10,000 1,650 850	250 2,500 450 600 500 165 85	Hake, fresh Hake, salted Pollock, fresh Pollock, salted Oil  Total  Rakes: Clams, soft	112, 900 1, 500 91, 500 1, 200 6, 000 1, 861, 200	1, 366 38 1, 115 24 200 23, 143 360
Total	327, 500	4,550	Irish moss	70,000	$\frac{2,450}{2,810}$
Pots: Lobsters	108, 515	9,372	Grand total	2, 384, 965	40, 412

#### FISHERIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts has over two-thirds of the investment, more than half of the quantity, and nearly half of the value of the products of the coast fisheries of New England. It is the leading fishing State of New England, and in the items of investment and value of products it surpasses any other State. It had until recent years more persons employed in the fishing industry than any other New England State, but is now exceeded by Maine in this respect. The most important branches of fishing prosecuted by vessels are the offshore bank fisheries for cod, haddock, hake, halibut, and other ground species; the mackerel fishery, and the whale fishery. The shore, or boat, fisheries embrace a large number of species, but yield only about 20 per cent of the total value of the fishery products of the State, a smaller percentage than any other New England State except Connecticut.

The principal fishing ports, where the largest fleets of vessels are owned and operated, are Gloucester, Boston, Provincetown, and New Bedford. A considerable number of vessels, mostly of small size, are owned in various other localities, while the shore or boat fisheries are prosecuted to a greater or less extent along the entire coast. The whale fishery was engaged in by vessels from Boston and Provincetown, but is centered principally at New Bedford. Some of the whaling vessels owned at New Bedford have headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., but are included in the statistics for Massachusetts.

The products of the fisheries of this State are derived chiefly from the numerous offshore fishing banks extending along the North American coast from Nantucket Shoals, Massachusetts, to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The products taken by boats in the shore fisheries and by the smallest class of vessels represent practically all that are obtained from jurisdictional waters. A very large percentage of the principal species taken by vessels in the cod fisheries is from offshore grounds. The mackerel fishery is also prosecuted along the coast, to a greater or less extent, from Florida to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The halibut supply has for many years been obtained mainly from the banks off the New England coast, and from La Have, Banquereau, Western, Grand, and other eastern banks. Since about 1895 large quantities of halibut have been secured on grounds located to the northeast of Newfoundland, in latitude 48° to 50° N. and longitude 50° to 51° W. The great demand for halibut in 1898 induced a Boston firm to send a steam vessel on a voyage to the halibut grounds in the North Pacific Ocean. These grounds are principally in latitude 50° to 55° N. and longitude 135° to 140° W. This vessel had a crew of 28 men, and during October, November, and December secured 411,011 pounds of fresh halibut which, after being landed, was packed in refrigerator cars and shipped to Boston by railroad, where it arrived in good condition. It is interesting to note that the fishing-grounds in the North Atlantic

and Pacific oceans on which halibut have been found to be abundant in the past few years are in approximately the same latitude.

In the whale fishery one bark from Boston took 400 barrels of sperm oil in the Okotsk Sea, north of Japan; one brig made a similar catch in West Indian waters; one bark, the *Swallow*, visited Kerguelen, or Desolation Island, to obtain sea-elephant oil, and one schooner was at the close of the year in those waters on a sealing voyage. There were also four vessels from Provincetown fishing in the South Atlantic Ocean, and the whaling fleet from New Bedford fished in the North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, and Arctic oceans.

The bark Swallow, of 310 tons, above referred to, with a crew of 34 men, sailed from Boston in July and arrived at Kerguelen Island in December, 1897. This island is in the Southern Ocean in latitude 49° S. and longitude 69° E. Within three months about 4,000 seaelephants were secured, which yielded 63,000 gallons of oil having a value of \$20,790. It being summer in that locality, no difficulty was experienced from ice, but heavy fogs prevailed the greater part of the time. The younger sea-elephants were taken in December, the larger ones later in the season. They were all killed on shore by the use of rifles, lances, and harpoons. Only the oil from the animals was saved. It is used chiefly in tanning morocco and other leather. The vessel left the island in March and returned to Massachusetts on July 20, 1898, after an absence of about a year. The captain reports that at Kerguelen Island the young sea-elephants are chiefly produced in November, as very few were born after his arrival there, and that they shed their The voyage of the Swallow is noteworthy, as the hair in December. Kerguelen Island sea-elephant fishery has not been regularly prosecuted for a long period, the only other vessel visiting the island in recent years being the Francis Allen, of New London, Conn., in about 1894.

The herring fisheries furnish another instance in which the products are derived largely from waters outside of State jurisdiction, the Newfoundland herring fishery alone yielding about half of the entire catch of this species. This fishery is apparently increasing in importance. In 1896 it was engaged in by 43 vessels from Gloucester, 3 from Beverly, and 1 from Provincetown; a total of 47 vessels, with a net tonnage of 4,981 tons and a value of \$239,316; the value of their outfit, seines and gill nets, was \$29,123 and the number of fishermen was 440. quantity of fresh frozen herring secured was 8,441,842 pounds, valued at \$117,649, and of salted herring 1,807,575 pounds, valued at \$18,150. In 1898 the Newfoundland herring fleet had increased to 56 vessels, Of these, 51 were from Gloucester, 2 from Bevvalued at \$281,028. erly, and 3 from Boston; their net tonnage was 4,542 tons, the value of their outfit, seines and gill nets, \$48,650, and the number of fisher-The quantity of fresh frozen herring obtained was 9,398,872 pounds, valued at \$197,490, and of salted herring 5,545,199 pounds, valued at \$72,862; a total of 14,944,071 pounds, valued at \$270,352.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1898 14,363 persons were employed in the coast fisheries of Massachusetts—on vessels fishing, 6,962; on vessels transporting fishery products, 14; in the shore or boat fisheries, 3,365; and as shoresmen in the various branches of fishery industry, 4,022.

The vessels engaged in fishing and transporting numbered 637, worth \$1,776,025. Their net tonnage was 30,558 tons, and the value of their outfits \$939,772. The number of boats used in the shore fisheries was 2,625, valued at \$178,082. The apparatus of capture, consisting of seines, gill nets, pound nets, trap nets, fyke nets, drag nets, dip nets, hand and trawl lines, lobster and eel pots, harpoons, dredges, tongs, rakes, and various minor apparatus, was valued at \$556,525. Of this amount \$337,082 belong to the vessel and \$219,443 to shore fisheries. This is exclusive of harpoons, guns, and other means of capture used in the whale fisheries, the value of which is included in the outfits of vessels. The shore and accessory property employed in the fisheries and fishery industries was valued at \$5,125,248, and the cash capital amounted to \$4,797,250, the total investment being \$13,372,902.

The products of the fisheries aggregated 202,257,817 pounds, valued at \$4,463,727. About 70 per cent of this quantity and nearly 50 per cent of the value were comprised of the five principal species obtained in the cod fisheries. These, combining the fresh and the salted of each species, were cod, 71,314,978 pounds, \$1,407,039; cusk, 5,954,036 pounds, \$63,514; haddock, 35,581,514 pounds, \$419,818; hake, 21,331,816 pounds, \$163,634; and pollock, 7,084,037 pounds, \$43,045; the five species totalizing 141,266,381 pounds, and having a value of \$2,097,050. Other important species, with the quantity and value of fresh and salted, were halibut, 10,523,297 pounds, \$547,440; mackerel, 6,703,364 pounds, \$361,864; herring, 22,363,497 pounds, \$332,547; sword-fish, 597,186 pounds, \$35,280, and alewives, fresh, salted, and smoked, 2,535,201 pounds, \$31,288. The principal species disposed of wholly in a fresh condition were blue-fish, 832,849 pounds, \$38,089; eels, 425,846 pounds, \$17,635; flounders, 1,168,876 pounds, \$14,793; menhaden, 1,497,367 pounds, \$10,544; scup, 1,043,625 pounds, \$14,253, and squeteague, 1,371,910 pounds, \$39,518. Lobsters yielded 1,693,741 pounds, worth \$147,702. The more important mollusks were oysters, 101,225 bushels, \$156,235; clams, hard and soft, 210,912 bushels, \$153,318, and scallops, 145,919 bushels, \$94,971. The yield of the whale fisheries, consisting of whale, sperm, and sea-elephant oil, and whalebone, was valued at \$285,688.

A comparison of the statistics for 1898 with those for 1889 shows that there has been a decrease of 2,875 in the number of persons employed. The decrease in the number of vessel fishermen is 3,875, and in shore or boat fishermen, 383. This has been partly offset by an increase of 1,383 in the number of shoresmen.

The vessels have decreased 199, or nearly 24 per cent, in number,

and \$1,332,320, or 43 per cent, in value. The net tonnage has also decreased about 48 per cent. An instance of the gradual decrease in vessels during the past nine years is furnished by the fishing fleet at Gloucester, Mass. From July 1, 1897, to November 15, 1898, 27 vessels were sold and 24 lost; in the same period 11 vessels were purchased and 7 built; the net decrease in the fleet in the 17½ months being 33 vessels. The vessels sold and lost have generally been larger in size than those taking their places and the percentage of decrease in number has therefore not been so large as in value and tonnage. The decrease in boats is nearly 25 per cent in number and 30 per cent in value, and in the value of the apparatus of capture about 44 per cent. In the meantime there has been an increase of \$2,067,041 in the value of shore and accessory property, and of \$513,050 in the cash capital; resulting in an increase in the total investment of \$127,673.

The products in 1898 as compared with 1889, if the various species of algae gathered by fishermen are included, have decreased 96,959,852 pounds in quantity and \$1,394,547 in value. In 1889 the algae consisted of seaweed and Irish moss, and amounted to 117,993,900 pounds, valued at \$66,034, and in 1898 of 700,000 pounds of Irish moss, worth \$22,375. Eliminating these items for both years, the fishery products proper in 1898 show an increase of 20,334,048 pounds in quantity and a decrease of \$1,350,888 in value.

The following tables show the persons employed, the number and value of vessels, boats, and apparatus of capture, the value of shore and accessory property, the amount of cash capital, and the quantity and value of the products of the fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

## Persons employed.

How engaged.	No.
On vessels fishing	6, 962
In shore or boat fisheries Shoresmen	3, 365
Total	14, 363

#### Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	. 629	\$1,772,725	Apparatus—shore fisheries:		
Tonnage			Seines	52	\$3,386
Outfit		939, 369	Gill nets	1,671	18, 291
Vessels transporting	. '8	3, 300	Pound nets and trap nets	126	141, 835
Tonnage	. 64		Dip nets	213	272
Outfit		403	Fyke nets	88	1, 124
Boats	. 2,625	178, 082	Drag nets	21	1,260
Apparatus-vessel fisheries:	1'		Lines, hand and trawl		7, 403
Seines	. 220	84,996	Pots, lobster	24, 462	29, 387
Gill nets	. 2,961	32, 021	Pots, eel	1,250	2, 336
Trap nets	. 4	900	Dredges	2, 263	7,638
Drag nets	. 6	350	Tongs, rakes, and forks		6, 147
Lines, hand and trawl		213, 962	Minor apparatus		364
Pots, lobster	. 1,792	2,094	Shore and accessory property		5, 125, 248
Pots, eel	. 40	40	Cash capital		4, 797, 250
Harpoons a		1,200	-		
Dredges	. 350	1,414	Total		13, 372, 902
Minor apparatus		105	:		

a The harpoons, guns, etc., used on whaling vessels are included with the "outfits" of vessels fishing.

# Table of products.

Species	Vessel fi	sheries.	Shore fish	neries.	Total.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Albacore			36,090	\$912	36,090	\$91	
Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted	2,000	\$20	1,875,061	22,248	1,877,061	22, 26	
Alewives, salted			586, 700	6,790	586, 700	6,79	
lewives, smoked			71,440	2,230	71, 440	2, 23	
Blue-fish	455,615	22, 227	377, 234	15, 862	832, 849	38, 08	
Bonito	18,000	520	71, 136	1,890	89, 136	2,41	
Butter-fish	100	5	30, 520	813	30, 620	81	
at-fish	5, 200	110			5, 200	11	
od, fresh	38, 046, 353	637,747	2, 585, 798	50, 974	40, 632, 151	688, 72	
od, salted		684, 186	1, 109, 196	34, 132	30, 682, 827	718, 31	
unners	100	5	85, 250	5, 245	85, 350	5, 25	
usk, fresh	5, 766, 173	60,708	59,000	600	5, 825, 173	61, 30	
cusk, salted	128, 863	2,206	040 170	15 705	128, 863	2, 20	
Cels	76,667	1,900	349, 179	15, 735	425 846	17, 63	
Flounders	289, 225	4, 490 403, 999	879, 651	10,303	1, 168, 876	14, 79	
laddock, fresh	34, 450, 284	1, 268	1,001,000	$14,527 \\ 24$	35, 451, 284	418, 52	
Håddock, salted	128, 886		1, 344 360, 675	2 827	130, 230	1,29	
Hake, fresh Hake, salted	20, 738, 753	158,668			21,099,428	161, 49	
		2,139 487,714			232, 388	2, 13 487, 71	
Ialibut, freshIalibut, salted	1,859,854	59, 726	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		8,663,443	407, 71	
Herring, fresh	10, 348, 422	206, 956	6, 213, 916	49, 379	1,859,854 $16,562,338$	59, 72	
Herring, salted	5,801,159	76, 212	0, 210, 910	49,019	5, 801, 159	256, 33 76, 21	
lickory shad	0,001,109	10, 212	1,000	15	1,000	10, 21	
King-fish			245	22	245	2	
fackerel, fresh	2,501,360	144, 672		52, 667	3, 791, 233	197, 33	
fackerel salted	2, 905, 681	164, 150	6,450	375	2, 912, 131	164, 52	
fackerel, salted fenhaden	919, 887	5, 992	577, 480	4,552	1, 497, 367	10,54	
erch	010,001	. 0,002	57, 523	3,662	57, 523	3,66	
Pollock fresh	5 160 198	29, 137	1, 406, 190	9,119	6, 566, 388	38, 25	
ollock, salted	486, 617		31,032	558	517, 649	4,78	
'om pano		1	150	15	150	1	
almon cup ea basshad			60	30	- 60	3	
eup	21,700	364	1,021,925	13, 889	1,043,625	14, 25	
ea bass	24,700	746	74,600	4,200	99, 300	4, 94	
had			29, 333	1,426	29, 333	1,42	
melt	1		7,079	515	7,079	51	
panish mackerel			210	30	210	5	
queteague	56,800	642	1, 315, 110	38,876	1, 371, 210	39. 51	
triped bass	3,649	349	9, 299	590	12, 948	63	
turgeon			8, 490	402	8,490	40	
word-fish, fresh	569, 916	34, 465			569, 916	34, 46	
word-fish, salted	27, 270	815			27,270	81	
autog	29, 430	879	260, 075	6,688	289,505	7, 56	
Vhiting or silver hake	000 000		37, 200	492	37, 200	49	
quid, fresh	300, 275	9,008	764, 150	5,562	1,064,425	14, 57	
quid, salted	5,000	50	4 000 000	141 150	5,000	5	
obsters	70, 941	6,552	1,622,800	141, 150	1, 693, 741	147, 70	
hrimp			25, 200	1,183	25, 200	1,18	
Jams, nard			510, 536	50,724	a 510, 536	50, 72	
lams, soft			1, 470, 951	102,594	b 1, 470, 951	102, 59	
lussels	910	50	7, 400 708, 365	156 105	c7,400	156 09	
ysters	210		764, 528	156, 185 82, 105	d 708, 575	156, 23	
callopsrish moss	110, 984	12,866	700,000	22,375	e875,512 $700,000$	94,97 $22,37$	
Vinkles.	9,500	475	100,000	22,010		47	
od sounds and tongues	34, 855	889	**************		f 9, 500 34, 855	88	
lake sounds	32,707	1,914	1.		32,707	1, 91	
laddock spawn	700	18			700	1, 31	
Ialibut fins	21,900	384			21, 900	38	
oil, fish	354, 427	13,843	4,500	120	g 358, 927	13, 96	
oil, sea-elephant	472, 500	20, 790	2,000	120	h472,500	20, 79	
oil, whale	3, 119, 450	199, 023			i 3, 119, 450	199,02	
Whalebone	27, 100	65,875			27, 100	65, 87	
					,		
			28, 404, 944	934,742			

a63,817 bushels. b147,095 bushels. c700 bushels.

d 101,225 bushels. e 145,919 bushels. f 950 bushels.

 $g\,47,857$  gallons.  $h\,63,000$  gallons.  $i\,415,927$  gallons.

#### THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

There are eight counties on the coast of this State, all of which are interested in the fishing industry. These are Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes, and Bristol. The fisheries of Essex County are the most extensive. The number of persons employed in this county was 7,025. There were 4,853 in the vessel fisheries, 740 in the shore or boat fisheries, and 1,432 in the wholesale trade in fishery products and other shore industries connected with the fisheries. The number of vessels fishing was 352, valued at \$1,220,420, and their outfits at \$655,893; the number of boats was 451, valued at \$18,051; the fishing apparatus was valued at \$262,403, the shore and accessory property at \$1,758,311, and the cash capital at \$2,346,000, the total investment being \$6,261,078. The products amounted to 134,744,667 pounds, having a value of \$2,578,806. The extent of the fisheries of this county will be better appreciated when it is stated that they represent practically one-half the fishery interests of the State and are nearly equal in value to the fisheries of Maine, while they exceed those of either of the other New England States.

The county next in importance is Suffolk. Its fisheries center at Boston and gave employment to 3,027 persons, of whom 963 were vessel fishermen, 129 shore or boat fishermen, and 1,935 shoresmen. The number of vessels fishing was 60, valued at \$313,300, their outfits having a value of \$188,275. There were 99 boats used in the shore fisheries, worth \$5,590. The fishing apparatus was valued at \$62,372, the shore and accessory property at \$3,160,910, and the cash capital at \$2,251,750, a total investment of \$5,982,197. The quantity of products obtained was 27,780,143 pounds, valued at \$529,835.

In addition to considerable quantities of other species, the fisheries of these two counties produced 87 per cent of the quantity and 85 per cent of the value of the fresh and salted cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock; 94 per cent of the quantity and 91 per cent of the value of the halibut; 60 per cent of the quantity and 72 per cent of the value of the mackerel, and 85 per cent of the quantity and 91 per cent of the value of the herring taken in the fisheries of the entire State. The products in both of these counties are derived mainly from the vessel fisheries. The investment is also exceptionally large, especially in the items of shore property and cash capital, which is due chiefly to the extensive wholesale trade in fishery products at Gloucester and Boston.

Barnstable County had 2,307 persons engaged in the fisheries. Of these 905 were on vessels fishing and transporting, 1,126 in the shore fisheries, and 276 were shoresmen. The number of vessels employed was 157, valued at \$186,755; and of boats in the shore fisheries, 929, valued at \$61,242. The fishing apparatus was valued at \$177,318. Of this amount \$132,683 is the value of the apparatus in the shore fisheries,

which are more extensive than in any other county in the State. The more important forms of apparatus used were seines, gill nets, and lines in the vessel fisheries, and pound nets in the shore fisheries. The total investment, including outfits of vessels, shore property, and cash capital, was \$608,158; and the products amounted to 26,761,104 pounds, valued at \$741,826.

Provincetown is the principal fishing port in this county. It had 62 vessels engaged in the food fisheries and 4 in the whale fishery, a total of 66 vessels, valued at \$134,950. The greater part of the fleet in the food fisheries fished on Georges and other banks off the New England coast, and six of the largest vessels made trips to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The catch was marketed chiefly at Boston. There were also 205 boats of various classes used in the shore fisheries. The persons employed numbered 912, of whom 650 were vessel fishermen, 149 shore fishermen, and 113 shoresmen. The total investment was \$376,020, and the value of the products obtained by vessels and boats was \$355,907.

Besides the usual branches of fishing by vessels and boats, a fishery for flounders is carried on in the harbor during the winter by boats and by the smaller class of vessels with drag nets. These nets are similar in construction to a beam trawl. They are 30 feet wide at the mouth, 5 feet wide at the extreme end, and the length is 35 feet. The method of operating them is to throw them overboard and drag them on the bottom like a dredge, drawing them up at intervals to empty the catch on the deck of the boat or vessel. They have been used in this locality only a few years, and seldom take any other species than flounders.

In each of the five remaining counties the fisheries are less extensive. The aggregate number of persons employed was 2,004; the investment, \$521,469; and the quantity of the products, 12,971,903 pounds, valued at \$613,260.

The following statistical statements of the value of the fishing apparatus, and the quantity and value of the products of the vessel and the shore fisheries will serve to illustrate the importance of each of these branches of fishing in the various counties:

Value of fishing apparatus in the vessel and shore fisheries.

Vessel fisheries.	Shore fisheries.
\$232, 963	\$29,440
	11,527 2,480
44,635	12, 863 132, 683 3, 990
1 706	3, 990 17, 963 8, 497
	\$232, 963 \$232, 963 50, 845 3, 739 44, 635 3, 240

Quantity and value of products of the vessel and shore fisheries.

Counties	Vessel fis	heries.	Shore fisheries.		
Counties.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Essex Suffolk Norfolk Plymouth Barnstable Nantucket Dukes.	127, 013, 794 26, 096, 218 1, 064, 050 15, 708, 541 364, 587 186, 580 3, 419, 103	\$2, 383, 054 470, 285 21, 044 384, 980 15, 802 6, 663 247, 157	7,730,873 1,683,925 298,000 1,809,950 11,052,563 2,213,795 3,298,505 1,317,333	\$195, 752 59, 556 10, 800 103, 670 356, 846 44, 26 102, 433 61, 424	

The three tables which follow show in detail the extent of the fisheries in each county of Massachusetts in 1898:

Number of persons employed in the fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

Counties.	On vessels fishing.	On vessels transporting.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shores- men.	Total.
Essex. Suffolk Norfolk Norfolk Plymouth Barnstable Nantucket Dukes Bristol		6 1 7	740 129 37 495 1, 126 136 295 407	1,432 1,935 193 276 50 46 90 4,022	7,025 8,027 37 750 2,307 229 367 621 14,363

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

Thomas	E	essex.	Su	ffolk.	No	rfolk.	. Plyn	nouth.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	352 21,812 451	\$1, 220, 420 655, 893 18, 051	60 4, 199 99	\$313,300 188,275 5,590	31	\$1,500	9 155 399	\$18, 250 6, 080 40, 122
Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines. Gill nets. Trap nets	168 1,145 4	65, 150 12, 433 900	13 40	6, 100 400			70 70	800 700 2,078
Lines, hand and trawl. Pots, lobster	300 147	153, 692 300 423	79	43, 950 395			$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 24 \end{array}$	2,078 76 85
Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines	567 16	6, 480 12, 920	25 3	250 6,000	50	900	1 38	17 380
Dip nets Lines, hand and trawl. Pots, lobster. Pots, eel.	5, 375 140	95 3, 812 5, 495 280	4, 055	5, 187	1,200	1,500	6, 813	36 37 8, 662
Dredges		328 30		50 40		80	667	2, 333 1, 398
ertyCash capital		1,758,311 2,346,000 6,261,078		3, 160, 910 2, 251, 750 5, 982, 197		4,580		94, 064

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898—Continued.

	Bar	nstable.	Nan	tucket.	Dı	akes.	B	rištol.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	154	\$186,005	17	\$14,000	12	\$6,000	25	\$14,750
Tonnage	3,746		130		75		377	
Outfit		a78,502		1,218		769		8,632
Vessels transporting	3	750			1	1,500	4	1,050
Tonnage	15				6		43	
Outfit		68				110		225
Boats	929	61,242	154	5,270	240	18,872	322	27, 435
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:				1		,		, , ,
Seines	32	12,300	3	450	2	196		
Gill nets	1,563	16, 183	142	2,260	1	45		
Drag nets	6	350						
Lines, hand and trawl		13, 499		107		120		516
Pots, lobster	1,122	1,359	210	210	60	75	100	150
Pots, eel					40	40		
Harpoons	39	174	4	10	13	32	45	90
Dredges	128	742	78	191	61	198	59	198
Minor apparatus		28		12				
Apparatus—shore fisheries:					İ			
Seines	15	780	3	• 520	12	489	21	1,580
Gill nets	853	7,965	138	2,316				
Pound nets and trap nets	81	109, 940			26	12, 975		
Dip nets	97	134			4	7		
Fyke nets	88	1, 124						
Drag nets	21	1,260				 		
Lines, hand and trawl		2, 905		279		139		231
Pots, lobster	3, 167	3, 763	488	488	1,714	2,089	1,650	2,203
Pots, eel	310	410			520	1,234	280	420
Dredges	413	949	122	305	201	603	860.	3,448
Tongs, rakes, and forks		3, 289		60		327		615
Minor apparatus		172		22		100		
Shore and accessory property.		71,273		5, 905		9,586		105,653
Cash capital		33,000						166, 500
Total		608, 158		33, 623		55, 506		333, 696

a The harpoons, guns, etc., used on whaling vessels are included under "outfit."

## Table showing, by counties, the products of the fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

	Nantu	cket.	Suffe	olk.	Norfolk.		Plymo	outh.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh							122, 495	\$1,357
Alewives, salted							133,000	1,538
Blue-fish		\$12,630						, , , , , ,
Bonito		598						
Butter-fish			2,000	\$100		1		
Cod, fresh	123, 100	2,412	6, 387, 900	111,405		1	418,950	8,053
Cod, salted	765, 490	20,668	48,000	1,555			28,000	1,240
Cunners			72,000	4,800				200
Cuśk, fresh			559, 300	7,004			7,800	98
Cusk, salted			6,000	150				
Eels		1,720						
Flounders		360	1,500	15				
Haddock, fresh	80,000	2,150	11, 904, 800	148, 528			355, 250	5, 142
Haddock, salted	500	6						
Hake, fresh			3, 954, 827	39, 502			85, 500	,885
Halibut, fresh			694, 966	80, 396				
Halibut, salted			250,000	10,000				
Herring, fresh			984, 400	11, 122	100,000	\$1,500	170,800	1,706
Herring, salted			843, 600	9,300				
Mackerel, fresh	13, 175	586	143,500	9,080			28, 150	1,080
Mackerel, salted			128, 800	9,660				
Menhaden			138,000	1,040			07 000	5 015
Pollock, fresh			297,700	2,301			97,300	5,015
Pollock, salted		228						
Pompano	150	15						
Scup		396						
Sword-fish, fresh	2,800	84	140 400	11 100			35, 500	1,715
Lobsters	1,800 37,100	140 3,782	142, 400	11, 192	48,000	4,800	498, 610	39, 991
Clams, hard		640	346, 625	30, 355	48,000	4,000	24,000	2,600
Clams, soft		040	210,600	10,530			62,500	4, 125
Mussels			210,000	10,000			7, 400	130
Oysters		*******					48, 545	9,844
Scallops	138 816	13,659		*********			195, 200	22,120
Irish moss	100,010	10,009	**********		150,000	4,500	550,000	17, 875
Oil, sea-elephant			472,500	20,790	100,000	1,000	000,000	2.,000
Oil, whale.	**********		190, 725	11,010				
,				11,010				
Total	1,578,382	60 069	27, 780, 143	529, 835	298,000	10, 800	2,874,000	124,714

Table showing, by counties, the products of the fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898—Cont'd.

Connector	Essex.		Duk	ces.	Bris	tol,	Barnst	able.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Albacore							36,090	\$91
Alewives, fresh	106,600	\$1,013	392, 561	\$5,690	353, 744	\$4,338	901,661	9, 87
Alewives, salted			10,000	150	170,000	1,975	273, 700	3, 12
Alewives, smoked			30,000	750			41, 440	1, 48
Blue-fish	15	1	24,660	1,239			490, 424	24, 2
Bonito			49,811	1,374			18, 725	45
Butter-fish	2,300	83	4,600	84			21,720	5
Jat-nsh	2,000	40					3, 200	
Cod, fresh	28, 517, 742	449, 174	53, 140	1,176	105, 231	3,021	5, 026, 088	113, 4
Cod, salted	27, 274, 654	619,035	28,000	1,400	491, 321	9,926	2,047,362	64, 4
Cunners	8,350	250						
Cusk, fresh	4, 948, 673	51, 112					309, 400	3,0
Cusk, salted	122, 863	2,056						
Eels	57,000	2,850	67, 790	3,016	11,000	330	250, 055	9, 7
Flounders	16, 875	258	130, 649	2,011	4,000	80	1,003,852	12,0
Haddock, fresh	19, 351, 974	207, 893	1,000	50	2,500	75	3, 914, 771	65, 6
Haddock, salted	75, 386	722			51,000	510	3, 344	
Hake, fresh	15, 625, 101	110,000			500	15	1, 433, 500	11,0
Hake, salted	140, 914	1,224			91, 474	915		
Halibut, fresh	7, 413, 265	362, 191					555, 212	45, 1
Halibut, salted	1,609,854	49, 726						1 10,1
Herring, fresh	12, 641, 438	220, 512	9,400	87			2,656,300	21,4
Herring, salted	4, 702, 199	63, 552	0,100				255, 360	3,3
Hickory shad	1, 102, 100	00,002					1,000	0,0
King-fish			245	22			1,000	
Mackerel, fresh		107, 792	65,060	3, 941	147,000	6,057	1, 326, 498	53,0
Mackerel, salted	2, 403, 181	134, 091	00,000	0,011	6,000	300	374, 150	20, 4
Menhaden		4,373	6,350	40	0,000	000	801, 500	5,0
Perch	14,500	725	34 273	2,499	8,750	438	001,000	0,0
Pollock, fresh	4 382 758	25, 289	34, 273 200	4	1,000	30	1,847,430	10, 4
Pollock salted	373 113	2,906	200		25,500	255	107, 636	1,4
Pollock, salted Salmon	0,0,110	2,000			1 20,000	200	60	-, -
CHD			887, 175	11,504	17,000	315	132, 150	2,0
Sea bass			86,300	4, 366	11,000	010	13,000	5
Shad	3,000	225	445	30	16, 188	818	9, 700	3
Smelt	0,000		2,479	211	4,200	254	400	
ea bass had melt panish mackerel			110	20	2,200	201	100	
Squeteague			1, 209, 530	36, 195	24,000	.960	135, 580	2,2
Squeteague	149	9	420	48	2,500	113	9,879	7,7
Sturgeon	130		120	1	2,000	110	8, 490	. 4
Sword-fish, fresh	278, 341	15, 555	9,318	467	16,760	1,006	85, 797	4,3
sword-fish, salted	27,000	810	270	5	10,700	1,000	00, 101	4,0
Tautog		. 58	36, 113	1,091	170, 300	4,895	81, 592	1,5
Whiting	8, 200	57	00,110	1,001	170,000	1,000	29,000	1 4
quid, fresh	312, 275	9, 102	11,000	153			741, 150	5, 3
squid, salted	5,000	50	11,000	100		*********	111, 100	0,0
ohetere	336 207	33, 646	147, 634	10,649	95, 812	8,909	183, 753	15,5
obsters Shrimp	000, 201	00,010	111,001	10,010	00,012	0,000	25, 200	1,1
clams, hard			110, 400	11, 295	151, 280	14, 791	218, 456	21, 3
clams, soft	1 186 940	87, 242	110, 400	11, 200	101, 200	14, 131	11,611	6
ysters	1, 100, 240	01,212			28,000	2,000	632, 030	144, 3
callops			76, 152	9,528	198, 440	19 844	266, 904	29, 8
Vinkles			10, 102	3,020	130, 410	13,011	9,500	4
od sounds and tongues	34,855	889					0,000	
Take sounds	39 707	1,914		*******				
	32, 707 700	1, 914				******	**********	
Haddock spawn Halibut fins.			********	******	********		**********	
	21, 900	384					53, 445	1,9
Oil, fish	305, 482	11, 979		*******	9 515 996	160 597		27 4
Oil, whale					2, 515, 836	160, 537	412, 889	27, 4
Vhalebone	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				27, 100	65, 875		
(Foto)	194 744 007	0 570 000	9 405 005	100 005	4 796 496	200 500	06 761 104	741, 8
Total	134, 744, 667	2,578,806	3, 485, 085	109, 095	4, 736, 436	308, 582	26, 761, 104	141,0

#### THE FISHERIES BY APPARATUS.

The quantity of products secured in the vessel fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898 was 173,852,873 pounds, valued at \$3,528,985; and by boats in the shore fisheries, 28,404,944 pounds, valued at \$934,742. The forms of apparatus of capture, exclusive of those employed in the whale fisheries, in which the greatest amount of capital is invested and with which the largest quantity and value of products were taken were seines, gill nets, pound nets, and trap nets, hand and trawl lines, lobster and eel pots, and the group including dredges, tongs, rakes, etc.

The following table shows in a condensed manner the pounds and value of products obtained with each form or group of apparatus:

Apparatus.	Vessel fis	heries.	Shore fish	eries.	Total.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Seines	20, 795, 080	\$521,644	1, 434, 307	\$27,413	22, 229, 387	\$549,057	
Gill nets	2, 927, 435	87,548	897, 030	17,712	3, 824, 465	105, 260	
Pound nets and trap nets	124, 701	4, 105	10, 294, 637	164, 223	10, 419, 338	168, 328	
Dip nets			2, 947, 635	23,747	2, 947, 635	23, 747	
Fyke nets			59, 984	2,892	59, 984	2,892	
Drag nets	272, 500	4, 256	494, 350	4,308	766, 850	8,564	
Minor apparatus	316, 667	9,500	168, 201	9, 210	484, 868	18, 710	
Lines	145, 003, 619	2,560,871	6, 149, 280	121, 842	151, 152, 899	2,682,713	
Pots	85, 441	7,177	1,797,740	149, 282	1,883,181	156, 459	
Harpoons	597, 186	35, 280	-,,		597, 186	35, 280	
Dredges, tongs, etc	111, 194	12, 916	4, 161, 780	414, 113	4, 272, 974	427,029	
Whaling apparatus	3, 619, 050	285, 688			3, 619, 050	285, 688	
Total	173, 852, 873	3, 528, 985	28, 404, 944	934, 742	202, 257, 817	4, 463, 727	

Seines were used chiefly in the capture of herring and mackerel, and to some extent for other species. The entire catch was 22,229,387 pounds, valued at \$549,057, of which 20,795,080 pounds, valued at \$521,644, represent the catch by vessels, and 1,434,307 pounds, valued at \$27,413, the catch by boats in the shore fisheries. The catch of herring by vessels with seines was 9,279,397 pounds fresh, valued at \$187,545, and 5,581,559 pounds salted, valued at \$72,747; and of mackerel, 1,650,373 pounds fresh, valued at \$96,480, and 2,633,381 pounds salted, valued at \$147,525. The catch of blue-fish was 137,750 pounds, \$6,564; menhaden, 918,900 pounds, \$5,962; and pollock, 458,860 pounds, \$2,295. The most important species secured with seines in the shore fisheries were alewives, 967,127 pounds fresh, \$12,214, and 234,300 pounds salted, \$3,072; and blue-fish, 122,752 pounds, \$6,138.

Gill nets took 2,927,435 pounds of fish, valued at \$87,548, in the vessel fisheries, and 897,030 pounds, valued at \$17,712, in the shore fisheries; a total of 3,824,465 pounds, valued at \$105,260. The species caught in largest quantities by vessels were blue-fish, 301,950 pounds, \$15,058; cod, 673,900 pounds, \$12,374; herring, 1,012,175 pounds fresh, \$18,691, and 219,600 pounds salted, \$3,465; mackerel, 472,260 pounds fresh, \$27,036, and 167,300 pounds salted, \$9,571. In the shore fisheries the catch consisted principally of blue-fish, 137,190 pounds, \$3,691; herring, \$35,000 pounds, \$7,675, and mackerel, 104,840 pounds, \$5,932.

Pound nets and trap nets are set in only four counties, Essex, Suffolk, Barnstable, and Dukes, but the catch consisted of a large variety of species and amounted to 10,419,338 pounds, valued at \$168,328. These apparatus are fished chiefly by the use of small boats, but some of the trap nets were operated by vessels and secured 1,24,701 pounds of fish, valued at \$4,105. The more prominent species obtained by boats in this fishery were alewives, 204,139 pounds, \$2,110; cod, fresh and salted, 367,662 pounds, \$6,945; flounders, 196,213 pounds, \$3,029; mackerel, fresh and salted, 1,070,973 pounds, \$41,476; herring, 3,758,916 pounds, \$31,829; menhaden, 577,480 pounds, \$4,552; pollock,

fresh and salted, 697,390 pounds, \$4,172; scup, 957,225 pounds, \$12,104; squeteague, 1,277,760 pounds, \$37,595, and squid, 764,150 pounds, \$5,562. The menhaden, squid, and a large part of the herring are utilized for bait by vessels in the cod fisheries.

Hand and trawl lines are by far the most important apparatus used in the fisheries of this State, the yield being larger both in quantity and value than that of all the other means of capture combined. products of the vessels with lines were 145,003,619 pounds, valued at \$2,560,871, and by boats 6,149,280 pounds, valued at \$121,842, a total of 151,152,899 pounds, valued at \$2,682,713, as compared with 51,104,918 pounds, valued at \$1,781,014, with all other kinds of appa-The leading species in the vessel fisheries were cod, 37,349,753 pounds fresh, \$624,924, and 29,573,631 pounds salted, \$684,186; cusk, 5,766,173 pounds fresh, \$60,708, and 128,863 pounds salted, \$2,206; haddock, 34,405,684 pounds fresh, \$403,503, and 128,886 pounds salted, \$1,268; hake, 20,738,703 pounds fresh, \$158,667, and 232,388 pounds salted, \$2,139; halibut, 8,663,428 pounds fresh, \$487,713, and 1,859,854 pounds salted, \$59,726; mackerel, fresh and salted, 420,807 pounds, \$24,925; and pollock, 4,701,338 pounds fresh, \$26,842, and 486,617 pounds salted, \$4,231. In the shore fisheries the same species predom inate, in smaller quantities. The most important were cod, 2,234,358 pounds fresh, \$44,501, and 1,090,474 pounds salted, \$33,597; cusk, fresh, 59,000 pounds, \$600; mackerel, fresh, 120,510 pounds, \$5,634; hake, fresh, 351,250 pounds, \$2,733; and pollock, 710,800 pounds fresh, \$4,967, and 29,032 pounds salted, \$538.

Lobster pots were employed in every county having fisheries, while eel pots were less widely distributed. The catch of lobsters by vessels was 70,941 pounds, worth \$6,552, and by boats 1,622,800 pounds, worth \$141,150. There were also secured in lobster pots at Chatham, in Barnstable County, 9,500 pounds (the weight being exclusive of shells), or 950 bushels of winkles, valued at \$475. These are used by the fishermen as bait for cod, and are said to be very good for that purpose. The catch of eels in pots by vessels was 5,000 pounds, valued at \$150, and by boats 174,940 pounds, valued at \$8,132; the total catch with pots being 1,883,181 pounds, valued at \$156,459.

Dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., constituted the means of capture in the molluscan fisheries. About 18,498 bushels of scallops, valued at \$12,866, and oysters to the value of \$50 were obtained by vessels. In the shore or boat fisheries the products secured were scallops, 127,421 bushels, \$82,105; clams, hard, 63,817 bushels, \$50,724; clams, soft, 147,095 bushels, \$102,594; mussels, 700 bushels, \$130; oysters, 101,195 bushels, \$156,185, and Irish moss, 700,000 pounds, \$22,375, the total quantity in pounds, by vessels and boats, being 4,272,974, valued at \$427,029. The mussels and part of the scallops and soft clams were disposed of for bait in the line fisheries.

Large quantities of products were also taken with other forms of

apparatus. Dip nets were used extensively in the alewife and herring fisheries, the yield being 1,127,635 pounds of alewives, fresh, salted, and smoked, valued at \$13,872, and 1,820,000 pounds of herring, fresh, valued at \$9,875. Fyke nets for eels caught 59,984 pounds of that species, worth \$2,892. The catch of minor apparatus of various kinds by vessels was 316,667 pounds of eels and squid, \$9,500, and by boats 168,201 pounds of cunners, eels, flounders, and perch, \$9,210. Drag nets for flounders were fished only in Barnstable County, the catch by vessels being 272,500 pounds, \$4,256, and by boats 494,350 pounds, \$4,308. The catch of sword-fish by vessels with harpoons was 597,186 pounds, \$35,280. The products secured by guns, harpoons, etc., in the whale fisheries consisted of whale oil, including sperm and black-fish oils, 415,927 gallons, \$199,023; sea-elephant oil, 63,000 gallons, \$20,790; and whalebone, 27,100 pounds, \$65,875, a total of 3,619,050 pounds, worth \$285,688. Included in this are the products of vessels from New Bedford, Mass., which sail from San Francisco, Cal.

The following series of tables shows, by counties, species, and apparatus, the quantity and value of the products taken in the vessel and shore fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898:

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

	Esse	x.	Suff	olk.	Plym	outh.	Nantuo	eket.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Herring, fresh Herring, salted Mackerel, fresh Mackerel, salted Menhaden Pollock Oil, fish	8, 953, 397 4, 482, 599 1, 391, 978 2, 220, 781 340, 900 20, 520 450	\$183, 539 60, 087 78, 654 122, 672 2, 350 103 18	164, 400 843, 600 63, 500 128, 800		69, 800			
Total	17, 410, 625	447, 423	1,200,300	26, 716	129,800	5, 496	65,000	3,412
Alewives, salted							110,000 1,000 1,600	30
Total					55,600	670	112,600	5,578
· Total vessel and shore	17, 410, 625	447, 423	1, 200, 300	26,716	185, 400	6, 166	177, 600	8, 990
•	Barnsta	ble.	Duke	es.	Brist	ol.	Total	l.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Cod Eels Flounders. Herring, fresh Herring, salted Mackerel, fresh Mackerel, salted Menhaden Pollock Squeteague Striped bass. Oil, fish	71,750 21,660 60,000 91,800 255,360 134,895 283,800 578,000 438,340 2,750	\$3,092 433 1,300 634 3,360 7,946 15,193 3,612 2,192 250	1,000	125			137, 750 21, 660 60, 000 10, 000 9, 279, 397 5, 581, 559 1, 650, 373 2, 633, 381 918, 900 458, 860 40, 000 2, 750 450	\$6, 564 433 1, 300 125 187, 545 72, 747 96, 480 147, 525 5, 962 2, 295 400 250 18
Total	1, 938, 355	38, 012	51,000	585 .			20, 795, 080	521, 644

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898—Cont'd.

Q	Barnsta	ble.	Duk	es.	Brist	tol.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries:			 					
Alewives, fresh	273,000	\$3,111	290, 383	\$4,165	353, 744	\$4,338	967, 127	\$12,214
Alewives, salted	48,700	877	10,000	150	170,000	1,975	234, 300	3,072
Blue-fish	12,752	638		* * * * * * * *			122, 752	6, 138
Cod			***********		2,500	63	2,500	. 63
Perch			34, 273	2,499	8,750	438	43, 023	2, 937
ScupShad				******	16, 188	818	1,000 16,188	30 818
Smelt			2,479	211	4,200	254	6,679	465
Squeteague	6, 300	126	2, 110	211	4, 200	201	7, 900	174
Striped bass	3,000	240					3,000	240
Tautog	3,000	45	1,638	34			4,638	79
Shrimp	25, 200	1,183		•••••			25, 200	1, 188
Total	371, 952	6, 220	338, 773	7,059	555, 382	7,886	1, 434, 307	27, 413
Total vessel and								
shore	2, 310, 307	44, 232	389, 773	7,644	555, 382	7,886	22, 229, 387	549,057

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the gill-net fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

Q	Esse	x.	Suffe	lk.	Norf	olk.	Plymo	uth.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: CodHaddock	631, 300	\$11,567	17,500 9,400	\$305 141				
Herring, fresh Herring, salted	924, 575 219, 600	17, 781 3, 465	3, 400	141			81,000	\$810
Mackerel, fresh Mackerel, salted	101, 080 97, 000	11, 246 5, 391					14, 400	576
Total	1, 973, 555	49, 450	26, 900	446			95, 400	1,386
Shore fisheries: Herring Mackerel	175, 000 34, 850	1,575 2,550	300,000	4,000	100,000	\$1,500	.20,000 5,200	200 260
Total	209, 850	4, 125	300,000	4,000	100,000	1,500	25, 200	460
Total vessel and shore	2, 183, 405	53, 575	326, 900	4, 446	100,000	1,500	120, 600	1,846
	Barnstable.		Nantu	Nantucket.		es.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Cod Haddock Herring, fresh	263, 350 25, 100 35, 200 6, 600	\$13,056 502 355 100	38, 600 18, 000	\$2,002 520			301, 950 18, 000 673, 900 44, 600 1, 012, 175	\$15,058 520 12,374 496 18,691
Herring, salted	345, 280 70, 300 4, 800 850	14, 824 4, 180 122 95	11,500	390	12,000	<b>\$</b> 120	219, 600 472, 260 167, 300 16, 800 850	3, 465 27, 036 9, 571 242 95
Total	751, 480	33, 234	68, 100	2, 912	12,000	120	2, 927, 435	87,548
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito Herring Mackerel Pompano Squeteague Tautog	47, 240 40, 000 63, 915 - 4, 050 12, 000	2, 489 400 2, 982 105 180	89, 950 2, 600 875 150 1, 200	1, 202 78 140 15 36			137, 190 2, 600 635, 000 104, 840 150 5, 250 12, 000	3, 691 78 7, 675 5, 932 15 141 180
Total	167, 205	6, 156	94,775	1,471			897, 030	17, 712
Total vessel and shore	918, 685	39, 390	162, 875	4, 383	12,000	120	3, 824, 465	105, 260

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the pound-net and trap-net fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

	Esse	ex.	Suffe	olk.	Barnst	able.	Duk	es.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Vessel fisheries: Alewives Butter-fish Cod Cunners Flounders Herring Mackerel Menhaden Other fish Squid	2,000 100 1,040 100 300 56,850 62,920 987 129 275	\$20 5 16 5 9 720 3, 285 30 7 8							2,000 100 1,040 100 300 56,850 62,920 987 129 275	\$20 16 16 720 3, 285
Total	124, 701	4,105			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				124, 701	4, 105
Shore fisheries: Albacore Alewives Blue-fish Bonito Butter-fish Cod, fresh	2, 200	993 78 338	2,000 13,200	\$100 264	36, 090 77, 161 82, 920 18, 725 21, 720 317, 050	\$912 784 4,286 438 551 5,802	22, 378 3, 160 49, 811 4, 600 140	\$333 149 1,374 84 6	36, 090 204, 139 86, 080 68, 536 30, 520 348, 940	912 2,110 4,435 1,812 813 6,410
Cod, salted Cunners Eels Flounders Hake Herring	4,000 10,650 9,425 711,616	117 113 94 7,022	1,500 520,000	15 4,446	18,722 37,034 120,914 2,517,900	1, 167 1, 878 20, 274	2, 020 63, 149 9, 400	119 1,023	18, 722 4, 000 39, 054 196, 213 9, 425 3, 758, 916	535 117 1,286 3,029 94 31,829
Hickory shad King-fish Mackerel, fresh Mackerel, salted Menhaden Pollock, fresh Pollock, salted	196, 955 209, 630 10, 200	9, 569 1, 993 130	80, 000 138, 000		1,000 776,348 6,450 223,500 685,190 2,000	26, 770 375 1, 479 4, 022 20	245 11, 220 6, 350	22 762 40	1,000 245 1,064,523 6,450 577,480 695,390 2,000	15 22 41, 101 375 4, 552 4, 152
Salmon Scup Sea bass Shad Smelt Spanish mack-	3,000	225			9,700 400	30 1,324 353 50	848, 875 44, 750 445	10, 780 2, 941 30	957, 225 44, 750 13, 145 400	30 12, 104 2, 941 608 50
erel	100 1,500 8,200 12,000	5 58 57 94			100 120, 430 1, 279 8, 490 38, 250 29, 000 741, 150	10 1, 926 84 402 538 435 5, 315	1, 157, 330 420 1, 975	20 35, 669 48 57	210 1,277,760 1,799 8,490 41,725 37,200 764,150	37, 595 137 402 653 492 5, 562
	1,302,626		754, 700	9, 865	5, 999, 933		2, 237, 378	53,697	10,294,637	164, 223
Total vessel and shore .									10,419,338	

Table showing, by counties, the catch by dip nets and fyke nets in Massachusetts in 1898.

	Essex	r	Plymo	uth.	Barnst	able.	Duk	es.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Dip nets— Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, smoked Herring	1,820,000	\$0.875	72, 495 127, 400		551, 500 225, 000 41, 440				703, 795 352, 400 71, 440 1, 820, 000	3,718 2,230
Total	1,820,000			2, 225	817, 940	9, 705	109,800	1, 942	2, 947, 635	
Fyke nets— Eels.					59, 984	2,892			59, 984	2, 892
Grand total	1,820,000	9,875	199,895	2,225	877, 924	12, 597	109, 800	1,942	3,007,619	26, 639

Table showing, by counties, the catch by minor apparatus in Massachusetts in 1898.

Species	Suff	olk.	P	lymo	uth.	Barns	table.	Di	ıkes.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs	3.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.		
Shore fisheries: Cunners Eels	72,000	\$4,800	<b>\$4</b> ,800 5,0		\$200	33, 867	<b>\$</b> 1,74	12,000	\$360		
Chaoine		Essex.				ıcket.		Total.			
Species.	Lbs.	v	Value.		Lbs.	Value.		Lbs.	Value.		
Vessel fisheries: Eels	300, 0	1,000 300,000 5,000			10,667	\$4	.00	11,667 300,000 5,000	\$450 9,000 50		
Total	306,0	000	9,100		10,667	4	00	316, 667	9,500		
Shore fisheries: Cunners. Eels. Flounders. Perch	1, 5 14, 5		60 725		29, 334	1,3	20	77,000 75,201 1,500 14,500	5,000 3,425 60 725		
Total	16,0	000	785		29, 334	1,3	20	168, 201	9, 210		
Total vessel and shore	322,0				.40, 001	1,7	20	484, 868	18,710		

## Table showing the yield of the hand and trawl line fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

~ .	Esse	ex.	Suffo	lk.	Plyme	outh.	Nantu	cket.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value
Vessel fisheries:								
Blue-fish							14,200	\$51
Cat-fish	2,000	\$40					,	
Cod, fresh	26, 522, 752	414, 371	6, 357, 200	\$110,836	343, 950	\$6,403	118, 100	2, 31
Cod, salted	27, 274, 654	619,035	48,000	1,555			10,740	
Cusk, fresh	4,889,673	50,512	559, 300	7,004	7,800	98		
Cusk, salted	122,863	2,056	6,000	150				
Flounders	925	6						
Haddock, fresh	18, 823, 974	201, 106	11,895,400	148, 387	338, 250	4,852	30,000	90
Haddock, salted	75, 386	722					500	
Hake, fresh	15, 347, 376	107,672	3, 954, 827	39, 502	85,500	885		
Hake, salted	140, 914	1,224						
Halibut, fresh	7, 413, 250	362, 190	694, 966	80, 396				
Halibut, salted	1,609,854	49,726	250,000	10,000				
Mackerel, fresh	54, 806	1,988			550	44	- 800	. 8
Mackerel, salted	85, 400	6,028						
Pollock, fresh	3, 751, 238	20, 639	297, 700	2,301	27, 300	165		
Pollock, salted	373, 113	2,906				****	400	
Scup							300	
Cod sounds and tongues.		889						
Hake sounds		1,914						
Haddock spawn	700	18						
Halibut fins	21,900	384						
OII, fish	305, 032	11, 961		********	• • • • • • • •			
Total	106, 883, 372	1, 855, 387	24, 063, 393	400, 131	803, 350	12; 447	175, 040	4, 11
hore fisheries:								
Cod, fresh	1,344,100	22,882		<b></b>	75,000	1,650	5,000	10
Cod, salted	_,,				28,000	1,240	754, 750	20, 34
Cunners	4, 250	128				,		
Cusk	59,000	600						
Flounders	3,500	70					12,000	36
Haddock, fresh	528,000	6,787			17,000	290	50,000	1, 25
Hake	268, 250	2, 233						
Mackerel	6, 250	500			8,000	200		
Pollock, fresh	600, 800	4,417			10,000	50		
Pollock, salted							11,000	22
Scup			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				6,000	36
Total	2, 814, 150	37, 617			138,000	3,430	838, 750	22, 63
Vessel and shore	109, 697, 522	1,893,004	24, 063, 393	400, 131	941, 350	15, 877	1,013,790	26, 75

Table showing yield of hand and trawl line fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898—Continued.

0	Barnst	able.	Dul	ces.	Bris	tol.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:								
Blue-fish	1,200	\$60	500	\$30			15, 900	\$604
Cat-fish	3, 200	70					5, 200 37, 349, 753	110
Cod, fresh	3, 904, 420	87, 922	28,000 7,000	670	75, 331	\$2,410	37, 349, 753	624, 924
Cod, salted	1,746,916 309,400	53, 245 3, 094	7,000	310	486, 321	9,726	29, 573, 631 5, 766, 173	684, 186 60, 708
Cusk, salted	509, 400	3,034					128, 863	2, 206
Flounders	4,800	80			700	14	6, 425	100
Haddock, fresh	3, 314, 560	48, 133	1,000	50	2,500	75	34, 405, 684	403, 503
Haddock, salted	2,000	30			51,000	510	128,886	1, 268
Hake, fresh	1, 350, 500	10, 593			500	15	20, 738, 703	158, 667
Hake, salted	555 010	45 107			91,474	915	232, 388	2, 139
Halibut, fresh Halibut, salted	555, 212	45, 127					8, 663, 428 1, 859, 854	487, 713 59, 726
Mackerel, fresh	159, 011	10,947	28, 640	1,779	72,000	3,057	315, 807	17,871
Mackerel, salted	13,600	726	20,010	1,,,,,	6,000	300	105,000	7,054
Pollock, fresh	623, 900	3,703	200	4	1,000	30	4, 701, 338	26, 842
Pollock, salted	87,604	1,062			25, 500	255	486, 617	4, 231
Scup	7,100	174	9,300	109	5,000	75	21,700	364
Sea bass	6,500	250	18, 200	496,	00.500	725	24,700	746
Tautog. Cod sounds and	6, 930	154			22,500	123	29, 430	879
tongues							34, 855	889
Hake sounds							32,707	1,914
Hake sounds. Haddock spawn							700	18
Halibut fins		1					21,900	384
Oil, fish	48, 945	1,864					353, 977	13, 825
Total	12, 145, 798	267, 234	92, 840	3, 448	839, 826	18, 107	145, 003, 619	2, 560, 871
Shore fisheries:								
Blue-fish	11,212	598	20,000	1,000			31, 212	1,598
Cod, fresh	757, 858	18,821	25,000	500	27, 400	548	2, 234, 358	44, 501
Cod, salted	281, 724	10,719	21,000	1,090	5,000	200	1,090,474	33, 597
Cunners							4, 250 59, 000	128 600
Flounders.	111, 288	1,547	57,500	863	3,300	66	187, 588	2, 906
Haddock fresh	406,000	6,200	01,000	000	5,500	00	1,001,000	14, 527
Haddock, fresh Haddock, salted	1, 344	24					1,344	24
Hake	83,000	500					351, 250	2,733
Mackerel	6,060	534	25, 200	1,400	75,000	3,000	120, 510	5,634
Pollock, fresh	100,000	500					710,800	4,967
Pollock, salted	18,032	318	00 000	015	10.000	040	29,032	538
Scup	16,700 6,500	540 330	29,000 23,350	615 929	12,000	240	63, 700 29, 850	1,755 $1,259$
Squeteague	0,000	990	23, 350	929	24,000	960	24, 200	966
			200	0	2 500	113	4,500	213
Striped bass	2,000	100			4.000	110	1 2.000	
Striped bass	2,000 21,412	100 606	32,500	1,000	147, 800	4, 170		
Striped bass. Tautog. Oil, fish	2,000 21,412 4,500	100 606 120	32, 500	1,000	2,500 147,800		201, 712 4, 500	5, 776 120
Striped bass	21, 412 4, 500	606	32, 500 233, 750		297,000		201, 712	5,776
Striped bass. Tautog. Oil, fish Total. Total vessel and	21, 412 4, 500	606 120 41, 457		7,403	•••••	9, 297	201, 712 4, 500	5,776 120

## Table showing the catch of flounders by drag nets in Barnstable County in 1898.

Fisheries.	Lbs.	Value.
VesselShore	272, 500 494, 350	\$4, 256 4, 308
Total	766, 850	8, 564

Table showing, by counties, the catch by lobster and eel pots in Massachusetts in 1898.

Charier	Es	Essex.		Suffo	olk.	]	Norfolk.		Plymouth.	
Species.	Lbs.	Valu	ie. I	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs	. Va	lue.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Lobsters	10, 200	\$1,	224							*****
Shore fisheries: EelsLobsters	56, 000 326, 007		800 422 34	6, 625	\$30, 355	48,	000 \$4	1,800	498, 610	\$39, 991
Total	382,007	35,	222 34	6,625	30, 355	48,0	000 4	1,800	498, 610	39, 991
Total vessel and shore	392, 207	36,	446 34	6, 625	30, 355	48,0	000 4	1,800	498,610	39, 991
0	Barnstable. Na		Nanti	icket.	Dul	kes.	Bris	tol.	Tot	tal.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: EelsLobstersWinkles	41, 100 9, 500	\$3,730 475	7,500	\$750	5,000 4,000	\$150 360	8,141	\$488	5, 000 70, 941 9, 500	\$150 6,552 475
Total	50,600	4, 205	7,500	750	9,000	510	8, 141	488	85, 441	7,177
Shore fisheries: Eels Lobsters	59, 170 142, 653	2, 615 11, 840	29,600	3,032	48, 770 143, 634	2, 387 10, 289	11,000 87,671	330 8, 421	174, 940 1, 622, 800	8, 132 141, 150
Total	201, 823	14, 455	29,600	3,032	192, 404	12,676	98, 671	8,751	1, 797, 740	149, 282
Total vessel and shore	252, 423	18, 660	37, 100	3, 782	201, 404	13, 186	106, 812	9, 239	1, 883, 181	156, 495

## Table showing, by counties, the catch by dredges, tongs, rakes, and forks in Massachusetts in 1898.

	Es	sex.		Suffol	k.	N	orfolk		Plymou	th.
Species.	Lbs.	Val	ue. I	bs.	Value.	Value. Lbs.		alue.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Clams, hard. Clams, soft. Mussels Oysters. Scallops. Irish moss.	1, 186, 2	40 \$87, 2	42 21	0,600	\$10,530	150,	000 \$	4,500	24,000 62,500 7,400 48,545 195,200 550,000	\$2,600 4,125 130 9,844 22,120 17,875
Total	1, 186, 2	40 87, 2	42 2	10,600	10,530	150,	000	4, 500	887, 645	56, 694
	Barnstable. N		Nanti	Nantucket.		Dukes.		istol.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Oysters Scallops	210 50, 912	\$50 6,123	36, 480	\$4,071	12, 152	<b>\$1,528</b>	11, 44		-	\$50 12,866
Total	51, 122	6, 173	36, 480	4,071	12, 152	1,528	11, 44	1,144	111, 194	12, 916
Shore fisheries: Clams, hard Clams, soft Mussels	218, 456 11, 611	21, 398 697	6,400	640	110, 400	11, 295	151, 280	14, 791	510, 536 1, 470, 951 7, 400	50, 724 102, 594 130
Oysters	631, 820 215, 992	144, 341 23, 697	102, 336	9, 588	64, 000	8,000	28, 000 187, 000		708, 365 764, 528 700, 000	156, 185 82, 105 22, 375
Total	1,077,879	190, 133	108,736	10, 228	174, 400	19, 295	366, 280	35, 491	4, 161, 780	414, 113
Total vessel and shore	1, 129, 001	196, 306	145, 216	14, 299	186, 552	20, 823	377, 720	36, 635	4, 272, 974	427, 029

Table showing, by counties, the products of the whale fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

Species.	Suffo	lk.	Barnsta	ıble.	Brist	ol.	Total.	
		Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Oil, whale Oil, sea-elephant. Whalebone	190, 725 472, 500	\$11,010 20,790	412, 889	\$27, 476·	2, 515, 836 27, 100	\$160, 537 65, 875	3, 119, 450 472, 500 27, 100	\$199, 023 20, 790 65, 875
Total	663, 225	31,800	412, 889	27,476	2, 542, 936	226, 412	3, 619, 050	285, 688

Table showing, by counties, the catch of sword-fish by harpoons in the vessel fisheries of Massachusetts in 1898.

	Fre	esh.	Sal	ted.	Total.		
Counties.	Lbs.	Lbs. Value.		Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Essex Suffolk Plymouth Barnstable Nantucket Dukes Bristol	278, 341 142, 400 35, 500 85, 797 1, 800 9, 318 16, 760	\$15,555 11,192 1,715 4,390 140 467 1,006	27,000	<b>\$810</b>	305, 341 142, 400 35, 500 85, 797 1, 800 9, 588 16, 760	\$16, 365 11, 192 1, 715 4, 390 140 472 1, 006	
Total	569, 916	34, 465	27, 270	815	597, 186	35, 280	

#### - WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE OF BOSTON AND GLOUCESTER.

The wholesale trade in fishery products in Massachusetts centers chiefly at Boston and Gloucester. These two cities are also the principal receiving and distributing points for fishery products in the New England States.

Boston is especially important as a fresh-fish market, but large quantities of salted, smoked, and canned fish, oysters, lobsters, and other products are also handled. The supply is derived from a variety of sources. The ocean species, disposed of in a fresh and salted condition, and as otherwise prepared, are caught and landed chiefly by the fleet of vessels owned at Boston, and by vessels from Gloucester and Provincetown, Mass., and from Portland, Me., and other localities on the New England coast. Large quantities of fish are received from other sections of the Atlantic coast, and from the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific coast. There is also a considerable quantity of fishery products of various kinds imported from the British provinces and from a number of European countries.

The number of firms in the various branches of the wholesale fishery trade of Boston in 1898 was 93; the number of persons engaged as proprietors, managers, and employees, 1,086; the amount of wages paid, \$601,593; and the investment in shore property and cash capital, \$4,029,060. The products sold consisted of fresh fish, 111,212,669 pounds, \$4,118,922; salted fish, including boneless, 25,926,505 pounds, \$1,150,185; smoked fish, 3,659,750 pounds, \$235,614; lobsters, fresh, cooked, and pickled, 9,096,572 pounds, \$1,239,210; canned fish, 105,669 cases, \$442,205; and a large quantity of other products, including oys-

ters, clams, quahogs, scallops, fish oil, glue, etc., valued at \$1,764,518; the total value of the trade being \$8,951,653.

In comparing the statistics of this trade for 1889 and 1898, so far as such a comparison is practicable, it should be remembered that the business done by firms handling fish on commission was included in the former year, but not in the latter. The data for 1898 show a considerable increase in the quantity and value of fresh fish, but a decrease in some of the other products; the total value of the trade being \$2,148,606 less than in 1889.

Gloucester is one of the most important fish-producing centers in the United States, but its wholesale fishery trade is much less extensive than that of Boston. It consists principally in the preparation and distribution of salted and smoked fish and a large variety of secondary products, such as fish oil, glue, isinglass, and fertilizer. In December, 1897, the fresh-fish business, which has now become an important feature of the fishery trade at Gloucester, was established and carried on by a company known as "The Gloucester Fresh Fish Company." Prior to that time halibut was almost the only food species handled extensively in a fresh condition. The greater part of the fish utilized in all branches of the fishery trade at Gloucester is caught and landed by vessels owned there. A limited quantity is also obtained from other sources.

The number of firms in the wholesale trade in 1898 was 59. There were 4 firms in the fresh-fish business, 39 in the salted, smoked, and boneless fish trades, 10 in the manufacturing of fish oil, glue, isinglass, and fertilizer, and 6 in box-making and other related industries. number of persons engaged in the trade, as proprietors and employees, was 1,425; the amount of wages paid, \$574,342; and the investment in shore property and cash capital, \$3,055,776. The products embraced fresh fish, 28,229,677 pounds, \$793,505; salted fish 26,131,752 pounds, \$1,011,177; boneless fish prepared from the salted fish and stated separately on account of the importance of the quantity and value, 24,680,404 pounds, \$1,356,796; smoked fish, 4,796,794 pounds, \$220,047; and other products, including canned fish, fish oil, glue, isinglass, fertilizer, etc., 19,176,774 pounds, \$705,456; the total quantity of products handled in all branches of the trade being 103,015,401 pounds, having a value of \$4,086,981.

There was a decrease in the total products of the trade in 1898, as compared with 1889, of 15,160,990 pounds in quantity and \$1,534,175 in value. The fresh, smoked, and canned fish, glue, isinglass, and fertilizer products have increased, but the quantity of salted and boneless fish decreased 42,021,835 pounds and the value \$1,825,311. There was also a slight decrease in the quantity and value of fish oil.

The extent of the wholesale fishery trade of Boston and Gloucester is presented in the following tables for the year 1898.

Extent of the wholesale fishery trade of Boston in 1898.

				Persons	engaged	•				
Branches of trade.		No. of firms.	Proprietors, etc.		Other employ-	Total.	Wag pai		Shore property.	Cash capital.
Fresh fish Salted, canned, and smoked fish Dyster Lobster Fish oil and glue Total		41 17 18 11 6	17 19 18 24 11 15		52 203 57 299 21 106 12 42 29 107	336 385 151 69 145	\$232, 270 159, 220 75, 660 45, 606 88, 837		\$930, 000 547, 360 325, 300 170, 450 254, 200	\$928, 900 322, 600 252, 650 93, 000 205, 500
		93	138	191	757	1,086	601,	593	2, 227, 310	1,801,750
Products sold.	Quai	atity.	Value		Produc	ts sold.		Q	uantity.	Value.
Fresh fish pounds. Salted fish do. Smoked fish do. Boneless fish do. Lobsters, fresh do. Lobsters, cooked do. Lobsters, pickled do. Canned fish cases.	25, 19 3, 6 7, 4 5, 4 3, 6	12, 669 99, 005 59, 750 27, 500 25, 205 34, 701 36, 666 05, 669	\$4, 118, 92 1, 077, 58 235, 61 72, 60 688, 50 545, 20 5, 50 442, 20	85 Oys 14 Clar 00 Clar 05 Qua 15 Fish 00 Oth	Oysters				160, 858 627, 627 73, 047 99, 506 8, 567 1, 546, 562	\$264, 698 660, 759 81, 548 50, 053 12, 294 547, 980 97, 064
Scallopsgalls		51,443	51, 12		Total.					8, 951, 653

Extent of the wholesale fishery trade and related industries of Gloucester in 1898.

Persons engaged.

		Tarana and a state of the state			00120		•				1
Branches of trade.		Num- ber of firms.	Pro- prie- tors.	Cl	erks.	All others.	Total.	. Wag pai		Shore property.	Cash capital.
Fresh fish		39 10 6	7 66 20 10		20 90 17 6	87 801 234 67	114 957 271 83	\$49,5 400, 80,6 44,5	766 035	\$147,674 1,019,502 283,900 258,700	\$112,000 804,500 363,500 66,000
Total		59	103	103		1,189	1,425	574, 342		1,709,776	1, 346, 000
Products sold.	Lbs.		Value.			Products sold.				Lbs.	Value.
Fresh: Blue-fish. Cat-fish Cod. Cusk Flounders Haddock Hake. Halibut. Herring Mackerel Pollock Rose fish or Norway haddock Shad. Sword-fish Lobsters Total	lue-fish     20, 153       at-fish     62, 151       od     4, 928, 327       usk     349, 771       lounders     31, 828       addock     6, 328, 684       ake     2, 854, 450       (alibut     4, 309, 345       terring     6, 123, 571       ackerel     667, 218       ollock     2, 340, 890       ose fish or Norway     40, 100       had     3, 120       word-fish     160, 152       obsters     9, 917		80, 86 43, 93 271, 23 147, 7 48, 9 31, 5	92 50 60 639 005 339 05 339 74 43 51 02 50 52 41	CC CE H H H M Po Sa Sv	Salted: Cod. Cusk Eels Haddock Hake Herring Mackerel Pollock Salmon Sword-fish Trout Halibut fins Squid				10, 068, 936 616, 503 10, 000 946, 514 3, 170, 961 4, 382, 535 5, 251, 190 1, 353, 312 210, 200 31, 588 54, 200 30, 813 5, 000 26, 131, 752	356, 146 20, 893 550 29, 025 64, 062 93, 008 396, 994 32, 535 11, 831 1, 679 2, 802 1, 527 125 1, 011, 177
Smoked: Finnan haddie Halibut Herring	Cod.     17, 185,       Cusk     1,070,       Hake     3,600,       Haddock     1,952,       Pollock     871,       Total     24,680,       noked:     Finnan haddie       207.		1, 070, 1' 65, 4' 120, 7 74, 1' 26, 3' 1, 356, 7'  10, 77 134, 38 74, 9	78 16 05 23 96 =	Other products: Canned fish Herring spiced Tongues and sounds Cod cheeks Isinglass Fish fertilizer Fish glue, dry Fish glue, liquid Fish oil Total				b 6	209, 946 21, 557 271, 824 10, 862, 000 1, 926 2, 294, 865 5, 377, 552 19, 176, 774	9, 438 425 9, 179 773 135, 912 103, 513 914 232, 121 213, 181 705, 456
Total	4, 7	96, 794	220,0	47	G	rand tota	al		10	03, 015, 401	4, 086, 981

a Included in these figures are two firms at Rockport, Mass. b Gallons, 235,371. c Gallons, 717,007.

#### FISHERIES OF RHODE ISLAND.

The fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898 gave employment to 1,687 persons, of whom 444 were on vessels, 896 in the boat or shore fisheries, and 347 were shoresmen. The investment in vessels, boats, fishing apparatus, shore property, and cash capital amounted to \$957,142. The products aggregated 32,854,396 pounds, valued at \$955,058.

The number of fishing and transporting vessels employed was 93, having a net tonnage of 1,454 tons and a value of \$167,850. The value of their outfits was \$46,597. There were 854 boats in the shore fisheries, valued at \$72,381. The apparatus of capture in the vessel fisheries was valued at \$50,763, and in the shore fisheries at \$99,902. The value of shore and accessory property was \$439,149 and the cash capital amounted to \$80,500.

The products consisted of 20,728,529 pounds of fish, including food species, refuse fish, and menhaden, valued at \$333,789; 457,378 bushels of oysters, valued at \$505,378; 46,227 bushels of clams and quahogs, valued at \$52,385; 19,231 bushels of scallops, valued at \$10,471; 578,066 pounds of lobsters, valued at \$43,290, and a variety of other species and secondary products having a value of \$9,745.

Since 1889, the year covered by the last general canvass, there has been a slight decrease in the number of persons employed and of \$63,036 in the investment. The products have also decreased 94,511,079 pounds in quantity, but have increased \$19,914 in value. There has been a large increase in both the quantity and value of food species, while the menhaden catch has decreased from 112,580,000 pounds, valued at \$281,450, to 3,140,000 pounds, valued at \$7,591.

There has been a tendency toward decline in the menhaden fishery for a number of years. In 1892, for which a special canvass of some of the important species was made, the catch of menhaden had decreased to 34,045,230 pounds, valued at \$115,992. The great falling off in the catch in 1898 is due principally to the fact that in the early part of that year the menhaden industry was consolidated under the control of a company having headquarters in New York City, and most of the vessels which had formerly been engaged in the menhaden fisheries of Rhode Island were transferred to New York and have therefore been credited with their crews and catch to that State. This also accounts for the decrease in the number of persons employed and the amount of capital invested. The fish utilized by the menhaden factories in Rhode Island were practically all supplied by vessels owned by the company above referred to.

The scallop and clam fisheries have both declined as compared with the statistics for the year 1892, the catch of the former in 1898 being 19,231 bushels, valued at \$10,471, and of the latter 15,015 bushels, valued at \$20,569, while in 1892 the yield of scallops was 52,690 bushels and of clams 33,950 bushels. Quahogs were more abundant during 1398

than either scallops or clams, the yield amounting to 31,212 bushels, valued at \$31,816, against 19,950 bushels in 1892. The supply of clams in 1898 was not equal to the local demand, a large proportion of the yield being used for clambakes.

The lobster fishery, as compared with 1892, shows a decrease in products, but an increase in the quantity of apparatus employed. The catch of lobsters in 1892 was 774,100 pounds, valued at \$53,762, and in 1898 it was 578,066 pounds, valued at \$43,290. The number of pots used in the former year was 6,341 and in the latter 10,312. The season for catching lobsters is principally from May to August, inclusive, but more or less fishing is carried on throughout the year. While the law prohibits the capture of lobsters under 9 inches in length, little attention is paid to this provision. The cost of bait used in lobster pots is not very great, as the lobstermen utilize all kinds of fish refuse, which is often obtained from the trap-net fishermen and the local fish markets without cost.

Scup is the most important species, next to oysters, obtained in the fisheries of the State. The catch of scup in 1898 was 6,390,225 pounds, valued at \$75,596, all of which, except 2,300 pounds, worth \$68, taken with hand lines, was secured with trap nets and pound nets. It is said that this fish has been phenomenally abundant every season since 1894. Some years ago about 7,000 barrels of scup were held in a large pound for several months pending a rise in prices. They were fed chiefly on ground menhaden and mussels. It was found that they greatly preferred the menhaden to anything else, the quantity fed to them a day being 100 barrels. When sold they were in good condition, and the experiment proved a success, although a good many of the fish escaped through a break in the pound. They will live, it is said, an entire summer in a pound without being fed, but will become poorer than when first impounded.

Squeteague or weak-fish are also very plentiful, and appear to be getting more so each year. The catch in 1898 amounted to 3,125,635 pounds, valued at \$63,976. At Wickford the sounds, or swim-bladders, are taken from the squeteague, and after being dried are sold as a secondary product. It requires about 35 of these, when prepared for market, to make a pound, the average selling price of which was 30 cents, the total quantity sold being 2,100 pounds, valued at \$630.

Alewives are taken in Point Judith Pond and other waters of the State, but the catch was not so large as in former years. In 1889 the product of fresh, salted, and smoked alewives aggregated 1,046,250 pounds, valued at \$18,138; in 1892 it was 1,189,593 pounds, valued at \$18,216, and in 1898, 838,622 pounds, valued at \$10,273. The trade in salted alewives was very much injured in 1898 by the Spanish-American war, the West Indies being the principal market for this product. Shipments were made by only two persons, and amounted to 368 barrels. In 1899 3,000 barrels were shipped and prices were considerably better.

The fishery for hard and soft shell crabs is carried on by several persons to a limited extent in Narrow River, between Wickford and Narragansett Pier, the season being from about the middle of June to the last of August. Soft crabs were the more valuable, the price received in 1898 being \$1 a dozen, while the hard crabs brought only about 25 cents a dozen. The catch of hard and soft crabs was 12,895 pounds, valued at \$2,250.

The sword-fish fishery, which centers at Block Island, appears to have declined during recent years, owing, it is said, to the scarcity of In former years 15 fish have been caught in a day by one vessel, but a vessel is now considered lucky if she brings in 3 or 4, the chances being that the result of her day's cruise will be only 1 or 2 fish, and In 1898 the total catch amounted to 55,875 pounds, possibly none. valued at \$2,935. Their average weight, dressed, is about 200 pounds. It is said that the largest specimen ever taken by the fishermen of Block Island weighed 618 pounds and was captured about five years ago. The fishery is carried on chiefly by 5 schooners, ranging from The season is from the middle of June to 13 to 25 tons net register. about the 10th of August. In suitable weather the vessels leave the harbor in the morning about 4 o'clock, returning in the afternoon about 5 or 6 o'clock. Before being shipped (and generally before the vessel returns to port) the fish are dressed by removing the head, viscera, and fins, including the caudal, the ventral cavity being washed out with sea water and the carcass wrapped in bagging. Providence are the principal markets for this product.

The oyster industry is the most important branch of fisheries in the State, its products at the present time having a greater value than all the other fishery products combined. There has been a substantial increase in this industry during the past few years, the yield in 1898 being larger than in any previous year, except 1879, for which data are available. The quantity of market and seed oysters taken from the private and public grounds in 1889 was 203,450 bushels, valued at \$271,939; in 1892 it was 174,446 bushels, valued at \$259,242, and in 1898, 457,378 bushels, valued at \$505,378.

The three tables which follow show the number of persons engaged, the number and value of vessels and boats, the quantity and value of fishing apparatus, the value of shore and accessory property and the amount of cash capital employed, and the quantity and value of the products of the fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898:

### Persons employed.

	How engaged.	No.
On vessels fishing		 36
Boat or shore fishermen		 89
	·	1,68

### Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing. Tonnage. Outfit. Vessels transporting. Tonnage. Outfit. Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Pound nets and trap nets Purse seines Snap nets. Lines, hand and trawl. Pots, lobster Pots, eel Harpoons. Dredges, tongs, diggers, hoes,		\$121,600 43,441 46,250 3,156 72,381 41,900 4,000 20 1,135 2,039 99 109	Apparatus—shore fisheries: Pound nets and trap nets Seines. Gill nets. Fyke nets. Lines, hand and trawl. Pots, lobster Pots, eel. Spears, eel. Minor apparatus. Dredges, tongs, diggers, hoes, etc. Shore and accessory property. Cash capital.	2,942 29	\$68, 495 3, 243 7, 085 2, 462 875 10, 677 1, 888 46 43 5, 088 439, 149 80, 500

## Table of products.

	Vessel fis	heries.	Shore fis	heries.	Total.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Alewives, fresh	8, 500	<b>\$</b> 68	619, 632	<b>\$</b> 6,553	628, 132	\$6,62	
lewives, salted			74, 100	940	74, 100	94	
lewives, smoked			136, 390	2,712	136, 390	2,71	
Rline-figh	65,800	3,280	264, 490	12, 241	330, 290	15, 52	
Bonito	1,250	25	123, 200	2,590	124, 450	2, 61	
Bullheads	, 1,200	20	300	24	300	2,01	
Butter-fish	89, 200	2,405	117,800	3, 210	207,000	5, 61	
od, fresh	705, 486	15, 447	406, 325	8, 109	1, 111, 811	23, 55	
'od salted	181, 376	7,544	133, 725	5, 610	315, 101	13, 15	
od, salted	3, 300	100	100, 120	0,010	3, 300	10, 10	
Sels	23, 200	1,318	420, 174	- 18,712	443, 374	20, 03	
lounders and flat-fish	736, 950	10,503	973, 107	17,073	1,710,057	27,57	
Iaddock		7,319	49, 725	1,054	366, 525	8,37	
lerring	310,000	1,019	2,000	1,034	2,000	0, 0	
lickory shad			13,000	328		32	
inchery snau	100	10	13,000		13,000		
ing-fish	120	18	1,850	110	1,970	15 00	
lackerel	184,900	8,359	175,000	6,645	359, 900	15,00	
Ienhaden	3, 100, 000	7,350	40,000	241	3, 140, 000	7, 59	
linnows			3,728	356	3,728	38	
erch			48, 475	1, 920	48, 475	1, 92	
ickerel			200	20	200	2	
ollock			50,000	500	50,000	50	
cup	3, 859, 500	39, 635	2, 530, 725	35, 961	6, 390, 225	75, 59	
ea bass	236, 450	6, 489	204, 500	5, 446	440, 950	11, 93	
had	124	8	24, 988	1,617	25, 112	1,62	
melt			4,100	215	4,100	21	
panish mackerel queteague quid			. 700	104	700	10	
queteague	579,000	11, 290	2, 546, 635	52,686	3, 125, 635	63, 97	
quid		,	124,000	1,375	124,000	1, 37	
triped bass	6,900	533	95, 050	9, 978	101, 950	10, 51	
word-fish	55, 875	2, 935		-,	55, 875	2, 9	
autog	37,700	1,110	210, 429	6, 104	248, 129	7, 21	
omcod	0.,	_,	8,000	240	8,000	24	
fiscellaneous fish	70, 450	1,379	175, 300	4, 143	245, 750	5 59	
efuse fish	156,000	195	856,000	1,027	1,012,000	1, 2	
hrimp			2,250	750	2, 250	7, 7,	
obsters	92, 333	6,683	485, 733	36,607	578, 066	43, 29	
rabs, hard	02,000	0,000	7,875	575	7,875	57	
rabs, soft			5,020	1,675	5,020	1,67	
rabs, fiddler			• 128	78	128	1,0	
lams	9,060	1,256	141,090	19, 313	a 150, 150	20, 56	
uahogs	16,040	1, 200	233, 656	29, 911	b 249, 696	31, 81	
fussels	300	24	15, 250	670	c15, 550	69	
callops	11,520	1,349	103, 866	9, 122	d 115, 386	10, 47	
ysters, market	2, 467, 500	204 700			42 000 006		
ysters, market	2,407,500	394, 700	624, 596	105, 448	e 3, 092, 096	500, 14	
water shells	E 970 000	0.010	109,550	5, 230	f 109, 550	5, 23	
yster shells queteague sounds	5, 370, 000	2,810	2,304,000	1,158	97,674,000	3, 96	
que league sounds		*********	2,100	630	2, 100	63	
Total	18, 385, 634	536, 037	14, 468, 762	419, 021	32, 854, 396	955, 05	

a 15,015 bushels. b 31,212 bushels.

c 1,555 bushels. d 19,231 bushels.

 $e\,441,728$  bushels (season of 1898–99).  $g\,127,900$  bushels.

#### THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

The five counties having fishery interests are Newport, Bristol, Providence, Kent, and Washington, the first named taking precedence over all others in the number of persons employed and in the quantity and value of fish proper, although Bristol County ranks first in the total value of products, owing to the large oyster yield, this fishery being conducted chiefly in Bristol, Providence, and Kent counties.

The molluscan fisheries of Newport County are mainly for quahogs, clams, and mussels, most of the quahogs in 1898 being from Coddington Cove, near Newport, where 2,640 bushels were secured, valued at \$3,080. The price received for them was \$1 per bushel in summer and \$1.25 in the winter. Of the clams shown for this county 1,500 bushels were obtained from "Salt Pond," on Block Island.

In the lobster fishery Newport County ranks first and Washington second, the entire lobster catch of the State being taken in these two counties, except 2,500 pounds, valued at \$188, in Bristol County,

Newport County is also prominent in the number of vessels employed and in the trap-net and pound-net fisheries. The number of vessels in its fisheries was 53, valued at \$70,550, and the number of trap nets and pound nets was 111, valued at \$83,550; being over half the number of vessels and of trap nets and pound nets in the State. The catch of trap nets and pound nets in this county aggregated 10,561,019 pounds, valued at \$151,729, or about 73 per cent of the total catch for the State by these apparatus.

Block Island, in Newport County, is the principal center of the line and sword-fish fisheries. The products in 1898 aggregated 2,327,026 pounds, valued at \$64,399, consisting chiefly of cod, haddock, blue-fish, mackerel, and sword-fish in the vessel fisheries, and of squeteague, flat-fish and flounders, bonito, pollock, alewives, sea bass, and scup in the shore fisheries.

In the vessel fisheries there were 8 schooners, of from 13 to 25 tons net register, valued at \$19,100, and 13 smaller vessels, valued at \$8,000; a total of 21 vessels, valued at \$27,100, with 239 net tons.

Besides quite a number of small rowboats, there were in the shore fisheries 25 sailboats, valued at \$7,850. The principal apparatus in the shore fisheries were pound nets, gill nets, lobster pots, and lines.

The vessel fisheries of Block Island have undergone some change during recent years with respect to types of vessels. The old style "pinky" or "Block Island boat" is no longer built, being superseded by the "catboat." Five old pinky boats still remain in the business, but no vessels of this type have been built during the past 18 or 20 years. The "Block Island boat" was especially well adapted for withstanding a heavy sea, being deep and double-ended; they are easily managed and fast sailers, but somewhat lacking in accommodations; 23 of these vessels were employed in the fisheries at Block Island in 1879.

Kent County has smaller fishery interests than any of the others, the most valuable products being oysters, quahogs, and scallops, in the order named. Practically the entire catch of scallops is credited to this county. The catch of Bristol and Providence counties, like that of Kent County, consists chiefly of shellfish.

Washington County ranks second in the yield of products, exclusive of the molluscan fisheries. In this county 76 pound nets, valued at \$25,120, are used. Quite a number of these are set in the salt-water ponds that fringe the coast between Point Judith and Watch Hill. Some of them are of comparatively small value and are used for catching eels and other fish that enter these ponds from the sea.

-. Table showing the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

Counties.	On vessels fishing.	On vessels transport- ing.	Boat or shore fish- ermen.	Shores- men.	Total.
Newport	· 14	21 13 4 9 32	350 131 86 111 218	213 36 96 1	859 202 238 135 253
Total	365	79	896	347	1,687

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

Thomas	Nev	vport.	B	ristol.	Prov	idence.	K	Cent.	Wash	ington.
· Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	45	\$61,800	4	<b>\$</b> 18, 200	13	\$36,350	6	\$4,450	1	\$800
Tonnage	544	33, 287	73	1 040	210	7,635	60	570	7	
Vessels transporting	8	8,750	4	1,949 16,000	2	7,000	3	10,000	7	4,500
Tonnage	81	0,100	174	10,000	62	1,000	171 -	10,000	72	1,000
Outfit		1,650		672		190		125		519
Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries:	346	31,010	122	14,385	74	3,910	122	13,721	190	9, 355
Pound nets and trap nets	27	41,900								
Purse seines	7	4,000								
Snap nets	4	20								
Lines, hand and trawl Pots, lobster	1.600	1,134 1,999							20	40
Pots, eel	1,000	1, 333			100	50	97	49	20	40
Harpoons		109								
Dredges, tongs, diggers,				000		000		000	}	
hoes, etc			• • • • •	230		939		292		
Pound nets and trap nets	84	41,650	10	1,175			5	550	76	25, 120
Seines					11	538	4	250	27	2,455
Gill nets	57	3,725	1	20			10	510	66	2,830 748
Fyke nets Lines, hand and trawl	117	602 587	3	40 15		19	140	1,072	69	748 253
Pots, lobsters	6,867	8,374	100	100		13			1,725	2,203
Pots, eel	333	351	237	119	792	396	474	237	1,106	785
Spears, eel Minor apparatus	8	8	1	2	10	22 27	4	6	6	. 8
Dredges, tongs, diggers,						27		1		9
hoes, etc		261		1,396		963		2,241		227
Shore and accessory property.		356,660		16, 475		48,700		4,535		12,779
Card Capital	• • • • • •	65,000	• • • • •	• • • • • • •		15,500				
Total		662, 877		70, 778		122, 239		38, 616		62,632
Cash capital		65,000				15,500		38, 616		

Table showing, by counties, the products of the fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

Species.	Newport.			ol.	Provid	CAACO.	Ken	٠.	Washington.		
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.	
Alewives, fresh Alewiyes, salted	342,000	\$3, 767	30,000 500			<b>\$29</b> 5	1,000	\$25	238, 132 73, 600	\$2,104 920	
Alewives, smoked			500	20		• • • • • •			136, 390	2,712	
Blue-fish	261, 400	12,733					25,500	840	43, 390		
Bonito	124, 450	2,615									
Bullheads									300	24	
Butter-fish	165,000	4,520	6,500	248					35,500	847	
Cod, fresh	1,056,486 $233,876$	22, 432 9, 644							55, 325	1,124	
Cunners	3, 300	100	•••••						81, 225	3,510	
Eels	42,000	1,806		1,992	178, 201	10, 272	43,532	2,040	129, 575	3, 920	
Flounders and flat-				'					,	0,020	
fish	1,232,050		65,000	1,200			59, 554	1,037	353, 453	7,081	
Haddock	336, 800				,		•••••		29, 725	504	
Herring	2,000 6,000	10 180							7,000	148	
Hickory shad King-fish	570	58					••••		1,400		
Mackerel	251,800								108, 100	3,080	
Menhaden	3, 100, 000	7,350			28,000	220	12,000	21			
Minnows					3,600	340	128	16			
Perch									48, 475	1,920	
Pickerel									200	20	
Pollock	50,000 4,802,800	500 52,078		40					1, 585, 925	23, 478	
Sea bass	379, 100	10, 384	1,000	10					61,850	1,551	
Shad	3, 124			800	48	6			9, 140		
Smelt									4, 100		
Spanish mackerel	700										
Squeteague	2, 148, 575 64, 000	44, 111	159, 900	3,641	1,300	62	41,875	1,592			
Squid	36, 900	575 2, 427							60,000 65,050		
Sword-fish	55, 875	2, 935			1				05,050	0,009	
Tautog	161,300	4,032	17,600	680	1,000	50	13,875	467	54, 354	1.985	
Tomcod									8,000	240	
Miscellaneous fish .	221,050								24,700		
Refuse fish	748,000	958			0.00	emo	040	80	264,000	264	
ShrimpLobsters	461,033	22 001	2,500	188	2,010	670	240	80	114, 533	9, 111	
Crabs, hard	401,000	00, 991	2,000	100					7,875		
Crabs, soft									5,020	1,675	
Crabs, fiddler					53						
Clams	25,750	2,605	24,760	3,095	78,000	11,825	15, 490			1,208	
Quahogs	32, 120	4, 495	52, 240	6,625	48,800	6,075	114, 480			361	
Mussels Scallops	10,000	350	1,500 1,650					$\begin{array}{c} 264 \\ 9,924 \end{array}$		• • • • • • •	
Ovsters market			1, 932, 336	310 686	969, 500	151, 775	164, 500	33, 300	25, 760	4, 387	
Oysters, market Oysters, seed Oyster shells			86, 450	4, 315	19,600	715	3,500	200		2,000	
Oyster shells			4, 236, 000	2,143	3,000,000		402,000	. 219			
Squeteague sounds.									2,100		
m-4-1	10 050 050	000 050	C CO1 DOO	996 999	4 951 400	104 005	1 011 105	ec 150	4 450 000	100 105	
Total	10, 358, 059	208, 059	0, 081, 302	330, 380	4, 351, 462	184, 295	1,011,185	00, 109	4, 402, 388	100, 165	

#### THE VESSEL AND SHORE FISHERIES.

The number of vessels fishing was 69, valued at \$121,600; their net tonnage being 894 tons and the value of their outfits \$43,441. The number engaged in transporting, comprised almost wholly of sail vessels, was 24, valued at \$46,250, their net tonnage being 560 tons and the value of their outfits \$3,156.

The vessels included 20 steamers, 14 of which were engaged in the oyster and 6 in the trap-net fisheries. A number of vessels employed in the fisheries of this State during a part of the year have been credited to other States where they were owned and used in the fisheries. The products of the vessel fisheries aggregated 18,385,634 pounds, valued at \$536,037, the more important species being oysters, scup, cod, squeteague, flat-fish and flounders, mackerel, menhaden, haddock,

lobsters, and sea bass. The yield of the shore fisheries was 14,468,762 pounds, valued at \$419,021, the principal species, in the order of their importance, being oysters, squeteague, lobsters, scup, quahogs, clams, eels, flat-fish and flounders, blue-fish, striped bass, cod, scallops, alewives, mackerel, and tautog.

The most valuable and effective forms of apparatus employed for the capture of fish proper in the vessel and shore fisheries were trap nets and pound nets. In the vessel fisheries 27 trap nets were operated, having a value of \$41,900. The value of all other forms of apparatus used by the vessels, including purse seines, snap nets, lines, pots, harpoons, dredges, tongs, etc., was \$8,863. In the shore fisheries there were 175 trap nets and pound nets used, valued at \$68,495; all other apparatus, consisting of seines, gill nets, fyke nets, lines, pots, spears, dredges, tongs, etc., being valued at \$31,407.

Some of the ocean trap nets have a weight, including the leader but exclusive of anchors, of about 3,000 pounds. The construction of one of these trap nets requires about 2,000 pounds of rope, varying from 2-inch to the large cable size, and costing 7 cents a pound, and 8,000 corks or floats worth \$3 a hundred. About eighteen anchors, weighing from 200 to 700 pounds each, are also necessary for setting one of these nets. The names "trap" and "pound" are often used interchangeably by the fishermen, but the former relates more properly to the floating trap net held in place by anchors, and the latter to the pound net set with stakes.

The trap-net fishery centering at Sakonnet Point and in the vicinity of Newport is of considerable importance. In addition to the small boats ordinarily used in the fishery, there were nine steamboats (some of them not owned in the State) engaged in tending the nets and transporting the fish. Three steamboats not owned in the State were employed in the pound-net fishery between Point Judith and Watch Hill, in Washington County. The trap nets, with perhaps a few exceptions, were set in deep water.

The season for fishing trap nets and pound nets extends from the latter part of April to about the 15th of July, the best fishing being from May 1 to June 15. There is also more or less pound-net fishing carried on in different parts of the State in the summer and fall, but the catch is not so large as it is in the spring. The spring fishing is often called "scup fishing," on account of the predominance of that species in May and the early part of June. A large deep-water trap net is capable of holding thousands of barrels of fish at one time; but the scup were so abundant in 1898 that some of the nets were closed at times to allow them to pass by. When the fish are so plentiful prices are very low and shipments can not be made with profit. The products secured with trap nets and pound nets in 1898 aggregated 14,385,126 pounds, valued at \$220,791. Of this quantity 6,387,925 pounds, valued at \$75,528, were scup, and 7,997,201 pounds, valued at \$145,263,

consisted of flat-fish and flounders, squeteague, sea bass, butter-fish, and various other species.

The most important group of apparatus employed in the fisheries of the State, as determined by the value of the catch, was comprised of dredges, tongs, clam diggers, and hoes. The products obtained with these consisted of oysters and oyster shells, clams, quahogs, and scallops, and were valued at \$572,896. A considerable quantity of products was also taken with other forms of apparatus. of seines amounted to 3,630,143 pounds, valued at \$21,978, the more important species being mackerel, menhaden, and alewives. secured 330,770 pounds, valued at \$11,828, consisting principally of The catch of fyke nets was 141,645 pounds. blue-fish and squeteague. valued at \$3,385, the greater part of which was flat-fish. trawl line catch was 1,972,116 pounds, valued at \$60,076, the more abundant species being cod, haddock, mackerel, tautog, and blue-fish. The catch with lobster and eel pots consisted of 578,066 pounds of lobsters, valued at \$43,290, and 291,225 pounds of eels, valued at In the vessel fisheries harpoons were used for the capture of sword-fish, the catch being 55,875 pounds, valued at \$2,935. remainder of the products was taken with spears, snap nets, and minor apparatus, and was valued at \$4,608.

The following series of tables shows by counties, species, and apparatus the quantity and value of products obtained in the vessel and shore fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898:

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

Q	Newp	ort.	Provid	dence.	Ker	nt.	Washi	ngton.	Total	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Mackerel Menhaden	80,000 3,100,000	\$2,843 7,350						• • • • • •	80,000 3,100,000	\$2,843 7,350
Total	3, 180, 000	10, 193							3, 180, 000	10, 193
Shore fisheries: Alewives, fresh Alewives, salted Alewives, smoked Blue-fish Bullheads Cod Eels Flounders Mackerel Menhaden			2,000 36,533 28,000	\$70 2, 172	1,000 5,000 	\$25 200 21	83, 232 73, 600 93, 790 300 1, 500 2, 700 19, 375 3, 300	\$408 920 1,860 24 45 135 748 120	86, 232 73, 600 93, 790 5, 000 1, 500 39, 233 19, 375 3, 300 40, 000	508 920 1, 860 200 24 45 2, 307 748 120 241
Minnows. Perch Pickerel Smelt			3,000	260	128	16	47, 475 200 1, 100	1,801 20 110	3,128 47,475 200 1,100	276 1,801 20 110
Squeteague Striped bass Tautog Shrimp			1,000 1,785	50 595	17, 250 4, 375	510 157	11,500	1,298	18, 250 11, 500 4, 375 1, 785	1, 298 157 595
Total			72, 318	3,367	39, 753	929	338, 072	7,489	450, 143	11, 785
Total vessel and shore	3, 180, 000	10, 193	72, 318	3, 367	39, 753	929	338, 072	7,489	3, 630, 143	21, 978

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the gill-net fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

Q1	Newport.		Bristol.		Kent.		Washington.		Total.	
Species.	Lbs. Val.		Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Bonito	1,000	\$5,653 20			20,500	\$640	32,890	\$1,368	172, 990 1, 000	\$7,661 20
Spanish mackerel Squeteague	400 82, 400	80 2,332	400	\$16	3, 750	82	69, 830	1,637	400 156, 380	4, 067
Total	203, 400	8,085	400	16	24, 250	722	102, 720	3,005	330,770	11,828

Table showing the yield of the pound-net and trap-net fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

	Newp	ort.	Bris	tol.	Ke	ent.	Washin	gton.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Value
Vessel fisheries:										
Alewives	8,500	\$68							8,500	<b>\$</b> 6
Blue-fish	8,600	420							8,600	42
Bonito	1,250	25		l l		1	1	1	1,250	
Butter-fish	89, 200	2,405							89, 200	2,40
Cod	218,000								218,000	
Flounders and flat-fish.	709,000								709,000	
King-fish Mackerel	120								120	
Mackerel	13,600	1,020							13,600	1,02
Scup	3,859,500	39,635							3,859,500	39, 63
Sea bassShad	218, 800 124	5,575							218, 800 124	5,57
Squeteague	579,000								579,000	11, 29
Striped bass	6, 900	533							6,900	53
Tautor	10,500				,				10,500	
Tautog Miscellaneous fish	70, 450	1,379							70, 450	
Refuse fish	156,000								156,000	19
							-			
Total	5, 949, 544	76, 504	• • • • • • •	*****				• • • • • •	5, 949, 544	76, 50
Shore fisheries: .	- 4									
Alewives, fresh	333, 500	3,699					154,900	\$1,696	518, 400	5,82
Alewives, salted			500	20					500	
Alewives, smoked							42,600	852	42,600	85
Blue-fish	47,000	2,350					8,000	455	55,000	2,80
Bonito	122, 200	2,570		040			07 700	****	122, 200	2, 57
Butter-fish	75, 800			1			35,500	847	117, 800	3, 21
Cod, fresh	16,000	450				• • • • • •	24,600 5,000	458		90
Eels	8,000	400	800	94	1,333	\$50		230		1, 97
Flounders and flat-fish.	465, 300	6,918		1,000						12, 59
Haddock	. 400, 500	0, 510	00,000		0,001		9,000			12, 05
Herring.	2,000	10					2,000	"	2,000	
Hickory shad	6,000	180					7,000	148		
King-fish	450	40					1,400	70		110
King-fish Mackerel	21,000	1,035					99,000	2,380		3,41
Perch							1,000	119	1,000	119
Pollock	50,000	อบบ							50,000	500
Scup	943, 300	12,443	500	10			1, 584, 625	23,440	2, 528, 425	35, 89
Sea bass	137,650	3,745					1 00,000	T, 400	137, 300	5, 198
Shad	3,000	187	12,800	. 800			9,140	624	24, 940	1,61
Smelt							3,000	105		10
Spanish mackerel Squeteague	300	24							300	
Squeteague	1,470,375	29, 985	159, 500	3,625	20,875	1,000			2, 351, 600	47,386
Squid	64,000	575	• • • • • • •				60,000		124,000	1,378
Tautor	30, 000 73, 000	1,894 1,718		040	8 200	250	53,550 27,750	6,786 452	83, 550 115, 650	8,680 2,660
Tautog. Miscellaneous fish	150,600					200	24,700			
Refuse fish	592,000	763					264, 000	264		
Squeteague sounds	002,000	100	******				204,000			630
		Br ocr	050 000	0.00	00.040	4 550				
Total										
Vessel and shore .	OFO FOR OF	174 MOO	0 TO 000	A 00F	00 010		~ #40 00#	04 44P	- 1 DOF - 100	000 80

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

Charica	New	port.	Bris	stol.	Ke	nt.	Washi	ngton.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Eels			3,000	\$120					3,000	\$120
Flat-fish Tomcod	27, 500	\$835	10,000	200	51, 220	\$787	41, 925 8, 000	\$1,203 240	130, 645 8, 000	3, 025 240
Total	27,500	835	13,000	320	51, 220	787	49, 925	1,443	141,645	3, 385

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Table showing, by counties, the yield of the hand and trawl line fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

0	Brist	ol.	Provid	ence.	Ker	ıt.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Eels	6,400 1,000	\$288 30	6,667	<b>\$3</b> 60	•••••••	~~~~
Squeteague	11,000	440	300 1,000	12 50	1,200	\$60
Total	18, 400	758	7,967	422	1,200	60
On a single	Newp	ort.	Washin	gton.	Tota	1.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Blue-fish Cod, fresh Cod, salted Flounders Haddock Mackerel Sea bass. Tautog.	57, 200 487, 486 181, 376 27, 250 316, 800 91, 300 17, 650 26, 800	\$2,860 11,827 7,544 415 7,319 4,496 914 837	700	\$28	57, 200 487, 486 181, 376 27, 950 316, 800 91, 300 17, 650 27, 200	\$2,860 11,827 7,544 443 7,319 4,496 914 857
Total	1, 205, 862	36, 212	1,100	48	1, 206, 962	36, 260
Shore fisheries: Blue-fish Cod, fresh Cod, salted Eels	29, 000 335, 000 52, 500	1,450 6,535 2,100	2, 500 29, 225 76, 225	125 621 3, 280	31, 500 364, 225 128, 725 13, 067	1, 575 7, 156 5, 380 648
Flounders and flat-fish	3, 000 20, 000 45, 900	30 550 2,580	12, 553 20, 725 5, 800 1, 300	677 414 530 38	15, 553 40, 725 51, 700 2, 300	707 964 3, 110 68
Sea bass. Squeteague Tautog.	5,000 16,800 51,000	$150 \\ 504 \\ 1,224$	1,550 3,305 26,204	98 157 1,513	6, 550 20, 405 90, 404	248 673 3, 287
Total	558, 200	15, 123	179, 387	7,453	765, 154	23, 816
Total vessel and shore	1,764,062	51, 335	180, 487	7,501	1, 972, 116	60,076

Table showing, by counties, the catch of eels and lobsters by pots in Rhode Island in 1898.

	Newp	ort.	Brist	ol.	Washington.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries: Lobsters Shore fisheries:	90, 333	\$6,523			2,000	\$160	
EelsLobsters	28, 700 370, 700	1,116 27,468	39, 200 2, 500	\$1,520 188	70, 125 112, 533	2, 265 8, 951	
Total	399, 400	28, 584	41,700	1,708	182, 658	11, 216	
Total vessel and shore	489, 733	35, 107	41,700	1,708	184, 658	11, 376	
	Providence.		Kent.		Total,		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries: EelsLobsters	13, 334	\$800	9,866	<b>\$</b> 518	23, 200 92, 333	\$1,318 6,683	
Total	13, 334	800	9, 866	518	115, 533	8,001	
Shore fisheries: Eels Lobsters	103,000	5, 820	27,000	1,232	268, 025 . 485, 733	11, 953 36, 607	
Total	103,000	5,820	27,000	1,232	753, 758	48, 560	

Table showing, by counties, the catch by dredges, tongs, etc., in Rhode Island in 1898.

0	Newr	oort.	Bris	tol.	Providence.		
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries:							
Clams Quahogs			400	\$50	5,000 $10,400$	\$750 1,200	
Scallops. Oysters, market					600	50	
Oysters, market			$\begin{array}{c} 1,491,000 \\ 2,370,000 \end{array}$	241,000 1,210	934, 500 3, 000, 000	146, 050 1, 600	
Total			3,861,400	242, 260	3, 950, 500	149, 650	
Shore fisheries:							
Clams Quahogs		\$2,605 4,495	24,760 51,840	3,095 6,575	73,000 38,400	11,075 4,875	
Mussels	10,000	350	1,500	30	750	. 50	
Scallops			1,650	247	3,000	250	
Oysters, market Oysters, seed			441, 336 86, 450	69,686 4,315	35,000 19,600	5,725 715	
Oyster shells			1,866,000	933			
. Total	67,870	7,450	2,473,536	84,881	169, 750	22,690	
Total vessel and shore	67,870	7,450	6, 334, 936	327, 141	4, 120, 250	172, 340	
	Kent.		Washir	gton.	Tota	ıl.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	
Vessel fisheries:							
Clams	4,060	\$506			9,060	\$1,256	
Quahogs Mussels	5, 240 300	655 24			16, 040 300	1,905 24	
Scallops	10, 920	1,299			11,520	1, 349	
Oysters, market	42,000	7,650			2, 467, 500	394,700	
Oysters, shell			,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5, 370, 000	42,810	
Total	62, 520	10,134		*********	7, 874, 420	402, 044	
Shore fisheries:			0 750	- 01 000	141,090	19, 313	
Clams	11, 430	1,330	6,150	\$1,208			
ClamsQuahogs	109, 240	13, 605	2,056	\$1,208 361	233, 656	29, 911	
ClamsQuahogs		13, 605 240			233, 656 15, 250	29, 911 670 9, 122	
Quahogs Mussels Scallops Oysters, market	109, 240 3, 000 99, 216 122, 500	13, 605 240 8, 625 25, 650	2,056		233, 656 15, 250 103, 866 624, 596	670 9, 122 105, 448	
ClamsQuahogs Mussels Scallops.	109, 240 3, 000 99, 216	13,605 240 8,625	2,056	361	233, 656 15, 250 103, 866	670 9, 122	
ClamsQuahogs	109, 240 3, 000 99, 216 122, 500 3, 500	13, 605 240 8, 625 25, 650 200	2, 056 25, 760	361 4,387	233, 656 15, 250 103, 866 624, 596 109, 550	670 9, 122 105, 448 5, 230	

Table showing, by counties, the catch of eels by spears in Rhode Island in 1898.

Counties.	Lbs.	Value.
Newport	5, 300 666 18, 667 5, 333 600	\$290 40 1,120 240 24
Total	30, 566	1,714

Table showing the catch by harpoons and snap nets in Rhode Island in 1898.

Apparatus.	County,	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Harpoons Snap nets	Newportdo	Sword-fish	55, 875 3, 300	\$2,935 100

Table showing the catch by minor apparatus in the fisheries of Rhode Island in 1898.

	Providence.		Ke	nt.	Washington.		Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives. Minnows. Shad Shrimp Crabs, hard	15,000 600 48 225	\$225 80 6 75	240	\$80	7,875	\$575	15,000 600 48 465 7,875	\$225 80 6 155 575
Crabs, fiard Crabs, soft Crabs, fiddler	53	40	75	38	5,020	1,675	5,020 128	1, 675 78
Total	15, 926	426	315	118	12,895	2, 250	29, 136	2,794

#### THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

The private cultivation of oysters is carried on under the general supervision of the State, represented by a shellfish commission, from which leases of oyster-grounds are secured. The rental depends upon the depth of water. For a depth of 12 feet and over at mean low tide it is \$5 an acre; under 12 feet, \$10 an acre. In determining the depth of water a Government chart is used and the acreage is measured by the State surveyor. The revenue accruing to the State from this source during the year 1898 amounted to \$7,690.07, and it was estimated that the receipts for the following year would be \$20,000 or more. Leases are not granted to persons outside of the State, but a large percentage of the total acreage is planted and controlled by oyster planters living in other States, who obtain leases through the medium of their foremen or other residents. In 1898 the total area held by lessees was 1,922.3 acres, most of which rented for \$10 an acre.

The total yield of the private beds was 439,148 bushels of marketable oysters, valued at \$497,360, and of the public oyster-grounds 2,580 bushels, valued at \$2,788, while 15,650 bushels of native seed were obtained and planted, the value of which was \$5,230. In 1892 the total area under cultivation was 700 acres. The yield of marketable oysters from the cultivated areas was about 157,581 bushels, valued at \$251,384, and from the public grounds it was approximately 2,000 bushels, valued at \$2,075. There were also 14,865 bushels of native seed oysters used for planting purposes, having a value of \$5,783.

In the upper waters of Narragansett Bay considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced by the planters in connection with the greening of the oysters. A good deal of the ground formerly occupied in this section has therefore been abandoned, the disposition being to take up land farther down the bay. A considerable area has recently been leased in Mount Hope Bay, most of which rents for \$5 an acre, and large plants were made there in 1899.

In addition to the stock already on the beds, there were planted by the cultivators in 1898 420,200 bushels of seed oysters, valued at \$268,730 when delivered. The bulk of this supply was from Connecticut waters, sailing vessels being chiefly used as transporters. At one

time seed oysters from Virginia were cultivated by the planters of Narragansett Bay, but the climate has been found to be too severe for the southern product.

The seed supply of 1898 was from the following sources:

States.	Bushels.	Value.
Connecticut	393, 050 * 11, 500 15, 650	\$257, 175 6, 325 5, 230
Total	420, 200	268, 730

\*Including a few seed from Greenport, N. Y.

The price for Connecticut seed ranged from 50 cents to 95 cents a bushel, according to age, but the usual cost was 65 cents, including freight, which was generally 5 cents a bushel. Native seed brought from 25 to 40 cents a bushel. Some of these were picked up by hand at low tide along the shores. The Seakonk River is one of the chief sources of native seed supply. These oysters, as well as the seed from Somerset, Mass., are green when first taken from the water, and are only used for planting purposes, but the green color disappears in a short time after they have been transplanted. Some of the oyster-planters from Connecticut raise their own seed oysters and transplant them to the Rhode Island beds in the spring.

Quite a number of oyster-planters sold shells during 1898, which were used on roads, in gas works, and for planting purposes, the total quantity sold by them being 127,900 bushels, worth \$3,968. Others did not sell any shells, having need for them on their own beds, and one cultivator found it necessary to buy 80,000 bushels.

Starfish do not appear to be so destructive as formerly, owing to the systematic and persistent manner in which they are destroyed by the oyster-planters, tangles being used for catching them. It would seem that isolated beds suffer most from this enemy. Of 1,200 bushels of seed planted in 1897 at Wickford only 300 bushels of marketable oysters were secured, the remainder being destroyed by starfish. In 1898 27,362 bushels of starfish were caught by the oyster-growers of Narragansett Bay, chiefly by those of Bristol and Providence counties.

The mussel is another source of annoyance to the oyster-planter. The usual method of destroying them is by exposing the oysters to the sun until the mussels which are attached to them die and fall off. The oysters are then returned to the water. This process is effective, but is supposed to be more or less injurious to the oysters. If the mussels are not removed, the oysters become poor and are also very troublesome to open.

The following table shows the extent of the oyster industry of Rhode Island in 1898.

Table showing the extent of the oyster industry of Rhode Island in 1898.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Persons engaged	*312 13 276	\$54,900	Shore and accessory property Oyster ground held by les- sees (acres)	1,922,3	\$41,800.00
Outfit	1	9,789 800	Amount of rental paid Oysters,market,from planted		7, 690. 07
Tonnage	11 1 13	4,000	grounds (bushels) Oysters, market, from natu-	,	497, 360.00
Tonnage Outfit		350	oysters, native seed planted	†2,580	2,788.00
Vessels transporting (sail) Tonnage Outfit	8 394	29,000	(bushels) Oysters, seed from other States, planted (bushels)	15,650 404,550	5, 230. 00 263, 500. 00
Boats	111	13,836	Oyster shells sold (bushels) Starfish caught and de-	127, 900	3, 968. 00
Tongs Dredges	46 35	279 910	stroyed (bushels)	27, 362	
Apparatus on boats: Tongs.	154	798			
Dredges	61	759			

<sup>\*</sup>On vessels fishing, 69; on vessels transporting, 26; on boats, 107; on shore, 110. †Oyster season of 1898–99.

#### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

In 1898 there were two menhaden factories in Rhode Island, one of which was in operation only six weeks. 106,838 barrels of menhaden, equivalent to about 35,612,667 fish, were handled at these factories, and the resulting products were 306,960 gallons of oil, valued at \$61,407, and 3,576 tons of scrap, valued at \$34,982. The largest catches of menhaden are made in June, July, August, and September. The yield of oil varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 gallons for each barrel of fish, according to their condition, which depends somewhat on where they are obtained and the time of the season in which they are caught.

The following table shows the important features of the menhaden industry in Rhode Island for 1898:

Table showing the extent of the menhaden industry of Rhode Island in 1898.

Items.	Number.	Value.
Factories. Cash capital Wages paid		\$328,000 60,000 27,630
Wages paid Persons employed Menhaden pressed Tons of acidulated scrap prepared Gallons of oil made.	35, 612, 667 3, 576 306, 960	53, 419 34, 982 61, 407

#### THE WHOLESALE FISHERY TRADE.

The wholesale trade was conducted by three firms in Providence and one in Newport, the principal products being fresh fish and lobsters. The greater part of the lobsters were handled at Newport. The value of the four establishments was \$28,025. The amount of cash capital was \$20,500, while \$13,180 were paid out in wages, the number of employees being 28. The value of the products as sold amounted to nearly \$200,000.

Table showing the extent of the wholesale fishery trade of Rhode Island in 1898.

Items.	No.	Value.
Establishments		\$28,025
Cash capital Wages paid Persons engaged		20, 500 13, 180
Products:	20	
Fresh fish	3, 850, 000	97, 125
Smoked haddockdodo	6,000	420
Sword-fish	116,400	11,640
Lobstersdo	689, 375	71,906
Clamsbushels	720	900
Quahogsdo	3,900	4,825
Scallops	4,800 2,440	5, 250 3, 500

#### FISHERIES OF CONNECTICUT.

In 1898 there were 2,473 persons employed in the fishery industries of Connecticut. The investment in vessels, apparatus, etc., amounted to \$1,241,291, and the products amounted to 31,920,417 pounds, for which the fishermen received \$1,559,599.

Compared with 1889, the fisheries were fairly prosperous, and comparatively few changes of importance occurred. A decrease appears in the number of the fishermen, due principally to the use of better equipment both in vessels and apparatus of capture. The value of the capital invested, as shown by the returns, decreased from \$2,826,834 in 1889 to \$1,241,291 in 1898. This is not due so much to a decrease in the investment as to a change in the manner of reporting it. In the former year the value of the oyster-grounds was included with the item of shore property, whereas in 1898 it was omitted entirely. If that item be excluded from the returns for each year, the decrease in the investment appears to be only \$282,818 instead of \$1,585,543, as in the tables. The total value of the product shows a fractional increase over that of 1889, when it was \$1,557,506, whereas in 1898 it was \$1,559,599.

The two principal items in the products, as in 1889, were oysters and lobsters, the yield of the former being valued at \$1,249,071, or 80 per cent of the total, and of the latter \$83,748, or 5 per cent of the total. In 1889 the oyster yield was valued at \$1,055,807 and the lobster product at \$83,099. The yield of menhaden and cod, which were respectively third and fourth in rank in 1889, have decreased in value, the former from \$100,569 to \$26,334 and the latter from \$50,018 to \$10,978 in the two years under comparison. The yield of blue-fish, flounders, sea bass, squeteague, hard clams, and soft clams shows little change in value, but the fisheries for halibut and red snappers are no longer prosecuted by vessels from this State.

The three tables which follow show the number of persons employed, the amount of capital invested, and the quantity and value of products secured in the fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

## Persons employed.

How engaged.	No.
On vessels fishing. On vessels transporting In shore or boat fisheries	7
Shoresmen Total	6

## Table of apparatus and capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing Tonnage. Outfit. Vessels transporting. Tonnage. Outfit. Boats Apparatus—vessel fisheries: Seines Lobster pots Lines Harpoons Dredges	1,214 4,580	\$428, 950 130, 542 5, 700 718 80, 915 1, 500 7, 139 1, 233 177 8, 623	Apparatus—shore fisheries: Seines. Gill nets. Pound nets. Fyke nets. Eel pots and spears. Lobster pots. Lines Dredges Tongs, rakes, and hoes. Minor apparatus Shore and accessory property. Cash capital. Total	63 89 66 410 1,369 6,250 250 767	\$4, 855 5, 025 19, 930 3, 522 1, 234 10, 266 124 2, 010 4, 498 700 344, 380 179, 250

## Table of products.

	Vessel f	fisheries.	Shore fi	isheries.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives			868, 400	\$7,346	868, 400	\$7,346
Blue-fish	. 891,035	\$29, 147	72, 250	3,704	963, 285	32, 851
Bullheads			3,032	114	3,032	114
Butter-fish			60,280	2,370	60, 280	2,370
Carp			910	46	910	40
Cod	. 445, 980	10,764	5,245	214	451, 225	10, 978
Eels	20.050	070	206, 970	14,149	206, 970	14, 149
Flounders		973	417, 6.4	12,410	443,864	13, 383
Haddock	. 112,800	856	00 000	1 100	112,800	856
Mackerel, fresh	7,850	573	33,063	1,180	40, 913	1,753
Mackerel, salted		2,000	4 754 000	0.907	28,000	2,000
Menhaden	6, 428, 010	16, 947	4,754,900	9,387	11, 182, 910	26, 3 <b>34</b> 6 <b>71</b>
Perch, white Perch, yellow	/		13,822	671	13,822 1,750	89
Pickerel	/)	(	1,750	$\begin{vmatrix} 89 \\ 271 \end{vmatrix}$	5, 420	271
Pickerel	5 020	216	5,420 96,020	3, 288	101,040	3,504
Scup Sea bass	217 019	10,554		3, 288 1, 628	247, 789	3, 304 12, 182
Sea bass	,217,010		30,770 499,325	21, 215	499, 325	21, 215
Smalt			499, 325 5, 600	21, 215	5,600	21, 216
Charich magkerel			5,600	12	5, 600	112
Spanish mackerel	500	15	193, 143	5, 436	193, 643	5, 451
Stringd hass	1	10	13, 845	1,662	13, 845	1,662
Striped bass			700	33	700	1,002
Suckers			53, 373	2,068	53, 373	2,068
Sword-fish	85 980 [	7,520		2,000	85, 980	7,520
Toutor	15, 500	620	55,040	2,498	70, 540	3, 118
Tautog. Tomcod or frost-fish.	10,000	020	38,750	1,677	38, 750	1, 677
Whiting	1		3,850	185	3,850	185
Squid		4	6,900	150	6,900	150
Lobsters	421, 627	30, 282	676, 565	53, 466	1.098.192	83, 748
Ovsters	13, 277, 663	1,140,953	1,355,620	108, 118	a14,633,283	1, 249, 071
Clams, hard	10,200,	2,220,	234,000	29, 900	b 234, 000	29, 900
Clams, soft			199, 800	19,039	c 199, 800	19, 039
Scallops			50, 160	5,016	d 50, 160	- 5,016
*						
Total	. 21, 963, 234	1,251,420	9,957,183	308, 179	31, 920, 417	1,559,599

#### THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

Five counties in Connecticut have commercial fisheries, viz, Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex, New London, and Hartford. All of these except Middlesex border Long Island Sound, and Middlesex, Hartford, and New London border the Connecticut River. The following tables indicate the extent to which each of these was interested in the fishing industries in 1898. New Haven and Fairfield counties, with their important oyster industries, rank first and second, respectively, in the items of persons employed, investment, and value of products, but of fish proper New London yields far more than all other counties combined:

Table showing, by counties, the number of persons employed in the fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

Counties.	On vessels fishing.	On vessels transport- ing.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shoresmen.	Total.
Fairfield	360 180	3 6	291 222 208	68 557	722 965 208
Hartford New London		8	89 220	22	89 489
Total	779	17	1,030	647	2,473

Table showing, by counties, the vessels, boats, apparatus, and capital employed in the fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

	Fa	irfield.	New	Haven.	Mid	dlesex.	Ha	rtford.	New I	ondon.
Items.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	103	\$207,570	28	\$149,025		• • • • • • • •			56	<b>\$72,355</b>
Tonnage	1,491	49, 975	1,025	54, 425					922	26, 142
Vessels transporting	i	800	3	2,050					4	2,850
Tonnage	16		40						61	
Outfit	400	50		180						488
Boats	429	28,020	295	15,005	207	\$9,112	47	\$1,050	236	27,728
Seines			1	500					3	1,000
Lobster pots	105	200								6, 939 1, 233
Lines				[ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						1,233
Harpoons	428	5,937	108	2,686						177
Apparatus—shore fisheries:	420	0, 301	100	2,000						
Seines	13	765	1	40	18	990	30	2,990	1	70
Gill nets	2	110			54	3,200	14	380	19	1,335
Pound nets	13	385	16 14	8, 680 133	6 17	2, 990 207	5	60	361	8,260
Eel pots and spears		449	433	391	182	103			436	2,737 291
Lobster pots	345	755	950	1,644	736	1,204			4, 219	6,663
Lines	217	32		10		52				30
Dredges Tongs, rakes, and hoes		1,715 3,016	33 250	295 1,041	85	327			32	114
Minor apparatus	100	700	200	1,011		021				
Shore and accessory prop-										
ertyCash capital		110, 150		217, 250		1,625		655		14,700 8,000
casti capitai		20,000		151, 250	• • • • •	******				0,000
Total		430, 629		604, 605		19,810		5,135		181, 112

Table showing, by counties, the products of the fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

Ci	Fairfi	eld.	New Ha	ven.	Middle	esex.	Hart	ford.	New Lo	ndon.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value
Alewives			12,300	\$161	227, 455	\$2,193	583, 945	\$4,690	44,700	\$30
Blue-fish	4,000	\$300	1,750		61, 300	3,055			896, 235	29, 40
Bullheads					610		1,422	57	1,000	
Butter-fish			6, 910	202	2,000				51, 370	2, 10
Carp					530			19		
od					620				446, 160	
Cels								7		4, 34
lounders	5, 900	299	46,850	1,596	12, 150	406			378, 964	
Haddock			100						112,800	
Mackerel, fresh			100	10					40,813	
Mackerel, salted Menhaden Perch, white			5 000 410	10 150	E10 000	1 110			28,000	
Mennaden			5, 985, 410	12, 109	510,000		7 004	900	4,689,500	
Perch, white					3, 135			398	2,723	11
Perch, yellow					1,750 1,500			65	2,690	12
					1,000	00	1,200	00	101.040	
Scup	300	30	1,100	58	1,800	108			244, 589	
Shad	300	30	4, 784					2,902		
Smelt .	5,500	825			304,007	12, 101	07,000	2, 302	122, 900	0, 4
Spanish mackerel	0,000	020	30						36	
Squeteague	10, 250	618				287			136,093	
Striped bass	4,700							24		
sturgeon	1,700	0,2	500			120	100		200	
Suckers			000	20	23, 250	920	19,503	777		
Sword-fish					20, 200	1	10,000		85, 980	
Tautog	11.800	944	5,600	289	2,250	112			50, 890	
Comcod or frost-fish.	36, 250								1,200	4
Whiting									3, 850	18
Squid									6,900	
obsters	45, 260	4,741	36, 120	4, 253	31, 980	3,804			984, 832	
Ovsters	4, 902, 142	456, 334	9,606,541	783, 037	89,600				35,000	
Clams, hard	204, 800	25, 865	27, 200	3,785	2,000					
Clams, soft	44,300	5,224	138,500	11,870					2,500	25
Scallops										
Total	5, 382, 462	507, 228	15, 946, 990	821, 910	1, 351, 787	34, 902	682, 292	8, 939	8, 556, 886	186, 62

#### THE PRODUCTS BY APPARATUS OF CAPTURE.

As regards the value of the products, the principal forms of apparatus employed in the fisheries of Connecticut are those used in the molluscan fisheries, viz, dredges, tongs, etc. The yield of these in 1898 amounted to \$1,303,026, or 83 per cent of the total value. The items entering into this value are oysters, \$1,249,071; hard clams, \$29,900; soft clams, \$19,039, and scallops, \$5,016. Pots and spears rank next in importance in this particular, with a yield valued at \$98,000, consisting of \$83,748 worth of lobsters, \$14,004 of eels, and \$248 of flounders.

Of the forms of apparatus employed in the capture of fish proper, lines yielded the largest value, viz, \$60,574, comprised principally of blue-fish, sea bass, and cod, the catch of each being valued at \$32,087, \$12,152, and \$10,924, respectively. The value of other species taken by lines was \$5,411, of which \$2,164 represented the value of tautog or black-fish. The seine fishery was second in importance, yielding 7,437,144 pounds, valued at \$33,855. Menhaden was the most important item in this product, with a yield of 6,428,010 pounds, worth \$16,947. Alewives and shad ranked next, with a return of 810,300 and 94,120 pounds, worth \$6,891 and \$4,064, respectively.

The pound-net fishery, which is prosecuted only in New Haven, Middlesex, and New London counties, yielded 5,486,670 pounds of fish, for which the fishermen received \$32,374—a decrease from 1889,

when the product was 7,556,665 pounds, worth \$43,288. The principal items in the returns for 1898 were menhaden, 4,706,900 pounds, worth \$9,287; flounders, 277,654 pounds, worth \$7,843; squeteague, 179,893 pounds, worth \$4,728; scup, 96,020 pounds, worth \$3,288; and butterfish, 60,280 pounds, worth \$2,370.

The gill-net fishery yielded 401,511 pounds of fish in 1898, valued at \$17,074, of which 375,561 pounds, worth \$15,680, represented the shad yield. The remaining species taken by means of gill nets were

blue-fish, squeteague, striped bass, and alewives.

Although fyke nets are used in every county in the State in which fisheries are prosecuted, the fishery is of comparatively little importance, the total yield amounting to only 213,083 pounds, worth \$6,096. The principal item in this total was flounders, the yield of which amounted to 131,760 pounds, worth \$4,206.

The following series of eight tables shows, by counties and species, the quantity and value of products taken with each form of apparatus in the vessel and shore fisheries of Connecticut in 1898:

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the seine fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

Middlegor

Fairfield

Smoother '	Fairf	ield.	Middl	esex.	, Hart	ford.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: Alewives. Blue-fish Bullheads.	. 300	\$30	205, 855	\$1,881 18	583, 645	\$4,685 57
Carp Eels			480 300	- = 24 18	380 100	19
Perch, white Perch, yellow Pickerel			2,535 150 1,100	127 9 60	7, 464 1, 230	373 65
Shad	5,500	825	35, 856	1,517	57, 624	2,479
Squeteague Striped bass Suckers	1,100	182 132	80 17,150	10 688	180 16, 503	24 657
Tomcod or frost-fish	21, 250	1,599	263, 896	4, 352	668, 548	8, 366
10001	,	1				
Species.	New H	4	New Lo	ondon.	Tot	al.
	Lbs.	♥alue.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Mackerel, salted Mehhaden Scup	1, 753, 410	\$4,091	28,000 4,674,600 800	\$2,000 12,856 24	28,000 6,428,010 800	\$2,000 16,947 24
Total	1,753,410	4, 091	4, 703, 400	14,880	6, 456, 810	18, 971
Shore fisheries: Alewiyes Blue-fish	12,000	155	8, 800	170	810, 300 300	6, 891 30
BullheadsCarpEels			1,000	30	2,812 860 400	105 43 25
Perch, white			, 1,000 800	40	10, 999 150	540 9
Pickerel Shad Smelt	640		800	32	3, 130 94, 120 5, 500	157 4,064 825
Squeteague Striped bass Suckers			2,400	72	3, 600 1, 360 36, 053	182 166 1,417
Tomcod or frost-fish					10, 750	430
Total	12,640	223	14,000	344	980, 334	14,884
Total vessel and shore	1,766,050	4,314	4, 717, 400	15, 224	7, 437, 144	33,855

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Table showing, by counties, the yield of the gill-net fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

Oi	Fairfield.		Middlesex.		Hart	ford.	New Lo	ondon.	Total.	
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries: . Alewives	700 3,650 4,350	\$70 256 326	4,000 10,600 243,021 3,000 4,000	\$48 530 10,027 90 400	9, 944	\$423 423	122, 596	\$5, 230 5, 230	4,000 11,300 375,561 6,650 4,000	\$48 600 15,680 346 400

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the pound-net fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

0	New Ha	ven.	Middle	esex. *	New Lo	ndon.	Total	l.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries:								
Alewives	300	<b>\$</b> 6	17,600	\$264	35, 900	<b>\$</b> 132	53,800	\$402
Blue-fish	1,750	87			900	47	2,650	134
Butter-fish	6,910	202	2,000	68	51,370	2,100	60, 280	2,370
Cod	445	16	. 620	31	180	7	1,245	54
Eels	450	36			1,030	66	1,480	102
Flounders	41,850	1,434	10, 950	358	224, 854	6,051	277, 654	7,843
Mackerel	100	10			31, 963	1,050	32, 063	1,060
Menhaden	4, 182, 000	7,968	510,000	1,110	14,900	209	4, 706, 900	9, 287
Scup					96,020	3,288	96,020	3, 288
Sea bass	100	8			370	22	470	. 30
Shad	4, 144	281	25, 160	1,163	340	27	29, 644	1,47
Smelt	100	12					100	12
Squeteague	36,700	929	7,600	197	135,593	3,602	179, 893	4, 728
Spanish mackerel	30	6			36	6	66	12
Striped bass	60Q	67			1,815	209	2,415	276
Sturgeon	500	25			200	8	700	35
Tautog	3,100	164	1,050	52	25,090	669	29, 240	888
Tomcod or frost-fish	1,300	52					1,300	52
Whiting					3,850	185	3,850	185
Squid					6, 900	150	6, 900	150
Total	4, 280, 379	11,303	574, 980	3, 243	631, 311	17,828	5, 486, 670	32, 374

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the fyke-net fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

	Fairf	ield.	New H	aven.	Middl	esex.	Harti	ford.	New L	ondon.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
Shore fisheries: Alewives Bullheads Carp					220 50	\$9 3	300	<b>\$</b> 5			300 220 50	\$5 9
Flounders Menhaden Perch, white	900	\$54	5, 000 48, 000	\$162 100	600	30	500	25	350 125, 860 1, 723	\$18 3,990	350 131, 760 48, 000 2, 823	4, 206 100 131
Perch, yellow . Pickerel Striped bass Suckers	3,600	540	650	65	1,600 400 120 6,100	80 20 15 232	3,000	120	1,890	94	1,600 2,290 4,370 17,320	114 620 651
Tautog Tomcod or frost-fish	1,000	50							1,800	69	1,800	69 90
Total	5,500	644	53, 650	327	9,090	389	3,800	150	141, 043	4, 586	213, 083	6,096

Table showing, by counties, the yield of the line fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

	Fair	field.	New I	Haven.	Middl	esex.	New Lo	ondon.	Tot	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:							891, 035	\$29, 147	901 095	600 147
Cod	******		******				445, 980	10,764	891, 035 445, 980	\$29, 147 10, 764
Flounders							26, 250	973	26, 250	973
Haddock							112,800	856	112,800	856
Mackerel							7,850	573	7,850	° 573
Scup							4,220	192	4, 220	192
Sea bass							217,019	10,554	217, 019	10,554
Squeteague							500	15	500	15
Tautog							15,500	620	15,500	620
Total							1, 721, 154	53, 694	1,721,154	53, 694
Shore fisheries:										
Blue-fish	3,000	\$200			50,700	\$2.525	4, 300	215	58,000	2,940
Cod	4,000	160				w2, 020	2,000		4,000	160
Flounders	1,000	45					2,000	68	3,000	113
Mackerel							1,000	120	1,000	120
Sea bass	300	30	1,000	\$50	1,800	108	27, 200	1,410	30, 300	1,598
Squeteague	3,000	180							3,000	180
Striped bass	77 000		1,700	200					1,700	200
Tautog	11,800	944	2,500	125	1,200	60	8,500	415	24,000	1,544
Tomcod or frost- fish	500	25							500	25
Total	23,600	1,584	5, 200	375	53, 700	2,693	43,000	2,228	125, 500	6,880
Total vessel and shore	23,600	1,584	5, 200	375	53, 700	2,693	1, 764, 154	55, 922	1,846,654	60,574

Table showing, by counties, the cutch by pots and spears in the fisheries of Connecticut in 1898.

~ .	Fairfield.		New H	New Haven.		Middlesex.		ondon.	Tota	al.
Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Lobsters	8, 320	<b>\$926</b>					413, 307	\$29, 356	421, 627	<b>\$</b> 30, 282
Shore fisheries: Eels. Flounders Lobsters	53, 100 4, 000 36, 940	4,615 200 3,815	33, 350 36, 120	\$2,646 4,253	46, 220 1, 200 31, 980	\$2,483 48 3,804	72, 070 571, 525	4, 260 41, 594	204, 740 5, 200 676, 565	14,004 248 53,466
Total	94, 040	8, 630	69, 470	6,899	79, 400	6,335	643, 595	45, 854	886, 505	67,718
Total vessel	102, 360	9, 556	69, 470	6,899	79, 400	6, 335	1,056,902	75, 210	1, 303, 132	98,000

Note.—The flounders and part of the eels shown in the above table were caught by spears.

Table showing, by counties, the catch by dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., in Connecticut in 1898.

Species.	Fairfield.		New Haven.		Middlesex.			Lon- on.	Tot	al.
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries: Oysters	4, 356, 002	\$409, 194	8, 921, 661	<b>\$731,759</b>	- • • • • • •				13, 277, 663	\$1,140,953
Shore fisheries: Oysters Clams, hard Clams, soft Scallops	546, 140 204, 800 44, 300 50, 160	25, 865 5, 224	27, 200	3, 785	2,000	250	35,000 2,500	\$4,850 250	1, 335, 620 234, 000 199, 800 50, 160	29, 900 19, 039
Total	845, 400	83, 245	850, 580	66, 933	106, 100	6,795	37,500	5,100	1,839,580	162,073
Total vessel and shore	5, 201, 402	492, 439	9, 772, 241	798, 692	106, 100	6, 795	37, 500	5,100	15, 117, 243	1,303,026

Table showing, by counties, the catch of sword-fish by harpoons and of tomcod by minor apparatus in Connecticut in 1898.

Fisheries.	Species.	Fairfield.		New London.	
		Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
VesselShore	Sword-fish	24,000	\$1,080	85, 980	<b>\$</b> 7,520

#### THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

There were three menhaden factories in Connecticut in 1898 as compared with four in 1889; but the value of those three was only \$24,000 and they employed 52 men, whereas the four factories in 1889 were valued at \$83,200, and the factory employees numbered 82. A greater decrease has occurred in the number of steamers employed, of which there were six worth \$61,500 in 1889, and in 1898 there were but two, valued at \$14,000. The quantity of fish utilized at the factories in the latter year was 13,259,350 in number, from which \$39,763 worth of oil and scrap was prepared.

Table showing the extent of the menhaden industry of Connecticut in 1898.

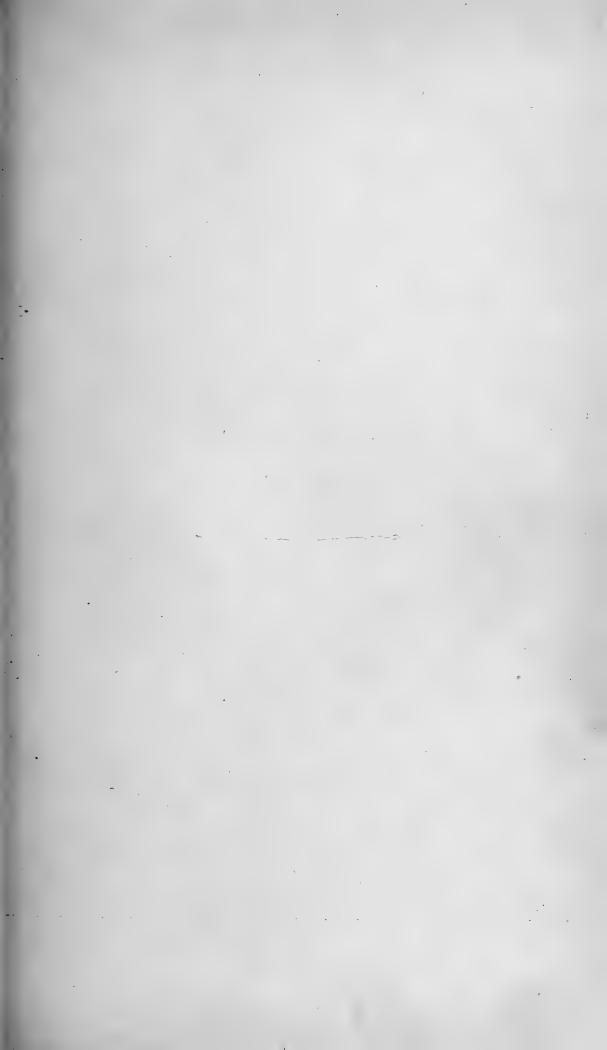
Item	No.	Value.
Factories in operation	3	\$24,000
Cash capital		12,500
Wages paid factory employees		5, 750
ractory employees	02	
Men on vessels. Steam vessels fishing	9	14,000
Tonnage	183	14,000
TonnageOutfit		5, 228
Seines used on vessels	2	1,000
Menhaden utilized	13, 259, 350	19, 597
Products prepared:		
Oilgallons.	104, 916	21,81
		9, 790
Dry scrap	636	8, 160
Value of products		39, 76

#### THE WHOLESALE TRADE IN OPENED OYSTERS.

The shucking of oysters is the most extensive of the industries of Connecticut dependent on the fisheries. In 1898 this gave employment to 575 persons, and the quantity of oysters handled in the 39 establishments aggregated 509,326 gallons, worth \$487,327.

Table showing the wholesale trade in opened oysters in Connecticut in 1898.

	Items.		No.	Value.
Establishments				\$204, 50 166, 75 66, 75
Wages paid				
Employees		gallons	575 509, 326	487, 32





THE ALBATROSS DREDGING, SHOWING PORT BOOM RIGGED FOR SURFACE TOWING.

## DREDGING AND OTHER RECORDS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION STEAMER ALBATROSS,

WITH

BIBLIOGRAPHY RELATIVE TO THE WORK OF THE VESSEL.

COMPILED BY C. H. TOWNSEND, Chief of Division of Fisheries, U. S. Fish Commission.

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# DREDGING AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE STEAMER ALBATROSS, WITH BIBLIOGRAPHY RELATIVE TO THE WORK OF THE VESSEL.

Compiled by C. H. TOWNSEND, Chief of Division of Fisheries, U. S. Fish Commission.

#### PREFACE.

The records of observations connected with the dredging, sounding, and other operations conducted on board the *Albatross* since the first voyage of the vessel in 1883 have been published in full from year to year in the reports of the United States Fish Commission; but being scattered through a series of bulky volumes, many of which can no longer be supplied, it has become desirable to bring them together in order to secure complete data respecting these operations. The writer, on account of his familiarity with the work of the ship, having served as naturalist during most of the cruises from 1886 to 1900, has been requested to compile the records and bibliography.

There has been a demand for the station records of the *Albatross*, not only as an aid in identifying the large collections of the vessel placed in the hands of specialists for study or deposited in museums, but as a reference book for use in connection with the numerous reports which have already appeared relating to them. In certain papers based on *Albatross* material localities are referred to by station numbers only, which the complete dredging records presented herewith will render intelligible.

The dredging records include data connected with 1,786 hauls of the dredge, beam trawl, etc., at all depths from the shore down to 4,173 fathoms (the deepest), and cover areas extending from the Banks of Newfoundland along both coasts of North and South America to Bering Sea, with limited areas in the tropical Pacific and the region from Japan to Kamchatka. The data accompanying the serial numbers of the stations show the date, position, depth, temperature of surface and bottom, the character of bottom, and the instrument used.

The hydrographic records are included here as an aid in the identification of specimens of bottom deposits. As the 4,000 or more soundings made by the vessel have already found their way upon the various charts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, their positions have not been platted on the accompanying maps in connection with those of the dredging stations.

The serial numbers of Albatross dredging and hydrographic stations, the former beginning at 2001 and the latter at 1, were carried without change or duplication from 1883 until 1899, when the series "A. A." (A. Agassiz) was added temporarily. During the cruise through the tropical Pacific all of the specimens received "A. A." numbers; these are shown, both in the dredging and hydrographic series, in columns parallel with the regular serial numbers, which are still continued.

The records of tow-net stations—not kept systematically during the earlier work of the *Albatross*—are presented for the period from 1887 to 1900 only. The numbers identifying them are not, unfortunately, continuous from year to year. They are frequently identical with the nearest dredging or hydrographic stations.

The oceanic areas explored by the *Albatross* have been platted upon the accompanying series of charts. As the vessel returned to certain regions year after year, it will be noticed that the serial numbers of the dredging stations are much scattered. Two of the maps show the positions of dredging stations in depths greater than 100 fathoms, the dredgings of less than 100 fathoms being shown on a separate map.

A list of dredging stations, by Sanderson Smith, published in 1888, contains, with earlier dredging records, several maps which show the positions of dredging stations. It is numbered 58 in the accompanying catalog of publications. Other maps showing the positions of Albatross dredging and hydrographic stations will be found in the papers numbered 52, 59, 71, 86, 87, 89, 117, 159, and 198. The most important of these, with respect to deep-sea dredging, is No. 86 (same map as in No. 198), showing the positions of stations from Panama to the Gulf of California.

The catalog of papers relating wholly or in part to the work of the *Albatross* numbers nearly 300 titles, including those in preparation. It is annotated briefly, the names of new genera and species described in each paper being given in full.

The yearly reports of the commanding officer of the Albatross contain accounts of the daily movements of the vessel. They present not only the dredging and hydrographic data, but the records on ocean temperatures, specific gravities, and other observations made on board, with many notes on the general character of dredge hauls. Reference should be made to these reports for many details respecting the work of the Albatross and for numerous records not presented in this paper.

Special papers on the results of *Albatross* investigations have been published in the reports and bulletins of the U. S. Fish Commission, the proceedings, bulletins, and reports of the U. S. National Museum, the bulletins and memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, the transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in the American Journal of Science. In the proceedings of the U. S. National Museum

will be found a series entitled "Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*"; the bulletin and memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology contain a series of "reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America and Mexico to the Galapagos Islands and in the Gulf of California, under the direction of Alexander Agassiz."

The bibliographical matter is arranged chronologically and is composed almost entirely of American papers, although the titles of a few European publications will be found near the end of the catalog. The explorations of the vessel have been referred to from time to time in the reports of the Challenger and other European deep-sea exploring expeditions, and in the journals of geographical societies, but very few contain more than brief notes on the subject.

It has not been thought desirable to include the titles of certain official documents relating to the naval patrol of Bering Sea, in which the Albatross was much employed; and some unimportant references in periodicals have also been disregarded. A considerable amount of deep-sea exploration was accomplished by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, both before and after the launching of the Albatross, which has been the subject of numerous reports in the publications of the Fish Commission and elsewhere. In some reports the results of the work of the two yessels were combined.

The Albatross has been regularly in charge of naval commanders whose periods of service have been as follows: November, 1882, to May, 1894, Z. L. Tanner; May, 1894, to May, 1896, F. J. Drake; May, 1896, to the present time, J. F. Moser. Occasionally, when employed in special investigations, the work of the ship was placed under the direction of other persons.

During the work of the Albatross, which was primarily the investigation of the fisheries and fishing-grounds, dredging was carried on more or less regularly as opportunity afforded, but it has been by no means continuous from year to year. For several years, from about 1892 to 1898, comparatively little work of this character was accomplished, owing to the vessel having been frequently detailed for special lines of work in other departments of the public service. the Albatross was assigned for a time to the service of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in Alaskan waters, and in 1891 was engaged for several months in the survey of the cable route between California and the Hawaiian Islands. In 1898 it was detailed to the Navy Department for service in the war with Spain. During the long period of the Bering Sea controversy the vessel was much employed in connection with the naval patrol of Bering Sea and in the service of the commissions created for the investigation of the fur-seal fisheries. The surveys of fishing-grounds, always accompanied with considerable use of the dredge, and the special voyages for deep-sea exploration were thus so frequently interrupted that dredging was practically discontinued for long periods.

The work of the Albatross from her first voyage to the present time may be stated briefly as follows:

- 1883. Fishery and deep-sea investigations off the coasts of the Middle Atlantic and New England States.
- 1884. Fishery, hydrographic, and deep-sea investigations along the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Caribbean Sea.
- 1885. Fishery and deep-sea investigations along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States and northward to Newfoundland.
- 1886. Fishery, hydrographic, and deep-sea investigations among the Bahama Islands and along the Atlantic coast of the United States northward to Newfoundland.
- 1887. Deep-sea exp'orations among the Lesser Antilles and along the Atlantic coast of South America on voyage to the Pacific coast.
- 1888. Voyage around South America continued, with deep-sea explorations off the Pacific coasts of South America and Mexico and fishery investigations off the United States and Alaskan coasts.
- 1889. Fishery and deep-sea investigations off the coast of the United States and Lower California.
- 1890. Fishery investigations off the west coast of the United States and in Bering Sea.
- 1891. Deep-sea explorations, west coast of Mexico and Central America and off the
  - Galapagos Islands (winter).
    Cruise with Eering Sea Commission to the Pribilof Islands (summer).
    Fishery investigations off the coast of Washington and survey of cable route between California and Hawaiian Islands (fall).
- 1892. Hawaiian cable survey continued. Fur-seal and fishery investigations, Alaskan coast, and voyage to Commander Islands.
- 1893. Fur-seal and fishery investigations in Alaskan waters and patrol of Bering Sea.
- 1894. Fur-seal investigations and patrol of Bering Sea.
- 1895. Fur-seal investigations in Alaskan waters and voyage to Commander Islands. 1896. Fur-seal investigations, Pribilof Islands, Commander Islands, Okhotsk Sea,
- Kuril Islands, Japan coast, and return voyage via Hawaiian Islands. 1897. Fishery investigations, west coast of the United States, and special salmon fishery investigations in Alaska.
- 1898. In service of Navy Department during war with Spain.
- 1899-1900. Voyage of exploration through the tropical Pacific to Japan. Salmon fishery investigations in Alaska.
- 1901. Salmon fishery investigations in southeast Alaska.

While it is scarcely expected that the present compilation will be free from errors, it is hoped that it will be of substantial service not only in connection with the study of the ever-increasing collections of the Albatross, but as a contribution to the general subject of oceanography.

Washington, September 27, 1901.

List of abbreviations used in the dredging and hydrographic records to denote the instruments employed and the characters of the bottom.

Abbreviation.	Meaning.	Abbre- viation.	Meaning.	Abbre- viation.	Meaning.		
bk br brk bu c c choc crs dd dk fne for frag g glob gn gy hrd lav	black. brown. broken. blue. clay. chocolate color. coarse. dead. dark. fine. foraminifera. fragments. gravel. globigerina. green. gray. hard. lava.	lge lt m mang min nod oz p part pter pum r rad rky rot s sft sh	large. light. mud. manganese. mineral. nodules. ooze. pebbles. particles. pteropods. pumice. rock. radiolaria. red. rocky. rotten. sand. soft. shells.	slatsmlspststfstkvolwhylL.B.T.S.B.T.Bl.Dr.Sh.Dr.Tglssurf4' Blk5½' Blk8' Tnr	slate color. small. specks. stones. stiff. sticky. volcanic. white. yellow. Large beam trawl. Small beam trawl. Blake dredge (deep sea dredge) Ship's dredge (mud bag). Tangles. surface townet. 4-foot Blake beam trawl. 5½-foot Blake beam trawl. 8-toot Tanner beam trawl.		

#### DREDGING AND TRAWLING RECORDS.

Record of dredging and trawling stations of the Albatross, 1883-1900.

C		Pos	ition.	все р.	om p.			Imahaa
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surfa	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
		Cape H Cape M	-					
a 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2017 2018 2019 2022 2022 2023	1883. Mar. 22 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Apr. 27 Apr. 27 Apr. 28 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 May 1 May 5 May 5 May 5 May 7 May 7 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21	37 46 30 37 20 42 37 16 30 37 19 45 37 18 11 35 17 00 35 09 40 35 29 35 35 30 00 36 34 115 36 45 30 36 41 15 36 45 30 37 31 00 37 32 00 37 38 00 37 38 00 37 38 00	74 00 00 74 17 36 74 20 38 74 26 06 74 27 36 74 26 06 75 13 00 75 04 36 74 46 45 74 40 10 74 39 50 74 25 36 74 53 30 74 52 36 74 51 24 74 20 04 74 23 52 74 15 30 74 13 20 74 13 20 74 01 30	6 F	39	531 890 81	gn.m. gn.m.,sh bu.m. and s., brk. sh bu.m., fne.s. fne.s. bu.m., fne.s. s. and brk. sh  gn.m. gn.m., fne.s fne.s. and sh fne.s. and sh bu.m. bu.m. bu.m. bu.m. bu.m.,fne.s bu.m.,fne.s bu.m.,fne.s bu.m.,fne.s	Rake dredge. Beam trawl. Do. Do. Do. Rake dredge. Deep-sea trawl. Do. Beam trawl. Do. Deep-sea trawl.
		Cape Mo	y to Nan-					
2024 2025 2026 2027 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2066 2067 2040 2011 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2050 2050	May 25 May 25 May 25 May 25 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 July 17 July 18 July 18 July 29 July 29 July 30 July 30 July 31 July 31 July 31 July 31 July 31 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 1	40 02 10 40 02 00 40 04 00 39 58 25 39 57 50 39 29 45 39 29 00 39 29 45 39 29 00 39 29 30 39 27 10 39 26 16 38 52 40 38 53 00 38 30 30 38 31 9 26 38 35 13 39 25 00 39 49 00 40 00 30 40 02 49 40 02 02 40 02 49 40 02 30 40 02 03 40 04 30 40 04 30 40 05 39 41 00 39 42 50 39 41 00 39 40 05	70 27 00 70 27 00 70 28 50 70 37 00 70 32 00 70 32 00 71 43 00 72 19 55 72 19 40 72 18 35 69 56 20 70 02 37 69 24 40 69 23 30 68 26 45 68 26 45 68 28 30 68 43 50 68 49 40 68 50 30 69 20 20 69 21 20 69 20 20	49 49 49 52 52 53 49 50 49 72 71 76 76 76 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 73	40½ 40½ 48 43 41 38½ 47½ 41² 38 38 38 38½ 38½ 39 40 40 52 29 39 44¼ 45	222 239 131 198 209 1, 168 588 74 379 1, 346 1, 362 1, 735 1, 731 2, 033 2, 369 2, 266 1, 608 1, 555 1, 467 1, 067 373 407 389 547 1, 025 1, 050 1, 106 1, 098	dk. gn. m gn. m., fne. s gn. m. and s bu. m. and s bu. m gy. m bu. m gy. m., blk. and wh. s gn. m., fne. s., blk. sp gn. m. glob. oz oz bu. m., fne. sh bu. m bu. m bu. m crs. s., m., and g bu. m glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2010		Sable	e, N.S.			104		
2053 2054 2055 2056	Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 30	42 02 00 42 03 30 42 32 00 42 01 30	68 27 00 68 26 00 68 17 00 68 01 00	61 64 60 57		105 105 99. 5 97	bu. m., fne. s., and	Beam trawl. Dredge. Do. Do.
2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065	Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31	42 01 00 41 57 30 42 05 00 42 10 00 42 10 00 42 17 00 42 23 00 42 25 40 42 27 00	63 00 30 67 58 00 66 46 15 66 46 15 66 47 15 66 23 00 66 08 35 66 00 45	57 58 55 55 54 61 57 55 55		86 35 41 123 115 150 141 122 80	crs. g. crs. s., blk.sp., brk.sh gy. s. bu. m. and s gy. s., blk. sp., brk.sh gy. s., blk. sp., bu. m. s. and g s. and crs. g crs. s. and g s., g., and brk. sh	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

a First dredging station occupied by the Albatross.

Sami 1		Pos	ition.	p. d	om p.		•	Traction
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			et to Cape					
2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2086 2087	Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 5 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 9 Sept.	42 19 40 42 15 25 42 03 00 41 54 50 41 55 30 41 56 20 41 53 00 41 54 15 41 43 00 41 54 15 41 40 30 41 13 00 41 13 00 41 13 00 41 13 00 41 10 20 41 10 20 40 26 40 40 16 50 40 05 05 40 06 50 39 59 15	65 49 30 65 48 40 65 48 40 65 48 40 65 48 7 10 65 48 40 65 35 00 65 39 00 65 32 00 66 02 20 66 12 20 66 12 50 66 31 50 66 31 50 67 05 15 67 05 15 70 34 45 70 36 30	**F. 54 56 56 56 56 56 57 57 57 56 58 69 58 66 67 56 55 72 78 68 67 67 68	* F. 43.5 46 42 42.5 	Fms. 65 122 131 101 113 113 858 586.5 1,309 855 906 1,255 499 75 55 50 49 959 1,290 69 65 143	s., st., and g s. and g s., fne. g., and c s., st., g., p. and c p. and c p. and c gy. m gy. m glob. oz bu. m bu. m gy. m. and s wh. s gy. s wh. s gy. s wh. s gy. s wh. s gy. s wh. s gy. s wh. s gy. s wh. s gy. s crs. yl. s gy. m bu. m. and s bu. m bu. m bu. m., gy. s gn. m., wh. s yl. s	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2089 2090	Sept. 20 Sept. 20		atteras to	69 68	45 48.5	168 140	gy.s., brk.sh	Do. Do.
2091 2092 2093	Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21	Nan 40 01 50 39 58 35 39 42 50	tucket.   70 59 00   71 00 30   71 01 20	69 674 69	49 45 39	117 197 1,000	gn. m gn. m foraminifera, s., m	Beam trawl. Do. Do.
2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107	Sept. 21 Sept. 30 Oct. 1 Oct. 1 Oct. 2 Oct. 3 Oct. 3 Nov. 5 Nov. 5 Nov. 6 Nov. 6	39 44 30 39 29 00 39 22 20 37 56 20 37 40 30 37 12 20 39 22 60 39 18 30 38 44 00 38 47 20 38 48 00 37 50 00 37 41 20 35 19 30	71 04 00 70 58 40 70 52 20 70 57 30 70 37 30 69 39 00 68 34 30 68 24 00 72 38 00 72 37 00 72 40 30 73 03 50 73 06 20 75 15 20	68 694 69 724 724 82 69 67 624 63 63 63 76	38.5 37.5 37.5 37 39 41.5 41 42.5	1,022 1,342 1,451 1,917 2,221 2,949 1,628 1,686 1,209 1,091 1,395 1,497 16.5	foraminifera, s., m. glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz m. glob. oz glob. oz m. m. glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz glob. oz sh. sh.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116	Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 11 Nov. 11	35 14 20 35 12 10 35 09 50 35 20 50 35 20 30 35 20 00 35 49 30 35 45 23	74 59 10 74 57 15 74 57 40 75 18 00 75 19 00 75 20 00 74 34 45 74 31 25	784 76 754 76 70 70 70 78 77	50.5	48 142 516 938 15. 5 15 14 843 888	bu. m., crs s bu. m' bu. m gn. m s, blk. sp m., blk. s m., blk. s m., fne. s bu. m., fne. s	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135	1884. Jan. 27 Jan. 28 Jan. 30 Feb. 3 Feb. 3 Feb. 18 Feb. 18 Feb. 19 Feb. 27 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	15 24 40 13 32 40 11 48 30 11 07 00 10 37 40 10 37 00 10 42 02 11 34 30 11 43 00 13 17 45 19 45 00 19 56 44 19 56 64 19 56 64 19 55 58 19 56 64 19 55 55 19 56 64 19 55 46 19 55 46 19 55 46 19 54 40 19 55 46 19 55 46 19 54 40 17 44 50 17 44 50	ean Sea.    63 31 30 62 54 00 62 17 30 62 14 30 61 42 40 61 44 42 61 48 46 69 02 10 69 09 30 70 01 00 75 49 23 75 48 55 75 49 49 75 50 49 75 48 03 75 47 32 75 47 32 75 38 25 75 39 20 75 39 00	78 77 78 78	39. 75 39. 25 67 73 64. 5 59. 5 50. 7 39. 3 49. 5	683 690 1,140 73 31 34 117 122 208 1,701 1,639 400 274 175 202 478 290 254 250 52 47 23	yl. m. fne. s gy. m. bk. s gy. m bu. m dk. slate col. m dk. slate col. m bu. m fne. sh. gn. m yl. m. s. bk. sp yl. m. crs. s. for gn. m bu. m. fne. s bu. m. fne. s gy. m. s. brk. sh hrd. crs. s yl. m. brk. sh wh. s. brk. sh co. brk. sh co. brk. sh	Do. Sh. Dr. S. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Tgl. bar. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

rial		Pos	ition.	ace	om Po			Trackman out
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
		Cariob	ean Sea.					
1	1884.	0 / //	0 / //	$\circ F$ .	$\circ$ $F$ .	Fms.		
139	Mar. 11	17 52 00	76 45 30	79	62.3	215	bk. m	Tgl. bar.
140 141	Mar. 11 Mar. 12	17 36 10	76 46 05 75 59 55	78	39. 7	966 5	S	S. B. T. Tgl. bar.
142	Mar. 25	17 25 00 9 30 15	- 76 20 30	81		42	gn.m.s	S. B. T.
143	Mar. 23	9 30 45	76 25 30 79 31 30	80		155	gn. m	Do.
144 145	Mar. 25	9 49 00 9 27 00	79 51 30	79 79		896 25	gn.m. gn.m.brk.sh	L.B.T.
146	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 4	9 32 00	79 54 30	79		34	brk.sh	L. B.T.
147	Apr. 2	9 32 20	79 54 45	79	78.5	34	CO	Tgl. bar.
148 149	Apr. Z	9 35 00 13 01 30	79 55 30 81 25 00	79   78	78. 25 39. 7	130 992	hrd yl. m	
150	ADr. 9	13 34 45	81 21 10	78	45.75	382	wh.crs.s	Dr. and Tgl. be
151	Apr. 10	15 28 39	80 36 00	78	40.2	653	wh.crs.s yl.for.oz	L. B. T.
			ana, Ouba.					
152	Apr. 30	2½ miles Havan	NW. of a Light.	77	49	387	co	Tgl. bar
153	Apr. 30	23 10 19	1 82 23 10	77	55.8	283	co	Do.
154	Apr. 30	23 10 16	82 22 54	77	59.6	310	co	Do.
155 1 <b>5</b> 6	Apr. 30 Apr. 30	23 10 16 23 10 21 23 10 35	82 22 54 82 22 44 82 21 55 82 21 07	77	59.8	300 278	CO	Do. Do.
157	Apr. 30		82 21 07	77	09.0	29	CO	Do. Do.
158	Apr. 30	23 10 25 23 10 39 23 10 30 23 10 36 23 10 30 23 10 31 23 10 39 23 10 39	82 20 36 82 20 08 82 20 37	77		86		Do.
159 160	Apr. 30	23 10 39	82 20 08	77		98	co	Do.
161	Apr. 30 Apr. 30	23 10 36	82 20 37	77 78		167 146	CO	
162	Apr. 30	23 10 30	82 20 28 82 20 25 82 20 29 82 20 29 82 20 28 82 20 30	78		122	CO	
163	Apr. 30	23 10 31	82 20 29	78		133	co	Do.
164 165	May 1 May 1	23 10 39	82 20 29	77		192 200	CO	Do. Do.
166	May 1	23 10 36	82 20 30	77	71.9	196	CO	Do.
167	May 1	23 10 40	02 20 00	78		201	° co	Do.
168 169	May 1 May 1	23 10 36 23 10 28	82 20 20 82 20 27	78 78		122 78	CO	Do. Do.
100	may 1		atteras to	10		. 10	00	Ъ0.
		Nan	tucket.					
170 171	July 20 July 20 ·	37 57 00 37 59 30	73 53 30 73 48 40	71	39.5	155 444	gy.s	Tgl. bar.
172	July 20	38 01 15	73 44 00	75 76	39. 3	568	gn.m	Do. Do.
173	July 21	38 01 15 37 57 00	72 34 00	70	37	1,600	glob.oz	Do.
174	July 21	38 15 00	72 03 00 72 18 30	76		1,594	gv.m	Do.
175 176	July 22 July 22	39 33 00 39 32 30	72 18 30	68	$\begin{array}{c c} 40.5 \\ 41 \end{array}$	452 302	gn.m bk.m	Do.
177	July 22	39 32 30 39 33 40 39 29 00	72 21 30 72 08 45	68	52	87	gn. m. s	L. B. T.
178	July 22	39 29 00	72 05 15	68	42.3	229	gn. m. s	Do.
179 180	July 23 July 23	39 30 10	71 50 00 71 49 30	67 68	39.5 39.5	$\begin{array}{c} 510 \\ 523 \end{array}$	bk. m bk. m	Do.
181	July 23	39 29 00	71 46 00	68	39. 3	693	gy.m.fne.s	Do.
182	July 23	39 25 30	71 44 00	68	39	861	gn. m	Do.
183	Aug. 2	39 57 45	70 56 30	68	44.5	195	gn. m. s	Do.
184 185	Aug. 2 Aug. 2	40 00 15 40 00 45	70 55 30 70 54 15	70 69	48.9 51	$\frac{136}{129}$	gn. m. s	Do. Do.
186	Aug. 2	39 52 15	70 55 30	69	39.7	353	gn. m. s	Do.
187	Aug. 2 Aug. 3	39 49 30	71 10 00	68	39.7	420	gn. m. s	Do.
188 189	Aug. 3	39 54 30	71 08 00	70	42.7	235	gn. m. s	Lo.
190	Aug. 4	39 49 30 39 40 00	70 26 00 70 20 15	73	39.7	600 1,180	gn. m. s glob. oz	Do. Do.
191	Aug. 4	39 45 30	70 17 00	73		961	gn. m	Lost trawl.
192	Aug. 5	39 46 30	70 14 45	72	38.6	1,060	gy. oz	L. B. T.
193 194	Aug. 5	39 44 30 39 43 45	70 10 30 70 07 00	73	38.4 38.4	$1,122 \\ 1,140$	gn. m	Do. Do.
195	Aug. 5	39 44 00	70 03 00	74	38.4	1, 140	ozgn.m	Do.
196	Aug. 6	39 35 00	69 44 00	74	38	1,230	gn. m	Do.
197	Aug. 6	39 56 30	69 43 20	74	52.3	84	s. brk. sh	Do.
198 199	Aug. 6	39 56 30 39 57 30	69 43 20 69 41 10	74	52.3	84 78	s. brk. sh	Do. Do.
200	Aug. 6	39 53 30 1	69 43 20	74	45	148	crs. s. bk. sp.	Do.
201	Aug. 19	39 39 45	71 35 15	66	39.5	<b>53</b> 8	bu. m	Do.
202	Aug. 19	39 38 00	71 39 45	67	39.1	515	gn. m	Do.
203 204	Aug. 19 Aug. 19	39 34 15 39 30 30	71 41 15 71 44 30	74	38.9 39.1	705 728	gn. m. s	Do. Do.
205	Aug. 20	39 35 00	71 18 45	73	38.1	1,073	gy. oz	Do.
206 207	Aug. 20	39 35 00	71 24 30	74	38.4	1,043	gn.m	Do.
W 117	Aug. 20	39 35 33	71 31 45 71 16 15	74	$ \begin{array}{c c} 38.6 \\ 38.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,061 \\ 1,178 \end{bmatrix}$	gn.m	Do. Do.
2010		- AM AM INI	(1 10 13	1 44	00.4	1.178	gn. m	DU.
208	Aug. 21 Aug. 21	39 34 45	71 31 30					Do.
208 209 210 211	Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21	39 33 00 39 34 45 39 37 45 39 35 00	71 31 30 71 18 45 71 18 00	74 74	39.5 38.1	1,080 991	gn. m. s glob. oz gy. oz	Do. Do. Do.

Serial		Pos	ition.	D 0	n d			To a decrease of
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			atteras to					
	1884.	o / //	tucket.	o F.	• F.	Fms.		
2213	Aug. 22	39 58 30	70 30 00	71	39.5	384	gn. m	L.B.T.
2214 2215	Aug. 22 Aug. 22	39 57 00 39 49 15	70 32 00 70 31 45	74 74	89. 5	475 578	gn. m lost ther	Do. Do.
2216	Aug. 22 Aug. 23	39 47 00 39 47 20	70 30 30 69 34 15	71 78	39.5 38.1	963	gn.m gy.m	Do. ·
2218	Aug. 23	39 46 22	89 29 00	74	38.8	948	gy. m	
2219	Aug. 23 Aug. 23	39 46 22 39 43 30	69 29 00 69 23 00	74 74	38.8 38.3	948 1,054	gy.m	
2222	Sept. 6	39 05 30 39 03 15	70 44 80 70 50 45	75 73	36. 9 36. 9	1,525	gy.oz gy.oz	
2223	Sept. 7	37 48 30	69 43 30	75	36.4	1,537 2,516	glob.oz	
2224 2225	Sept. 8 Sept. 9	36 16 30 36 05 30	68 21 00 69 51 45	79 78	36. 8 36. 7	2,574 2,512	glob. oz yl. oz	
2228 2227	Sept.10	37 00 00	71 54 00	80	36.8	2,045	glob. oz glob. oz	
2228 2229	Sept.10 Sept.11	36 55 23 37 25 00	71 55 00 73 06 00	82 77	36.8 36.8	2, 1°9 1, 582	br. m	L. B. T.
2229 2230	Sept.11	37 38 40 38 27 00	73 16 30	75	37.7	1,423	glob. oz	Do.
2231	Sept.12 Sept.12	38 29 00	73 02 00 73 09 00	75 75	36.8 36.8	1, 168 965	gy. oz	Do.
2232 2233	Sept.12 Sept.12	38 37 30 38 36 30	73 11 00 73 06 00	74 73	42.8 39.2	243 630	gn.m	Do.
2234	Sept.13	39 09 00	72 03 15	69	38.6	810	gn. m	Da
2235 2236	Sept.13 Sept.13	39 12 00 39 11 00	72 08 30 72 08 30	72 72	38.8 39.5	707 636	gn. m	Do. Do.
2237	Sept.13	39 12 17	72 09 30 72 10 00	72 72	39.5	520	gn.m	Do.
2238 2239	Sept. 13 Sept. 26	39 06 00 40 38 00	70 29 45	62	38.7	904	gy.m gn.m	Do.
2240 2241	Sept. 26 Sept. 26	40 27 30 40 21 00	70 29 00 70 29 15	61	51.4	44 50	gn.m	Do.
2242	Sept. 26	40 15 30	70 27 00	63	51.4	58	gn. m	Do.
2243 2244	Sept. 26 Sept. 26	40 10 15 40 05 15	70 26 00 70 23 00	71	52.4 52.9	63 67	gn. m gn. m. s	Do. Do.
2245	Sept. 26	40 01 15	70 22 00	61	50.9	98	gn. m. bk. s	Do.
2246 2247	Sept. 26 Sept. 27	39 56 45 40 03 00	70 20 30 69 57 00	71 70	48.8 51.9	1222	gn. m. s	Do. Do.
2248 2249	Sept. 27 Sept. 27	40 07 00 40 11 00	69 57 00 69 52 00	70	52.4 51.4	67 53	gn. m. bk. s gn. m. fne. s	Do.
2250	Sept. 27	40 17 15	69 51 45	68	51.4	47	gn. m. fne. s	· Do.
2251 2252	Sept. 27 Sept. 27	40 22 17 40 28 00	69 51 30 69 51 00	65	50.9 50.8	43 38	gn. m. fne. s gn: m. fne. s	Do. Do.
2253	Sept. 27	40 34 30	69 50 45	61	52.9	32 25	gy. s. bk. sp	Do.
2254 2255	Sept. 27 Sept. 27	40 40 30 40 46 30	69 50 30 69 50 15	60	54. 4 55. 9	18	gy.s.bk.sp fne.s.bk.sp	Do.
2256 2257	Sept. 28 Sept. 28	40 38 30 40 32 30	69 29 00	61	52.9 51.9	30 33	yl. s. bk. sp.	Do.
2258	Sept. 28	40 26 00	69 29 00	61	51.2	36	gy. s. bk. sp	Do.
2259	Sept. 28 Sept. 28	40 19 30 40 13 15	69 29 10 69 29 15	61 65	50.2 50.2	41	gy. s. bk. sp	Do. Do.
2261 2262	Sept. 28 Sept. 28	40 04 00 39 54 45	69 29 30 69 29 45	66	53.9 41.6	58 250	gy. s. bk. sp	Do. Do.
2263	Oct. 18	37 08 00	74 33 00	66		430	gn. m. s gn. m	Do.
2264 2265	Oct. 18 Oct. 18	37 07 50 37 07 40	74 34 20 74 35 40	66	46.8 57.9	167 70	gy.s	Do. Do.
2266	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 07 00	75 08 30 75 07 20	78 79	62.8 72.8	111 68	gn. m. g. fne. s. bk. sp	S. B. T. Tgl. bar.
2267 2268	Oct. 19	35 08 50 35 10 40	75 06 10	79	71.3	68	gy. m	Do.
2269 2270	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 12 30 35 14 15	75 05 00 75 07 00	75 75	77 76. 3	48 32	fne.gy.s.bk.s	Do. D. S. dredge.
2271	Oct. 19	35 16 00	75 09 00	75		26	cra.gy.a.bk.sp gy.a.bk.sp	S. B. T.
2272 2273	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 20 10 35 20 30	75 14 00 75 17 30	75 72	72.3	15 17	gy, s. brk, sh	Do. Do.
2274	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 20 35 35 20 40	75 18 05 75 18 40	71		16 16	gy.s. brk.sh	Dr. S. dredge. Dr. & M. B.
2275 2276 2277	Oct. 19	35 20 45	75 19 15	71		16	gy. s. brk. sh	Do.
2278	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 20 50 35 20 55	75 19 50 75 20 20	71 71		16 16	gy.s. brk.sh	
2278 2279 2280	Oct. 19	35 20 55 35 21 00	75 20 55 75 21 30	71 70		16	gy.s. brk.shgy.s. brk.sh	Do.
2281	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 21 05	75 22 05 75 22 40	70		16	gy.s. brk.shbk.s	Do. Do.
2282	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 21 10 35 21 15	75 22 40 75 23 15	70	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	14	bk.s	Do. Do.
2283 2284	Oct. 19	35 21 20	75 23 50	70		13	crs. gy.s	Do.
2285 2286 2287	Oct. 19 Oct. 19	35 21 25 35 21 30	75 24 25 75 25 00	70	*******	11	crs.gy.s	Do.
2287 2288	Oct. 20 Oct. 20	35 22 30 35 22 40 35 22 50	75 26 00 75 25 30	69			crs. gy. s. crs. s. brk. sh	Do. Do.
(WWCOO)	Oct. 20	OF WAY TO	75 25 00	69		7	cra.s. bk.sp	Do.

erial		Pos	ition.	D G	om p.			T
No	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
	0		atteras to tucket.				0	
2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2307 2308	1884. Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 21	85 25 30 85 27 20 85 29 10 85 31 00 85 31 00 85 31 00 85 32 41 85 35 20 85 38 00 85 40 00 85 41 30 85 11 30 85 11 30 85 17 00 85 19 00 85 12 30 85 43 00 85 43 00 85 43 00 85 43 00 85 44 00 85 44 00	75 20 30 75 16 30 75 12 30 75 08 30 75 08 30 74 58 45 74 53 00 74 51 30 75 05 00 75 01 00 75 01 00 74 51 30 74 58 00 74 51 30 74 52 00 74 53 30 74 53 30 74 53 30 74 53 30 74 55 00	° F. 69 70 71 71 73 73 73 73 73 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	75 71. 4 66. 2 41. 7 57. 3	Fms. 15 17 18 19 22 27 49 80 296 671 59 49 41 37 58 322 43 45 56 132	gy.s. brk. sh. gy.s. brk. sh. crs. s. bk. sp. crs. gy.s. crs. gy.s. bk. m. brk. sh. bk. m. brk. sh. bk. m. crs. s. bk. sp. s. co. fne. gy. and bk. s. fne. gy. and bk. s.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Tgl. bar. Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	1885.	Charle Sava	eston to nnah.					
2311 2312 2313 2314	Jan. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 5	32 55 00 32 54 00 32 53 00 32 43 00	77 54 00 77 53 30 77 53 00 77 51 00	72 73 73 69	59. 1 57. 8 57. 2 47. 4	79 88 99 159	crs. s. bk. sp. crs. s. bk. sp. crs. s. bk. sp. brk. sh crs. s. bk. sp. brk. sh	Do.
,	·		, Cuba, to					
2316 2316 2318 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2 24 2323 2326 2331 2332 2334 2335 2334 2334 2334 2334 2334	Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Jan. 19 Jan. 20 Jan. 30	24 26 00 24 25 30 24 25 45 22 10 37 22 10 39 23 10 54 23 10 54 23 10 54 23 11 45 23 11 45 23 11 03 23 10 31 23 10 38 23 10 38 23 10 39 23 10 49 23 10 39 24 30 30	81 48 15 81 47 45 81 47 45 81 46 45 81 46 00 82 20 06 82 18 88 82 18 00 82 17 45 82 19 03 82 20 24 82 18 54 82 18 54 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 19 15 82 10 12 82 10 12 82 10 15 82 10 12 82 10 15 82 10 15 82 10 15 82 10 15 82 10 15 82 10 15 82 10 15 82 20 15 82 20 15 82 20 15 82 20 21	75 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	74 75 75 775 79.1 682 58 45 62.8	37 50 45 143 130 230 115 163 33 170 194 182 203 118 121 114 156 67 204 157 199 189 191 234 243 201 279 199 184 221 211 182 221 231 246 331 332 333 333 170 182 204 157 199 189 191 234 246 216 217 218 218 218 218 219 219 210 211 211 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 217 218 218 218 218 219 219 211 211 211 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 217 218 218 218 219 219 219 210 210 211 211 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 217 218 218 219 219 219 219 219 210 211 211 211 212 213 214 215 217 217 218 218 218 219 219 219 219 210 211 210 211 211 211 212 213 214 215 217 217 218 218 218 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219	co	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

		Posi	ition.	0				
Serial	Date.	1 03		Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument
No.		Lat. N.	Long. W.	Sur	Bot			used, etc.
		<i>TT</i>						,
			Cuba, to atan.		-			
2363	1885. Jan. 30	22 07 30	87 06 00	°F.	∘ <i>F</i> .	Fms.	wh r.co	S. B. T.
2364	Jan. 30	22 08 40 22 18 00	87 06 00	77		22	co.s	Do.
2365 2366	Jan. 30 Jan. 30	$22\ 28\ 00$	87 04 00 87 02 00	77		24 27	wh.r.co fne.wh.co	Do. Do.
2367	Jan. 30	22 38 00	87 00 00	76		124	wh. co	Do.
<b>60</b> 00	T3-1 6		Mexico.	0.4		4343		(T)1
<b>23</b> 68 <b>23</b> 69	Feb. 7 Feb. 7 Feb. 7	29 15 00 29 16 30	85 32 00 85 32 00	64		28 26	crs. gy. s. brk. sh	Tgls. L. B. T.
2370 2371	Feb. 7 Feb. 7	29 18 15 29 17 00	85 32 00 85 30 45	64		25 26	crs.gy.s.brk.shgy.s.brk.sh	Do. Do.
2372	Feb. 7	29 15 30	85 29 30	64		27	g	Do.
2373 2374	Feb. 7 Feb. 7	29 14 00 29 11 30	85 29 15 85 29 00	64 65		25 26	s.g.brk.sh	Do. Do.
2375	Feb. 7	29 10 00	85 31 00	65		30	s. bk. sp. brk. sh	Do.
2376 2377	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	29 03 15 29 07 30	88 16 00	62	46.5 67	324 210	gy.m	· Do. Do.
2378	Feb. 11	29 14 30	88 09 30	63		68	gv.m	Do.
2379 2380	Mar. 2 Mar. 2	28 00 <b>15</b> 28 02 30	87 42 00 87 43 45	66	40.1	1,467	yl. oz br. m	Do. Do.
<b>2</b> 381	Mar. 2	28 05 00	87 56 15	69		1.330	lt. br. m	Do.
2382 2383	Mar. 3 Mar. 3	28 19 45 28 32 00	88 01 30 88 06 00	62 69	39.6 39.8	1,255 1,181	gy.m br.gn.m	Do. Do.
2384	Mar. 3	28 45 00	88 15 30	67	39.6	940	br.gy.m	Do.
2385 2386	Mar. 3 Mar. 4	28 51 00 29 15 00	88 18 00 88 06 00	67	40.1 61.8	730 60	gy.m bu.m	
2387	Mar. 4	29 24 00	88 04 00	61		32	s.g. brk.sh	Do.
2388 2389	Mar. 4 Mar. 4	29 24 30 29 28 00	88 01 00 87 56 00	61 62		35 27	yl.s.bk.sp.	Do. Do.
2390	Mar. 4 Mar. 4	29 27 30	87 48 30	62		30	crs. s. bk. sp. sh	Do.
2391 2392	Mar. 13	29 32 00 28 47 30	87 45 00 87 27 00	59 62	40.7	25 724	gy.s.bk.spbr.gy.m	Do. Do.
2393 2394	Mar. 13 Mar. 13	28 43 00 28 38 30	87 14 30 87 02 00	64 66	41.1	525	lt.gy.m	
2395	Mar. 13	28 36 15	86 50 00	66	44.1	347	gn.m gy.m	
2396 2397	Mar. 13 Mar. 14	28 34 00 28 42 00	86 48 00 86 36 00	66	46.1	335 280	gy.m	Do. Do.
2398	Mar. 14	28 45 00	86 26 00	67	48.6	227	gy.m	Do.
2399 2400	Mar. 14 Mar. 14	28 44 00 28 41 00	86 18 00 86 07 00	68	51.6	196 169	gy.m	
2401	Mar. 14	28 38 30	85 52 30	69		142	gn. m. brk. sh	Do.
2402 2403	Mar. 14 Mar. 15	28 36 00 28 42 30	85 33 30 85 29 00	63		111	gy.m	
2404	Mar. 15	28 44 00	85 16 00	66		60	gv.s	Do.
2405 2406	Mar. 15 Mar. 15	28 45 00 28 46 00	85 02 00 84 49 00	68 64		1 00	gy. s. brk. co	Do. Do.
2407	Mar. 15	28 47 30	84 37 00	63		24	co.brk.sh	Do.
2408 2409	Mar. 16 Mar. 18	28 28 00 27 04 00	84 25 00 83 21 15	66		21 26	crs.gy.s.brk.sh	Do. Do.
2410 2411	Mar. 18 Mar. 18	26 47 30 26 33 30	83 25 15 83 15 30	66		28	fne wh.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. fne.wh.s.bk.sp.	Rake dredge. L. B. T.
2412	<b>Mar</b> . 19	26 18 30	83 08 45	66		27	fne.gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh.	Do.
2413 2414	Mar. 19 Mar. 19	26 00 00 25 04 30	82 57 30 82 59 15	66		24 26	fne. s. bk. sp. brk. sh. fne. wh. s. brk. sh.	Do. Do.
W-1-1	112021 20		th to Cape	00			1200 1720 0720 0220	20.
0.17		Ch	arles.					
2415 2416	Apr. 1 Apr. 1	30 44 00 31 26 00	79 26 00 79 07 00	70 74	45.6 53.8	440 276	co. crs. s. sh. for	L. B. T. Do.
2417	Apr. 2	33 18 30	77 07 00	67	65.8	95	fne.gy.s	Do.
2418 2419	Apr. 2 Apr. 2	33 20 00 33 34 00	77 05 00 76 40 30	67	65. 8 60. 3	107	gy.s fne.gy.s.bk.sp	Do. Do.
2420	Apr. 5	37 03 20	74 31 40	48	47.7	104	bk.s.m.g	Do.
2421 2422	June 3 June 3	37 07 00 37 08 30	74 34 30 74 33 30	61 63	52.5	85	rs. gy. s. bk. sp.	Do. Do.
2423	June 3	37 10 15	74 32 00	67		143	brk.sh. gn.m.fne.s	Do.
2424	June 4	36 41 37	74 42 15	67	52.5	85	bk. m	Do.
2425 2426	June 4 June 4	36 20 24 36 01 30	74 46 30 74 47 30	69 71	51.5 52.0	119	dk.gy.m.fne.s crs.gy.bk.s.brk.sh	Do. Do.
	2		foundland.	1.	J		5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. S.	
2427	June 23	42 46 00	51 00 00	47	38.7	523	hrd	L. B. T.
2428 2429	June 23 June 23	42 48 00 42 55 30	50 55 30 50 51 00	48	38.3	826 471	gn.m gy.m	Do. Do.
2430	June 23	42 58 30	50 50 00	46		179	gn. s. p	Do.
2431 2432	June 23 June 23	43 00 00 43 04 00	50 47 30 50 45 00	46	33.5	129 64	yl.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s	Do. Do.

Contain 1		Pos	sition.	ace D.	p. 0			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
2433 2434 2435 2436	1885. June 23 June 23 June 23 June 24	Off Newf  o ' ''  43 05 00  43 08 00  43 12 00  43 36 00	Foundland. 50 43 00 50 40 00 50 38 45 50 06 30	°F. 48 48 48 49	°F. 33 34 34 34	Fms. 57 51 47 36	gn.s gn. m bk. m wh. s. bk. sp. brk.	
2437 2438 2449 2441 2442 2443 • 2444 2445 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2455 2456 2457 2458 2469 2461 2465 2467 2468 2469	June 24 June 24 June 24 June 25 June 25 June 25 June 25 June 25 June 25 June 25 June 25 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 2 July 2 July 2 July 2 July 3	43 36 00 43 36 00 43 37 00 43 38 00 45 27 00 45 59 00 46 26 00 46 26 00 46 26 00 46 28 00 46 37 00 46 28 00 47 10 00 47 10 00 47 13 00 47 13 00 46 23 00 45 44 00 45 45 00 45 00		49 48 48 43 44 45 44 43 44 43 44 40 41 42 42 42 42 42 42 43 44 47 48 48 47 48 48 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	35. 8 36. 8 37. 8 38. 3 33. 2 34. 9 34. 4 33. 5 35. 8 33. 9 34. 8 33. 7 29. 7 29. 7 29. 5 29. 5 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	37 37 36 33 34 36 35 39 39 40 39 44 67 89 82 74 86 86 89 88 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	sh. crs. brk. sh. brk. st gn. s. bk. sp. brk. sh wh. s. bk. sp fne. wh. s. bk. sp wh. s. brk. sh wh. s. brk. sh wh. s. brk. sh brk. sh brk. sh brk. sh brk. sh s. g brk. sh s. sh fne. gn. s gn. m. fne. s fne. gy. s s. gn. m crs. gy. s s. gn. m crs. gy. s s. gy. s s. gn. m crs. gy. s s. gy. s co fne. wh. s. bk. sp fne. bk. sp fne. wh. s. bk. sp	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2470 2471 2472	July 4 July 4 July 4	44 47 00 44 34 00 44 27 30	56 33 45 56 41 45 57 10 45	54 53 53	40. 2 40. 4 40	224 218 137	gy.m.s gy.m.s	L.B.T. Do. Tgls. with grap-
2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2506 2507	July 4 July 4 July 4 July 4 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 8 July 8	44 27 15 44 28 30 44 28 30 44 28 30 44 29 30 44 29 30 44 05 45 44 06 00 44 07 00 44 16 00 44 20 00 44 28 30 44 28 30 44 28 30 44 28 30 45 24 30 45 24 30 45 24 30 45 24 30 45 24 30 45 24 30 45 27 30 45 19 00 45 07 30 45 19 00 45 27 30 45 24 30 46 30 47 30 48 28 30 48 28 30 49 27 30 40 28 30 40 29 30 40 40 29 30 40	57 10 00 57 10 45 57 10 00 57 10 30 57 11 15 57 16 30 57 16 45 57 16 45 57 16 15 57 16 15 57 11 15 57 11 15 57 11 15 57 11 15 57 13 30 57 22 45 58 35 15 58 43 45 59 23 45 59 26 45 59 27 45 59 27 45 60 15 15 60 20 15 61 00 15 61 22 45 61 10 00 62 33 30	53 53 53 53 53 51 52 52 52 52 52 53 54 54 54 54 55 53 53 55 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8	219 133 222 200 114 191 129 189 116 265 175 204 205 190 39 150 33 50 775 45 50 44 44 57 65 130 36 26 54 47 82 93 127 80	crs. s. brk. sh hrd yl. s. p yl. s. p yl. s. p crs. wh. s. p fne. yl. s wh. s. p br. m crs. g fne. wh. s fne. wh. s crs. s g gy. s. g yl. s wh. s. wh. s hrd crs. yl. s hrd fne. br. s bk. m s. g s. g yl. s bk. m s. g s. g s. g s. g s. g s. g s. g s. g	Do.

Record of dredging and trawling stations of the Albatross-Continued.

		1		1	1		1	
Carrie 1		Pos	ition.	pce.	p.			T
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522	1885. July 8 July 8 July 11 July 11 July 11 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12 July 12	44 28 30 44 30 00 44 16 00 44 05 30 43 48 00 43 34 00 43 18 30 43 18 30 43 15 00 43 10 00 43 05 00 42 25 1 15 42 41 00 42 30 30 42 20 00 42 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62	a Scotia.  62 56 00 63 18 00 63 23 00 63 31 30 63 46 30 63 56 30 63 57 30 63 51 30 63 58 00 64 49 00 64 49 00 64 55 30 65 02 00 65 07 30  cle to Cape fay.	° F. 61 61 53 57 58 58 59 58 60 60 62 61	° F. 39.7 34.8 39.2 41.6 42.6 43.6 43.1 36.3 36.3 38.7 39.2 40.6 42.1 46.7	Fms. 72 48 68 84 103 134 126 57 52 55 60 53 62 65 104	br m crs.s. bk.m.brk.sh br.m br.m gv.oz bk.m s.g rky yl.s.bk.sp st hrd rky s.g s.g	Sh. Dr. Do. S. B. T. Do. Sh. Dr. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2523 2524 2524 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2534 2533 2534 2534 2544 2544 2544	July 13 July 13 July 13 July 13 July 13 July 14 July 14 July 14 July 15 July 15 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 Aug. 9 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4	41 48 30 41 48 45 41 49 045 41 47 00 41 47 00 41 47 30 40 53 30 40 42 00 40 34 30 40 16 30 40 16 30 56 15 39 56 15 39 57 30 39 58 25 40 00 15 39 58 25 40 01 45 39 58 30 58 30 58 15 40 01 01 39 58 30 39 56 10 39 58 30 39 58 15 40 01 00 39 58 30 39 58 15 40 01 35 39 57 30 39 58 15 40 01 35 39 57 30 39 58 15 39 57 30 39 58 30 40 29 30 41 50 41 17 00 41 23 30 41 17 00 41 25 30	65 44 30 65 47 00 65 49 30 65 46 00 65 35 30 66 14 00 66 24 00 66 23 00 66 24 00 67 26 15 67 29 15 67 29 15 67 27 15 70 47 30 70 51 15 70 53 00 70 51 15 70 53 00 70 52 00 70 52 00 70 52 00 70 52 00 70 24 00 70 23 45 70 17 30 70 20 00 70 14 30 70 17 30 70 17 30 70 36 30 70 17 32 00 70 14 30 70 17 32 00 70 14 30 70 17 32 00 70 32 00 71 32 00 71 32 00 71 23 30 68 08 00 68 08 00 68 08 00 68 08 00 68 08 30 68 08 00 68 00 68 00 68 00 68 00 68	60 60 60 66 61 69 65 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 77 77 77 77 77 77	41.6 42.6 43.6 43.6 38.7 38.4 38.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	111 85 72 121 117 677 662 956 852 705 828 828 1, 244 1, 149 166 131 142 138 144 134 129 166 131 142 138 778 721 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 149 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 149 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 149 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 142 1, 133 1, 081 1, 142 1, 136 1, 081 1, 142 1, 180 1, 142 1, 181 1, 181 1, 181 1, 782 1, 781 1, 781 1, 782 1, 782 1, 783 1,	s.g.st.s.g.brk.sh p.s.g.br.s.g.br.s.g.br.s.g.br.s.g.gy.m.gy.m.gy.oz.gy.m.gy.m.gy.oz.gy.oz.gy.oz.gy.oz.gy.oz.gy.oz.gy.oz.gy.oz.gn.m.fne.s.gn.m.fne.s.gn.m.fne.s.gn.s.brk.sh.gn.s.brk.sh.gn.s.brk.sh.gn.s.brk.sp.gn.s.brk.sp.gn.s.br.sp.gn.m.gn.m.gn.s.br.m.gn.s.br.m.gn.m.gn.s.br.m.gy.oz.g	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

a Dories lowered with trawl grapnels to drag for coral. Several sprays obtained.
b Lost trawl. c Dredge-rope parted, losing large beam-trawl and 321 fathoms of wire rope.

-	İ	Pos	ition.	ce Ce	я			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
	,		ole to Cape lay.					
2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 -2591	1885. Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21	39 43 00 39 50 00 39 50 05 39 50 45 39 05 30 39 08 30 39 02 40 39 02 00 38 55 00 38 53 30 38 53 30	71 34 00 71 43 00 71 43 00 72 23 20 72 17 00 72 40 00 72 38 00 72 36 00 72 50 30 72 52 00 72 52 00	° F. 70 70 70 72 73 71 71 71 71 71	°F.  47. 2  39. 5 39 40. 2 39. 7 39. 5 44. 2 47. 6	Fms. 394 137 131 541 542 328 404 479 231 190 188	gn.m gn.m gn.m.s gy.m dk.gy.m dk.gy.m dk.gy.m gn.m.s gn.m.s gn.m.s	Do. Do. Do. <b>D</b> o.
			tteras to ton, S. C.					
2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600	Oct. 17 Oct. 17 Oct. 17 Oct. 17 Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18	35 02 20 35 01 19 35 01 00 35 08 00 35 08 30 34 57 00 34 51 00 34 45 20 34 39 30	75 12 00 75 12 00 75 12 00 75 12 00 75 05 30 75 10 00 75 43 30 75 40 15 75 38 10 75 35 30	79 78 78 78 76 77 77		120 143 160 63 49 15 22 25 87	fne.gy.s. gy.s.bk.sp crs.gy.s.brk.sh gy.s. crs.gy.s. wh.s.brk.sh wh.s.brk.sh fne.gy.s.bk.sp. brk.sh.	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610	Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19	34 39 15 34 38 30 34 38 30 34 37 30 34 35 30 34 35 15 34 38 00 34 32 00 34 26 00 34 20 00	75 33 30 75 33 30 75 33 30 75 39 45 75 45 30 75 52 00 76 12 00 76 12 00 76 12 00 76 12 00	78 78 77 78 78 78 76 76 76 77 75		107 124 124 34 32 25 18 22 22 22	gy.s.p s.r s.r yl.s.brk.sh wh.s.bk.sp wh.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s crs.gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s wh.s.bk.sp.brk.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619	Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20	34 15 00 34 11 00 34 09 00 34 09 00 33 45 00 33 42 45 33 37 30 33 37 15 33 38 00	76 11 30 76 10 30 76 02 00 76 02 00 77 25 00 77 31 00 77 36 30 77 36 30 77 36 00	75 78 78 78 75 75 75 74 74		31 52 168 168 18 17 14 17	sh. bk.s.brk.sh crs.wh.s.brk.sh gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp crs.yl.s.brk.sh crs.yl.s.brk.sh crs.yl.s.brk.sh	Dredge. Do. Do. S. B. T.
2620 - 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628	Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 21	33 37 45 33 34 00 33 38 00 32 36 00 32 35 00 32 27 30 32 21 30 32 24 00	77 36 30 77 42 00 77 36 00 77 36 00 77 29 15 77 30 00 77 20 30 77 07 00 76 55 30	75 75 74 74 78 76 76 77		15 9 15 15 258 247 353 437 528	rot. co. gy. s. rot. co gy. s. brk. co gy. s. brk. co gy. s. brk. co gy. s. brk. co gy. s. bk. sp gy. s. bk. sp fne. gy. s. yl. m yl. m	Do. Do. Do.
	1886.		R. Florida, Cuba.					
2629 2630 2631 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2644 2644	Mar. 8 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 13 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9	23 48 40 24 39 45 24 39 30 24 30 43 23 11 00 23 10 45 23 10 45 23 10 45 23 10 45 23 17 45 25 04 50 25 50 00 25 20 30 25 25 00 25 46 30	75 10 40 76 11 30 76 11 00 76 23 45 82 19 30 82 18 45 82 18 55 82 18 00 82 18 00 80 15 10 80 15 00 80 10 00 79 58 00 79 55 15 80 00 00 80 02 00	73 72 73 76 76 73 75 76 73 74 74 74 74 75	38. 4 61. 8 59. 8 39. 4 60. 8 62. 8 62. 8 65. 8 39. 6 42. 6 43. 1 43. 4	1,169 244 280 791 208 162 208 191 143 1,025 56 60 217 211 193 157	co.s	L. B. T. Tgls. Do. L. B. T. Tgls. Do. Do. Do. L. B. T. Bl. Dr. L. B. T. Bl. Dr. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

a Lost trawl.

		Pos	ition.	9 .	a .			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
		and	s, Florida, Cuba.					
2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655	1886. Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 14 May 2 May 2	25 47 00 25 48 00 25 58 00 23 34 00 23 34 30 24 02 00 24 12 30 24 52 30 27 57 30 27 22 00	80 05 00 80 04 00 80 08 30 76 33 00 76 34 00 77 12 45 77 13 00 77 27 30 78 07 30 8 to Cape	° F. 75 75 78 74 74 74 74 77 78 76	74. 2 57. 8 73. 4 67. 1 39. 1 39. 3 47. 5	Fms. 85 85 84 36 369 97 1400 1,000 660 338	gy. s. for	Bl. Dr. L. B. T. Do.
,		Fear	N. C.					
2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2667 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679	May 3 May 3 May 3 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 5 May 5 May 5 May 5 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6	27 58 30 28 06 00 28 21 00 28 32 00 29 16 30 29 24 30 29 24 30 29 47 00 30 53 00 31 20 00 31 20 00 31 20 00 31 20 00 32 32 30 32 32 30 32 39 00 32 40 00 32 40 00	78 24 00 78 28 00 78 33 00 78 42 00 79 36 30 79 43 00 79 49 00 79 55 00 80 05 45 79 49 00 79 33 30 79 22 00 79 22 00 79 22 00 79 05 00 77 17 00 77 15 00 77 01 00 76 40 30 76 40 30 76 40 30	71 73 74 74 75 75 77 75 76 74 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	41.2 44.7 44.7 45.2 45.7 45.5 42.7 45.2 48.3 48.7 44.5 51.6 45.8 45.8 39.3 38.7 38.6	572 540 514 509 504 438 431 373 263 270 273 294 352 280 280 280 277 407 407 478 731 782	for. for. for. brk. sh. br. for yl. for. gy.s bk. sp. gy.s. brk. sh br.s. co.s. fne. gy.s. gy.s. bk. sp. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. co. gy.s. dd. sp. gy.s. bk.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
			sland to tucket.					
2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691	July 16 July 16 July 16 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18	39 50 00 39 43 00 39 38 00 39 35 00 39 35 00 39 52 00 39 46 00 39 42 00 39 42 00 39 39 00 39 37 00	70 26 00 70 29 00 70 29 00 70 50 00 70 50 00 71 02 30 71 12 045 71 19 00 71 15 30 71 11 00 71 08 00 Foundland.			555 990 1,004 887 1,106 1,137 226 326 644 525 643 835	No specimen gn. m gn. m. s br. oz br. c. bk.sp gn. m. wh. sp gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m lt. gn. m	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2692 2693	Aug. 11 Aug. 11	46 50 00 46 53 00				73 78	gy.s.sml.bk.st rd. and gn. s. bk.	L.B.T. Do.
2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702	Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 12 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22	46 52 30 46 51 30 46 53 30 47 40 00 45 07 00 45 04 00 44 56 30 44 56 00 44 50 00	•			86 105 98 206 90 72 59 75 215	and gy.p. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gn.m. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp.	Do. Do. Do.
			Breton to tucket.	-				
2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710	Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28	44 01 00 43 32 00 42 47 00 41 28 30 41 24 00 40 07 00 40 07 00 40 06 00	59 02 30 59 22 00 61 04 00 65 35 30 65 48 00 67 49 00 67 54 00			140 110 1,255 1,188 1,099 980 866 984	gy.s. bk. sp gy.s. bk. sp it. ir. oz gy. oz. for br. oz. for or. oz br. m	Do. Do. Do.

		Pos	ition.	9 c	p.c.			
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			et to Cape					
	1886.	6 / //	0 1 11	$\circ F$ .	°F.	Fms.		
2711	Sept. 16	38 59 00	70 07 00			1,544	glob. oz	
2712 2713	Sept. 17 Sept. 17	38 20 00 38 20 00	70 05 30 70 08 30			1,867 $1,859$	br. oz br. oz	Do. Do.
2714	Sept. 17	38 22 00	70 17 30	l		1,825	br. oz	
2715	Sept. 18	38 29 30	70 54 30			1,753	br. oz	Do.
2716	Sept. 18	38 29 30	70 57 00			1,631	br. oz. for	Do.
2717	Sept. 18	38 24 00	71 13 00 71 52 00			1,615	br. oz	Do.
2718 2719	Sept. 19 Sept. 19	38 24 00 38 29 00	71 58 00			$1,569 \ 1,536$	br. oz	
2720	Sept. 19	38 36 30	72 12 00			1,509	gy. oz	
2721	Sept. 20	38 56 00	72 11 30			813	gy. oz	
2722	Sept. 20	39 13 00	72 01 00			594	gn. m	Do.
2723	Oct. 23	36 47 00	73 09 30			1,685	gy. oz. for	Do.
2724	Oct. 23	36 47 00	73 25 00 73 48 00			1,641	gy. oz. for	Do.
2725 2728	Oct. 24 Oct. 24	36 34 00 36 34 00	73 54 30			$1,374 \\ 1,253$	gy. oz. for	
2727	Oct. 24	36 35 00	74 03 30			1,239	gy. oz	
2728	Oct. 25	36 30 00	74 33 00			859	gy. oz.	Do.
2729	Oct. 25 Oct. 25	36 36 00	74 32 00			679	dk.gn.m	Do.
2730	Oct. 25	36 42 00	74 30 00			727	gn. m. for	Do.
2731	Oct. 25	36 45 00	74 28 00 73 33 00			781	gy. oz	. Do.
2732 2733	Oct. 26 Oct. 26	37 27 00 37 26 00	73 43 00			1,152	dk.gn.m	Do.
2734	Oct. 26	37 23 00	73 53 00			944 841	gn.m sft.gn.m	Do. Do.
2735	Oct. 26	37 23 00	74 02 00			811	sft.gn.m	
	1887.		, ,, ,,			022	and general sections	20.
2736	Apr. 8		n Roads	46	46	11	8	S. B. T.
2737	Apr. 8	do		46	47	12	8	Do.
			harles to Island.					
2738	Sept. 16	36 52 00	74 23 00	70	38	958	gn.m	L. B. T.
2739	Sept. 17	37 34 30	73 58 00	69	38.2	811	gy. m	Do.
2740	Sept. 17	37 40 00	73 50 00	70	38	1,011	br oz	Do.
2741	Sept. 17	37 44 00	73 57 00	70	38	852	gn. m	
2742 2743	Sept. 17	37 46 30	73 56 30 72 53 00	69	38 37.8	865	gn. m	Do.
2744	Sept. 18 Sept. 18	38 31 00 38 35 00	73 05 15	67	39	$\begin{array}{c} 1,155 \\ 554 \end{array}$	gn. oz bu. m	Do. Do.
2745	Sept. 18	38 42 00	73 05 30	68	41.8	224	gn.m	
2746	Sept. 18	38 46 00	73 05 45	68	51.2	102	gr.s	Do.
2747	Sept. 19	39 27 00	71 15 00	67	37.5	1,276	bu. m	Do.
2748	Sept. 19	39 31 00	71 14 30	68	37.8	1,163	gy. m. for	
2749	Sept. 19	39 42 00	71 17 00 Antilles.	67	38.8	705	gn. oz	Do.
2750	Nov. 27	18 30 00		80	44.5	496	fne.gy.s	2 S. D.
2751	Nov. 28	16 54 00	63 12 00	81	40	687	bu. glob. oz	L. B. T.
2752	Dec. 4	13 34 00	61 04 00	82	48	281	bk.s	Do.
2753	Dec. 4	13 34 00	61 03 00	83	48	281	bk.s	T.
2754	Dec. 5	11 40 00	58 33 00	84	38	880	glob. oz	L. B. T.
			ast South erica.					
2755	Dec. 7	8 04 00 Lat. S.	52 47 00	81	40	720	bu. m	L. B. T.
2756	Dec. 14	3 22 00	37 49 00	79	40.5	417	gy.spk.sp	S. B. T.
2757	Dec. 16	6 59 00	34 47 00	79	79	20	brk.sh	S.D.
2758	Dec. 16	6 59 30	34 47 00	79	79	20	brk.sh	Do.
2759	Dec. 16	7 00 00	34 47 00	79	79	20	brk.sh	S. B. T.
2760 2761	Dec. 18	12 07 00	37 17 00	80	39.5	1,019	br. co	L. B. T.
2762	Dec. 26 Dec. 30	15 39 00 23 08 00	38 3z 54 41 34 00	79 70	$\begin{array}{c c} 39 \\ 57.1 \end{array}$	818 59	pter. ozbu. m	Do. S. D.
2763	Dec. 30	24 17 00	42 48 30	75	37.9	671	br.glob.oz	L. B. T.
	1888.							
2764	Jan. 12	36 42 00	56 23 00	68		11.5	s. brk. sh	
2765	Jan. 12	36 43 00	56 23 00	69		10.5	s. brk. sh	Do.
2766 2767	Jan. 12 Jan. 13	36 47 00 40 03 00	56 23 00 58 56 00	68 64		$   \begin{array}{c}     10.5 \\     52   \end{array} $	s. brk. sh fne. dk. s	Do. Do.
2768	Jan. 14	42 24 00	61 38 30	61		52 43	dk. s. bk. sp	
2769	Jan. 15	45 22 00	64 20 00	58	56.6	51.5	gn. m. fne. s.	
2770 2771	Jan. 16	45 22 00 48 37 00	65 46 00	52		58	gy.s. bk.sp	Do.
2771	Jan. 17	51 34 00	68 00 00	50	49.4	50.5	gy.s.bk.sp	
2772 2773	Jan. 17 Jan. 17	52 16 00	68 13 00	52 51		31.5	fne.gy.s	Do.
	ORH. 11	52 23 00	•	91		10	fne.gy.s	S. B. T.
		1	<sup>f</sup> Magellan.					
2774	Jan. 18 Jan. 18	52 23 00 52 22 30		49		17	s.g	S.B.T.
2775		1 32 22 31	69 22 00	51		29.5	s. st	Do.

						-J		
		Positi	on.	. ce	a .			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. S. L	ong. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
2777 2778 2779	1888. Jan. 19 Jan. 23 Jan. 23	53 01 00	70 10 30 70 42 15 70 40 30 South	°F. 51 49 49	°F. 47.9 46.9	Fms. 19.75 61 77.5	ggy.s.bk.spgn.oz	S.B.T. L.B.T. Do.
2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791	Feb. 2 Feb. 4 Feb. 6 Feb. 8 Feb. 8 Feb. 9 Feb. 11 Feb. 12 Feb. 13 Feb. 14	51 52 00 51 12 00 51 02 30 48 41 00 48 09 00 46 46 00 45 35 00 42 36 00 39 21 00 38 08 00	73 42 30 73 41 00 74 13 30 74 08 30 74 24 00 74 36 00 75 16 30 75 15 00 75 28 00 74 42 00 75 53 00	51 51 49 49 55 57 57 57 58 60 62 61	46. 9 49. 9 47. 9 47. 9 51. 9 46. 9 53. 9 36. 9 35. 9 37. 9	369 348 258 122 194 449 57 61 1,050 1,342 1,287	gn. m bu. m bu. m bu. m bu. m bu. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m yl. m	Do. S. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2792	Mar. 2	$Ecuador to 1 \ 00 \ 37 \ 00 \  $	Panama. 81 00 00	77	42.9	401	gn. m	L. B. T.
2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805	Mar. 3 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 6 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	Lat. N. 01 03 00 07 37 00 00 07 57 00 08 05 00 08 06 30 08 10 30 08 44 00 08 51 00 08 47 00 08 38 00 08 27 00 08 16 30	80 15 00 78 46 30 78 55 00 78 51 00 78 55 00 78 50 30 79 99 00 79 31 30 79 29 30 79 31 30 79 31 30 79 37 45 79 41 30	78 78 78 78 78 78 75 77 78 78 78 78	38. 4 59. 6 64. 1	741 62 33 33 33 18 29.5	gn. mgy.s. bk. sp. brk. sh gy. s. bk. sp. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m	Do. S. B. T. L. B. T. Oyster. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2806	A 2	Galapagos 00 30 00 1		80	36.4	1,379	br. glob. oz	T TO MI
2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819	Apr. 3 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 15 Apr. 15	Lat. S. L 00 24 00 00 36 30 00 50 00 01 22 00 01 21 30 01 21 30 01 17 30 01 17 30 01 17 30 01 17 00 00 46 00 00 29 00	88 37 30 ang. W. 90 600 89 19 00 89 36 00 89 39 30 89 39 30 89 39 30 89 39 45 89 40 15 90 30 00 90 30 15 90 31 50 90 31 50 90 31 50 90 31 50 90 30 00	79 79 79 81 81 81 79 79 79 80 83 83	38. 5 39. 9 74. 1	812 634 45 6.5 19 20 40	glob. oz. co. m co. s gy. s co. s co. s co. s co. s co. s wh. s wh. s wh. s	Do. Do. S. B. T. Tangles. S. B. T. Tangles. S. Dredge. Do. Tangles. Do. S. B. T.
		Off Manze Mexic						
<b>2</b> 820 <b>2</b> 821	Apr. 26 Apr. 26	Lat. N.   L 18 43 00   1 18 52 00	104 04 00 10 10 30	85 84	45. 9 53. 9	294 117	br.mbr.m	L. B. T. Do.
2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828	Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30	24 18 00   1 24 22 30   1 24 22 15   1 24 12 00   1	110 22 00 110 22 00 110 19 30 110 19 15 109 55 00 109 55 00 109 55 00 109 Cali-	73 73 73 74 74 74 74		21 26.5 8 7 9.5 10	gy.s.brk.sh brk.sh brk.sh brk.co sh	S. B. T. L. B. T. Tangles. Ship dredge. Oyster dredge. Do. Do.
2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838	May 1 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 3 May 4 May 4 May 5 May 5	22 52 00 1 23 33 00 1 24 32 00 1 24 38 00 1 24 38 00 1 26 14 00 1 26 42 30 1 26 42 30 1 28 10 00 1	109 55 00 110 37 00 111 59 00 112 17 30 112 17 30 113 13 00 113 34 15 113 34 15 115 09 45 115 09 00	75 67 67 60 60 61 56 57 62 62	74.1 74.1 56.4 53.9	31 66 12 51 51 48 5.5 6 23	rky fne.s fne.gy s gn. m yl. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m	Ship dredge. Oyster dredge. Ship dredge.

Serial	Dut	Pos	ition.	face	np.	D 13	Win 3 and 3	Instrument
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	used, etc.
	1888.		arbara Is-	∘ F.	∘ F'.	Fms.		
2839 2840	May 8 May 9	33 08 00 34 11 00 Unalask	118 40 00 120 15 00 a to Cook alet.	61 54	41.4 43.9	414 27.6	gy.s.gn.m	L.B.T. Do.
2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2851 2852 2853 2854 2855 2856 2857 2858	July 23 July 28 July 28 July 29 July 30 July 31 July 31 July 31 Aug. 2 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22	54 18 00 54 15 00 53 56 00 53 56 00 54 05 00 54 08 00 55 10 00 55 10 00 55 16 00 55 15 00 55 15 00 56 55 00 56 55 00 57 00 00 58 07 00 58 07 00 58 05 00 58 17 00	165 55 00 166 03 00 165 56 00 165 40 00 162 44 00 160 12 00 160 18 00 160 28 00 159 46 00 159 52 00 159 52 00 153 04 00 153 18 00 151 36 00 150 46 00 153 46 00 154 8 00	46 46 50 48 51 50 51 49 51 51 51 48 55 56 54 57	41 41 43.5 42 42 42 41 43 48.2 41.8 41.8 41.8 44.8 44.8 44.8	56 72 45 54 42 44 48 110 69 21 35 58 159 60 69 68 51 230	p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p. p	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
			Columbia ver.					
2859 2860 2861	Aug. 29 Aug. 31 Aug. 31	55 20 00 51 23 00 51 14 00	136 20 00 130 34 00 129 50 00	60 58 60	34.9 36.5 42.6	1,569 876 204	gy.oz gn. m No specimen in	L. B. T. Do. Do.
2862 2863 2864 2865 2866 2867 2868 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2878 2879 2880 2881	Sept. 1 Sept. 5 Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 20 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 23 Sept. 23 Sept. 24 Sept. 24 Sept. 24 Sept. 24 Sept. 25 Sept. 25 Sept. 25 Sept. 25 Sept. 26 Sept. 26 Sept. 26 Sept. 26		127 36 30 123 10 00 122 51 00 122 49 00 125 03 00 124 55 00 124 44 00 124 39 00 125 11 00 124 52 00 124 57 00 124 57 00 124 53 00 124 53 00 125 53 00 125 53 00 125 48 00	58 62 52 59 58 58 60 58 62 59 54 52 52 52 59 54 57 54 57	44. 7 48. 5 47. 7 51. 7 43. 2 46. 9 48. 4 46. 5 38. 4 45. 5 47. 8 45. 5 45. 5 45. 5 50. 3 50. 3 50. 3 52. 3	238 67 48 40 171 37 31 32 559 38 40 27 40 59 59 66 34 34 24	cup. gy.s.and p fne.s.brk.sp m.brk.sh.s p gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s bk.s rky br.oz gy.s r r.and sh r.and sh bk.s.and m bk.s.and m p r	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2882 2883 2884 2885 2886 2887 2888 2889 2890	Oct. 13 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19	46 09 00 45 56 00 45 55 00 45 56 00 43 59 00 43 58 00 43 58 00 43 59 00	regon.  124 22 30 124 01 30 124 02 00 124 02 00 124 56 30 124 57 30 124 56 00 124 57 00 124 57 00	60 60 60 57 59 59 57 59	45.8 50.1 50.2 49 48.1 47.1 47.6 47.7 42.2	68 29 29 30 50 42 41 46 277	gy.sfne. gy.sfne. gy.sfne. gy.srkyc. and pc. and pc. shgy.s	L. B. T. S. D. Do. Do. Do. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do.
2891 2892 2893 2894 2895 2896 2897 2898 2899 2900 2901 2902 2903 2903 2904 2905	1889. Jan. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 6 Jan. 6 Jan. 6 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7		nern Cali- nia. 120 42 00 120 36 00 120 33 30 120 33 30 120 28 00 120 29 30 120 29 30 120 23 00 120 01 30 120 02 00 120 02 00 120 03 00 120 04 30 120 04 30 120 00	57 57 59 60 60 59 61 61 59 58 58 59 59 59	45. 1 44. 1 48. 6 55. 6 42. 8 47. 1 55. 1 45. 0 43. 5 43. 7	233 284 145 53 53 376 197 158 44 13 48 53 322 314	m yl. m fne. gy. s. m brk. sh. s brk. sh. s yl. m rky  gy. s. brk. sh s gy. s. m fne. gy. s. m g. m g. m rky	L. B. T. Do. Do. S. D. Tangles. L. B. T. Tangles. L. B. T. Do. S. D. S. B. T. L. B. T. Do. S. B. T.

~		Pos	ition.	eg d	p. b.			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
				00				
			hern Cali-					
	1889.	for	nia.	$  \circ_{F}$	°F.	Fms.		
2906 2907	Jan. 8 Jan. 8	34 23 30 34 24 30	120 19 30 120 20 00	58 58	55.5	96 44	s.m fne.gy.s	Tangles. L. B. T.
2908 2909	Jan. 8 Jan. 8		120 20 00 120 08 30	58 59	45.2	31 205	gy.s.brk.sh gn.m	Do. S. B. T.
2910 2911	Jan. 8 Jan. 16	34 20 00 32 27 30	119 54 00 119 05 00	61 59	45.2	229 60	gn.m r.s	Do. S. D.
2912 2913	Jan. 16 Jan. 16	32 25 15 32 25 30	119 04 30 119 03 30	59 60	59	10 26	rky brk.sh	Tangles. S. D.
2914 2915	Jan. 16 Jan. 16	32 25 00 32 23 30	119 03 15 119 02 15	60	59 53.1	26 55	brk.sh.	Tangles. Do.
2916 2917	Jan. 16 Jan. 16	32 22 30 32 22 30	119 02 00 119 03 30	60 59	49.1 49.1	98 °	rky fne.g.s.brk.sh	L. B. T. S. D.
2918 2919	Jan. 16 Jan. 17	34 25 25 34 22 00 32 27 30 32 25 15 32 25 30 32 25 30 32 22 30 32 22 30 32 22 30 32 27 00 32 27 00 32 27 15	119 03 30 119 17 00	59 59	52. 4 38	67 984	fne.gy.s. gy.m	Do. L. B. T.
2920 2921	Jan. 17 Jan. 17	32 27 00 32 27 00	119 15 00 119 14 15	60	50.1 51.5	87 145	yl.s.brk.sh rne.gy.s.	S.D. and tangle S.D.
2922 2923	Jan. 17 Jan. 19	32 27 15 32 40 30	119 05 15 117 31 30	50 59	57.1 39	47 822	fne.gy.s.gn.m	Do.
2924 2925	Jan. 19 Jan. 19	32 34 30 32 32 30	117 25 30 117 24 00	59 59	40.5 42.9	455 339	br.m.	Do. Do.
2926 2927	Jan. 19 Jan. 23	32 34 30	117 18 45 117 51 00	62 58	54.4 43.3	69 313	fne.gy.s	Do.
2928 2929	Jan. 23 Jan. 26	32 43 00 32 47 30 32 27 30	118 10 00 117 26 30	59 58	41	417 623	bk.s.g gn.m	Do. S. B. T.
2930 2931	Jan. 26 Jan. 26	32 25 00 32 25 30	117 18 45 117 16 45	59 59	52.9 55.9	60 <b>34</b>	m	Do.
2932 2933	Jan. 26 Jan. 26	32 26 15 32 28 45 32 33 30	117 16 15 117 16 15	59 59	58 57.3	20 36	gy.s.sh gy.s.brk.sh ine.gy.s	S. D.
2934 2935	Jan. 26 Feb. 4	32 44 30	117 16 00 117 23 00 117 27 30	59 59	58.2 49.2	36 124	gy.s fne.gv.s	L. B. T. Do.
2936 2937	Feb. 4 Feb. 4	32 49 00 33 04 30	117 42 00	61 62	49 46.5	359 464	m gn. m	Do.
2938 2939	Feb. 5 Feb. 5	33 35 15 33 36 00	118 08 30 118 09 30	58 59	58	47	fne.gy.s.st	. Do.
2940 2941	Feb. 5 Feb. 5	33 36 00 33 37 15	118 11 00 118 12 00	59 59		26 26	fne.gy.s.brk.sh.sh.sh.st	Do.
2942 2943	Feb. 5 Feb. 6	33 38 45 34 00 30	118 13 45	59 59	56	20 31	gy.s.brk.sh rky	S. D.
2944 2945	Feb. 6	34 00 00 34 00 00 33 58 00	119 28 30 119 29 30 119 30 45	59 59 59	EQ E	30 30 150	rky p crs.gy.s	Do. L. B. T.
2946 2947 2948	Feb. 6 Feb. 7 Feb. 7	33 55 30	119 40 30 119 41 30	59	56.5	269 266	gy.s.g. brk.sh gy.s.g. brk.sh	Do.
2949 2950	Feb. 7 Feb. 7 Feb. 8	33 55 30 33 57 00 34 00 30	119 53 30 119 59 00	58 57	55. 4	155 21	fne.gy.s. gy.s. brk.sh	Do.
2951 2952	Feb. 8 Feb. 8	33 55 30	119 55 00 119 57 00	56 57		48 ° 57	fne.gy.sbrk.sh.r	Do. Do.
2953 2954	Feb. 8 Feb. 8	33 47 00 33 42 30	119 58 15 119 59 30	57 57	### # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	82 65	gy. s. brk. sh	S. D. Do.
2955 2956	Feb. 8 Feb. 8	33 48 00 33 57 30	120 03 15 120 18 30	59 58	48.2 53.1	121 52	fne.gy.s.brk.sh fne.gy.s.r	S. B. T. Do.
2957 2958	Feb. 9 Feb. 9	34 04 00 34 04 00	120 19 30 120 19 30	58 58	54.9 54.9	26 26	gy.s.rky gy.s	S. D. Tangles.
2959 2960	Feb. 9 Feb. 9	34 06 45 34 10 45	120 18 00 120 16 45	59 59	51.9 48	55 267	gn. m. gy. s. brk. sh gn. m	L.B.T. Do.
2961 2962	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 22 45 34 23 30	119 40 30 119 39 30	58 59		21 165	gn.m s.st.co	Do. Do.
2963 2964	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 23 10 34 22 45	119 39 40 119 40 00	59 59		20 21.5	s.st.cos.st	Tangles. Do.
2965 2966	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 21 20 34 20 40	119 38 30 119 38 50	60	58 58. 5	27 30	fne.gy.s.rcrs.m	Do. Do.
2967 2968	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 21 15 34 21 40	119 39 10 119 38 20	60 61	58 59	30 31	crs. m	Do. Do.
2969 2970	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 20 40 34 20 20	119 37 45 119 37 30	61	58 59.1	26 29	gy.s.p.st fne.gy.s.m	Do. L. B. T.
2971 2972	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 20 30 34 18 30	119 37 50 119 41 00	60	58.5 53.5	29 61	fne.gy.s.mgn.m	Do. Do.
2973 2974	Feb. 11 Feb. 11	34 19 30 34 19 30	119 44 15 119 44 45	60 60	54 53. 2	68 73	gn. m	Do. Tangles.
2975 2976	Feb. 12 Feb. 12	34 01 30 34 00 00	119 29 00 119 26 30	60	57 58	36 31	g. brk. sh crs. g. s. brk. sh	L. B. T. S. B. T.
2977 2978	Feb. 12 Feb. 12	33 59 30 33 59 45	119 25 30 119 22 15	60	56. 5 56. 5	45 46	fne.gy.s.pgy.s.	Do. Do.
2979 2980	Feb. 12 Feb. 12	33 56 30 33 49 45	119 22 30 119 24 30	60	38.9	388 603	gn. m	L. B. T. Do.
2981 2982	Feb. 13 Feb. 13	33 18 00 33 24 45	119 24 00 119 07 00	58 58	46.7	45 178	crs. gy. s. brk. sh s. m. g	Do. Do.

Novial		Pos	ition.	ace p.	om tp.			Ingtumment
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			er Califor- ia.					
2983 2984 2985 2986 2987 2988 2989 2990	1889. Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb 28 Mar. 2 Mar. 2 Mar. 2	28 58 30 28 57 15 28 57 00 28 57 00 28 54 15 24 58 30 24 58 15 24 58 06	118 15 45 118 15 45 118 16 30 118 14 30 118 18 00 118 52 30 115 53 00 115 53 10	° F. 61 63 65 64 63 65 64. 5	* F. 55.8 49.8 49.8 46.3 63.9 64.3 63.6	Fms. 58 113 36 684 171 34 36 48	gy.s. brk.sh gy.s. brk.sh brk.sh.r fne.gy.s. brk.sh gy.s. bk.sp.g coralline coralline	Do. Do. L. B. T. S. B. T. Tangles.
			lagige <b>d</b> o ands.					
2992 2992 2993 2994 2995	Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6	1	114 40 00 114 43 15 114 44 30 114 44 30 116 44 15 California.	72 72 72 72 72 72	41. 8 43. 5 66. 6 68. 4	341 460 364 54 31	bk. s. r gy. s. brk. sh brk. co gy. s. brk. co	L. B. T. Do. Do. S. D. Do.
2996 2997 2998 2999 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025 3028 3027 3028 3029 3031 3032 3034 3035 3036 3037	Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 17 Mar. 17 Mar. 17 Mar. 17 Mar. 17 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 27	24 30 15 24 39 30 24 51 00 24 54 30 24 55 15 25 02 15 25 02 25 25 02 25 25 02 35 25 27 09 00 27 23 45 28 07 00 28 16 00 28 23 45 28 28 00 29 19 00 29 54 30 30 16 00 30 28 00 30 28 00 30 37 30 30 47 00 30 28 00 30 17 30 31 21 00 31 21 00 31 22 30 31 33 00 31 07 30 31 21 00 31 31 45 31 32 30 31 33 00 31 07 30 31 06 45 31 05 30 30 50 45 30 36 10 31 07 45 00 29 47 15 27 45 00	110 29 00 110 34 00 110 39 00 110 39 30 110 39 00 110 39 30 110 43 30 110 43 30 110 43 30 110 43 30 110 43 30 111 42 00 111 25 00 111 25 00 111 58 00 112 50 00 112 57 00 113 05 00 113 05 00 113 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 113 13 05 00 114 20 00 114 20 00 114 20 00 114 20 00 114 20 00 114 29 00 114 29 00 114 29 15 114 29 15 114 27 45 114 27 15 114 25 15 114 25 00 110 45 00	72 73 72 72 72 72 72 70 70 70 70 71 75 69 66 66 66 66 66 65 66 65 66 66 67 67 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	63. 3 66 66. 1 67 66. 1 65. 2	112 221 40 39 43 33 17 9 7.5 21 8 362 306 857 1,005 7 12 14 29 145 76 58 36 14 7 14 11 9.5 17 10 9.75 10.5 20 33 12 18 24 30 33 17 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	gn. m gn. m s. brk. sh crs. s crs. s fne. gy. s. brk. sh s. sh s. sh s. sh. sp. m gn. m gn. m gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. brk. sh gy. s. s. brk. sh gy. s. s. brk. sh gy. s. s. brk. sh gy. s. s. brk. sh gy. s gy. s gy. s gy. s s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Li. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
0000	A	for	wer Cali- rnia.	0.5		01	1.1	I D
3038 3039 3040 3041 3042 3043 3044 3045	Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 10 Apr. 10 Apr. 10	24 24 30 24 27 00 24 35 00 24 35 30 24 34 00 26 07 0 26 16 15 26 24 00	141 53 00 111 59 00 112 04 30 112 05 00 112 05 30 113 32 00 113 42 15 113 49 00	67 68 68 68 67 64 64 65	65. 5 68. 5 64. 5 65 55 56 48	31 47 21 27 17 74 58 184	gy.s. brk.sh fne.yl.s s.sh fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s. brk.sh m	L. B. T. Do. Oyster dredge. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Off Oregon and Washington.							
3046 3047 3048 3049 3050	June 7 June 7 June 7 June 7 June 8	46 49 30 46 47 00 46 45 30 46 31 00 44 01 15	124 30 15 124 33 00 124 22 00	56 57 5	46.1 45.9 41.1 46.7 53.1	48 50 52 43 46	fne. gy. s	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Serial		Posi	ition.	ace	om rp.			Instrumen
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrumen used, etc.
		Off Ore Wash	gon and ington.					
3051 3052 3053 3054 3055 3056 3057 3068 3061 3062 3063 3064 3065 3066 3067 3068 3069 3071 3072 3073 3074 3075	June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 9 June 9 June 9 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 29 June 29	43 59 15 44 00 00 44 04 30 44 13 00 44 13 30 44 41 30 44 43 31 44 43 31 44 43 31 44 43 60 45 56 15 46 55 15 46 03 15 46 14 30 46 26 30 47 35 30 47 29 30 47 29 30 47 28 00 47 28 00 47 22 00	124 58 30 124 57 00 124 50 00 124 50 00 124 44 30 124 09 15 124 10 00 124 12 30 124 01 30 124 01 30 124 05 00 124 03 00 124 13 00 124 13 00 124 13 00 124 28 00 124 28 00 125 43 30 125 43 00 125 48 30 125 48 30	**F. 555 6 6 577 52 53 53 54 54 57 55 55 55 54 57 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	**F.**  49 47.3 48 47.4 47.4 45.7 45.8 45.1  48.4 45.2 45.8 45.6  37.6 37.9 38 38.2 49.2 36.6 36.6 36.6	Fms. 59 48 64 53 28 28 43 38 77 28 23 44 42 46 27 55 82 135 760 636 685 584 477 859	co. brk. sh. rky co. brk. sh. rky co. brk. sh. rky r fne. gy. s fne. gy. s crs. gy. s crs. gy. s. sh m fne. blk. s fne. blk. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
3076	June 29	Southeas	l 125 10 00 st Alaska.	59	43.4	178	gn. m	Do.
3077	July 23		132 24 00 regon.	60	42.4	322	gn. m. g	L.B.T.
3078 3079 3080 3081 3082 3083 3084 3085 3086 3087 3088 3089 3090 3091 3092 3093 3094 3095 3096	Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 7 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 8 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12	43 59 15 43 59 15 43 58 00 43 59 00 43 59 00 44 12 30 44 12 30 44 28 00 44 28 00 45 40 30 45 40 30 45 43 00 45 31 15 45 20 30 42 44 45 42 45 00	124 46 00 124 44 40 124 3; 00 124 20 00 124 15 00 124 19 00 124 17 00 124 18 30 124 26 00 124 25 30 124 25 30 124 25 30 124 06 00 124 19 30 124 06 30 124 30 30 124 38 10 124 36 15	60 59 60 58 57 56 58 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	45.7 46.7 45.6 45.8 46.2 47.8 46.9 45.7 46.3 	68 555 93 61 43 32 46 46 46 46 57 46 57 46 57 35 42 33	g. m rky gn. m. gn. m. s fne. gy. s. bk. sp. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. c. and p. c. p. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s.	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. L. B. T. Do. Tangles. S. B. T. L. B. T. Do. Do.
	1890.	for	ral Cali- nia.		•			
3097 3098 3099 3100 3101 3102 3104 3105 3106 3107 3108 3110 3111 3112 3113 3114 3115 3116 3117 3118 3119 3120 3120 3121 3122	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12	37 59 08 37 58 25 37 44 50 37 42 00 37 42 00 37 23 00 37 21 00 37 21 00 37 21 00 37 21 00 37 19 00 37 19 00 37 19 30 37 19 30 37 19 30 37 06 00 37 05 00 37 05 00 37 05 00 37 05 00 37 05 00 36 55 40 36 55 40 36 57 20 36 59 00	122 25 45 122 26 30 122 43 00 122 43 00 122 53 20 122 59 00 123 02 30 123 08 00 123 00 00 122 51 00 122 36 00 122 36 00 122 36 00 122 37 30 122 37 30 122 37 30 122 32 00 122 18 20 122 18 20 122 18 00 122 15 10 122 15 00 122 15 00 122 15 00	51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 52 53 53 53 52 52 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	50. 8 50. 4 50. 8 51. 8 57. 9 40. 8 44. 2 50. 8 51. 0 52. 8 41. 8 48. 8 50. 7 50. 9 50. 9 50. 9 50. 9	12 13 20 29 33 27 67 391 217 77 51 43 40 39 20 296 70 62 43 16 43 54 54 54 54 54	bu.m bu.m fne.gy.s cra.g yl.s c.brk.sh fne.dk.s c fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s r.brk.sh rky rky gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s fne.gy.s	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

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Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			ral Califor- ia.					
3123 3124 3125	1890. Mar. 12 Mar. 13 Mar. 13	36 57 00 36 55 10 36 52 00	122 10 00 122 04 00 122 11 00	°F. 54 51 52	° F. 52.8 52.3 48.4	Fms. 37 21 65	fne.gy.s.m rky fne.gy.s.sh	L. B. T. L. B. T. and mud
3126 3127	Mar. 13 Mar. 13	36 49 20 36 45 00	122 12 30 122 10 20	53 53	52.8 40.5	456 418	gn. mgn. m. s	bag. L. B. T. L. B. T. and mud
3128 3129 3130 3131 3132 3134 3136 3137 3138 3139 3140 3141 3142 3143 3144 3145 3146 3147 3150 3151 3152 3153 3154 3156 3157 3158 3159 3160	Mar. 13 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 15 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 22 Mar. 21	36 41 50 36 39 40 36 36 44 00 36 44 00 36 47 50 36 51 40 36 55 10 36 55 30 36 55 40 36 56 10 36 56 10 36 55 40 36 55 40 36 55 40 36 55 40 37 00 00 37 13 50 37 47 00 37 57 30 37 57 30 37 47 30	122 07 30 122 01 00 121 53 00 121 54 10 121 51 00 121 51 20 121 55 20 121 55 20 122 01 20 122 02 00 122 03 00 122 05 00 122 06 00 122 08 10 122 08 10 122 20 00 122 20 30 122 20 20 122 20 30 122 20 30 122 55 30 122 55 30 122 55 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 122 56 30 123 10 40 123 10 40 123 10 40 123 10 40 123 12 40	53 57 58 58 55 55 54 52 52 52 52 52 52 53 54 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	38. 9 43. 7 50. 8 52. 1 52. 3 54. 5 54. 7 55. 4 52. 9 52. 3 53 549. 5 49. 5 49. 5 49. 5 49. 5 51. 1 52. 3 51. 1 52. 3 51. 1 52. 3 51. 1 52. 3 51. 1 52. 3 51. 1 52. 3 51. 4 51. 8	627 204 9 48 33 15 7 11 19 27 30 24 13 9 20 56 47 20 35 47 29 27 39 27 39 27 39 39 48 30 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	bu.m s.and m s.and m s br. m. r br. m br. m fne.s. m fne.gy.s gy.s s.p fne.s. m.st gn. m m fne.gy.s.m fne.gy.s.m fne.gy.s.m fne.gy.s.m fne.gy.s.m fne.gy.s.m fne.gy.s gn. m fne.gy.s gn. m fne.gy.s gn. m fne.gy.s gn. m fne.gy.s gn. m fne.gy.s crs.s.rd.sp fne.gy.s gn. m bk. s. m gn. m gn. m s fne.gy.s gn. m bk. s. m	bag. Do. Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. L. B. T Do. S. B. T. Do. S. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
3161 3162 3163 3164 3165 3166 3167 3171 3172 3173 3174 3175 3176 3177 3178 3179 3180	Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 24 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 29 Mar. 29 Mar. 29 Mar. 29 Mar. 29 Mar. 29 Mar. 29 Mar. 29	37 49 30 37 54 10 37 56 40 37 59 40 37 59 45 37 57 30 38 01 25 38 16 30 38 17 00 38 20 30 38 23 35 38 19 25 38 15 80 38 07 35 38 01 30 37 57 9 30 37 57 30 37 57 30 37 55 00	123 23 40 123 30 00 123 25 30 123 14 25 123 08 35 123 04 30 122 59 30 123 26 55 123 30 00 123 29 00 123 29 00 123 14 00 123 14 30 123 14 15 123 13 30 123 06 00 123 03 05 122 57 20 122 57 20 122 47 00	52 53 52 50 50 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	44.5 39 48.5 48.5 49.5 44 48.2 49.5 49.5 50.3 49.5	191 552 69 61 50 47 76 62 62 63 65 57 37 25 32 30 24	fne.gy.s.  gn. m fne.gy.s rky gn. m gn. m gn. m rky.co m rky. s bk. s m  gn. m gn. m crs. s. g s fne. gy. s fne. gy. s	L. B. T. and mudbag. L. B. T. Do. S. Dr. Do. S. B. T. Do. Tangles. L. B. T. Do. Do. S. B. T. and mudbag. L. B. T. Do. Do. S. B. T. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T.
3181 3182 3183 3184 3185 3186 3187 3199 3191 3192 3193 3194 3195 3196	Mar. 29 Mar. 20 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 5 Apr. 5	37 50 10 37 49 50 36 31 00 36 26 40 36 27 10 36 18 50 36 14 00 35 45 30 35 40 30 35 35 15 35 33 40 35 35 15 35 23 30 35 14 00 35 02 55	122 41 30 122 37 10 121 59 00 122 00 05 121 57 00 122 06 00 121 58 40 121 29 00 121 22 40 121 23 00 121 23 00 121 09 10 121 02 30 121 07 00 120 59 40	53 54 52 51 51 52 54 54 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 54 53 54 54 54 55 54 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	51 52.2 44.5 46.4 48.4 41.3 41.1 45 49 44 47.2 49 44.4 45.9 43.2 44.1	16 11 162 77 41 328 298 316 •218 53 211 101 160 92 252 200	fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. gy.s. r gy.s. r s.g. crs.s. bk.s. m yl.s. m gn. m in fne.gy.s. br. m bk.s. m gn. m gn. m gn. m	bag. L. B. T. Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

		Posi	ition.	p. d	p.G			
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			tral Cali- rnia.					
3197 3198	1890. Apr. 5 Apr. 6	35 01 30 34 19 25	120 50 30 120 38 30	53 53	° F. 48.4 42.1	Fms. 77 278	gn. m	L. B. T. L. B. T. and mud
3199 3200 3201 3202 3203 3204 3205 3206 3207 3208 3209	Apr. 6 Apr. 6 Apr. 6 Apr. 11 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12	34 16 45 34 15 00 34 14 45 36 46 10 36 54 45 36 55 10 36 57 30 37 00 30 37 01 10 37 06 15	120 25 30 120 14 30 119 54 00 121 58 45 121 53 50 122 20 15 122 23 50 122 27 30 122 35 30 122 39 45 122 42 06	52 52 55 54 55 51 51 50 50	43.9 43.1 42.9 41.1 44.7 44.1 43.7 45.8 44.3 45.4	233 265 280 382 138 202 240 169 108 203 141	gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m br. m bk. s bk. s. r	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
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3210 3211 3212 3213 3214 3215 3216 3217 3218 3219	May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22	54 02 00 54 05 30 54 10 00 54 13 00 54 14 40 54 20 30 54 14 50 54 15 40 54 14 00	162 40 30 162 52 00 162 54 00 162 57 30 163 06 00 163 24 00 163 37 00 164 06 00 164 21 00 164 35 06	43 44 43 40 40 43 42 42 42 42	38.5 38.7 38 38.5 37.7 38	483 313 49 41 38 43 61 42 41	s. gn. m gn. m gy. s. bk. sp bk. s gy. s. g bk. s. m bk. g bk. s bk. s	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
3220	May 22	54 15 00	ng Sea.	42		34	g. brk.sh	L. B. T.
32.1 32.1 32.1 32.2 32.2 32.2 32.2 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5	May 22 May 22 May 22 May 23 May 23 May 31 May 31 May 31 May 31 June 2 June 2 June 7 June 7 June 7 June 7 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 9 June 9 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 14 June 14 June 14 June 14	54 15 20 54 20 00 54 26 15 54 42 50 55 48 30 55 31 30 58 33 30 58 34 30 58 31 30	165 23 30 165 30 00 165 32 00 165 37 00 167 25 00 167 25 00 157 17 30 157 15 00 157 13 30 157 28 50 157 34 15 157 42 45 157 52 00 158 13 00 158 13 00 158 37 30 158 37 30 159 33 30 160 08 45 160 28 00 161 36 00 161 36 00 161 36 00 161 36 00 162 08 30 162 08 30 162 08 30 163 02 45 164 05 00 164 27 15 164 27 50 164 31 40	42 43 41 42 42 42 42 42 42 43 44 43 44 43 44 44 43 44 43 44 44 43 44 43 44 44	39.1 39.7 38.6 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 39.7 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 37 46.2 37,5 44.8 35 36.2	66 50 50 121 85 128 8 8 8 8 8 8 12 10. 5 7. 25 11. 5 14. 75 14. 5 14. 5 17. 5 17. 5 17. 5 21. 13. 5 17. 5 25. 5 26. 46 43	bk.s.sh bk.s.p.sh bk.s.g bk.s.g bk.s. m.s.sh gn.m gy.s.p gy.s.p gy.s.p s p.st s.p gy.s.sh gy.s g.sh fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s s.and p g g.s.d fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s s.and p g g.s.d fne.gy.s s.and p g g.s.d fne.gy.s s.and p g g.s.d fne.gy.s fne.gy.s s.and p g g.s.d fne.gy.s s.and p g g n.st fne.gy.s fne.gy.s s.and p g g n.st fne.gy.s s.and p g g n.st fne.gy.s s.and p	Do. Do. Do. Do. S. B. T. L. B T. S. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
3256 3257 3258 3259 3260 3261 3262 3263 3264 3264 3266 3266 3267 3268	June 14 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 25 June 25 June 25	56 18 00 54 49 00 54 48 00 54 40 50 54 36 15 54 42 15 54 49 30 55 04 00 54 57 00 55 16 30 55 23 30 55 29 00	164 34 10 165 32 00 165 13 30 165 05 30 164 52 00 164 49 15 165 02 00 165 04 00 164 48 00 163 52 45 163 30 30 163 29 00 163 13 00	45 45 44 44 45 45 45 45 45 46 47	35 39 39 40.6 42 41.2 40.7 39.5 40.5 39.8 42 41 41.2	49 81 70 41 13 27 43 61 40 38 24 25	gn. m bk. sh gy. s. g bk. s. g bk. s. g fne. bk. s bk. g. p bk. s. r bk. m crs s g bk. s bk. s bk. s bk. s bk. s	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

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No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surfern	Botte	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
	1890. June 25 June 26 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 29 June 20	Lat. N.  Berin  55 19 00  55 26 30  55 29 15  55 31 40  55 34 30  55 34 30  55 34 30  55 34 30  56 25 40  56 25 40  56 28 60  56 30 45  56 30 30  56 45 45  56 39 30  56 45 45  56 39 30  57 14 00  57 30 00  57 16 45  57 16 45  57 18 30  57 38 00  57 38 00  57 38 30	Long. W.  163 04 30 162 52 00 162 58 00 162 58 00 162 56 00 162 31 45 162 17 30 162 03 00 161 46 30 162 39 15 162 08 00 161 41 15 161 16 30 160 53 00 160 42 45 160 29 00 160 14 00 159 16 00 159 11 00 159 11 00 159 11 00 159 11 00 159 35 00 159 33 00 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 158 26 30 159 07 30 158 22 30 158 44 00 159 55 00 160 37 30 160 12 15 160 23 30 161 13 45	oral oral oral oral oral oral oral oral	wothog F. 32.35 42.3 43.5 42.8 42.2 38.8 37 41 38.2 40.3 41.5 42.5 40.2 40.2 39.5	Fms. 16 16 25 31 39 19 22 18 47 41 36 36 36 53 39 25 35 87 30 15 16 26 32 20 20 15 17 30 28	fne.gy.s.bk.sh bk.s bk.s bk.and rd.s gy.s.m bk.s.sh fne.bk.s g.s.r fne.gy.s fne.gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s.bk.sp fne.s.gn.m fne.gy.s fne.gy.s gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s bk.s bk.s gy.s.g bk.s gy.s.g bk.s gy.s.g bk.s gy.s.g bk.s gy.s gy.s.g bk.s gy.s gy.s gy.s gy.s gy.s gy.s gy.s gy	L. B. T.  Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. S. B. T. Tangles. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
	June 28 June 28 June 29 June 29 June 29 June 29 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 19 July 19 July 19 July 20 July 20 July 20 July 20 July 21 July 21 July 22 July 22 Aug. 3	56 25 40 56 27 00 56 30 45 56 28 00 56 16 30 56 16 30 56 26 30 56 26 30 56 26 30 56 26 30 56 35 30 56 58 30 57 14 00 57 26 30 57 38 00 57 38 00 57 38 00 57 38 00 57 38 00 58 12 30 58 57	162 39 15 162 08 00 161 41 15 161 50 15 161 16 30 160 53 00 160 42 45 160 29 00 160 14 00 159 16 00 159 11 00 159 35 00 159 33 00 159 33 00 159 23 00 158 26 30 158 46 00 159 07 30 158 22 30 158 24 00 159 55 00 160 37 30 160 12 15 160 23 30 161 13 45 161 40 00 161 17 00 170 50 00	55 55 55 55 544 47 445 446 446 447 445 447 447 447 447 447 448 51 51 52 52 50	37 41 38.2 40.3 43 41 41.5 42.5 45.5 41.2 43 41 43 41.5 43.8 44 42.2 40.2 39.5 41.8 38.9 35.4	41 36 36 53 39 25 37 30 15 16 26 30 30 11. 5 24 26 20 15 17 30 33 18 28 23 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. gy.s.bk.sp. fne.s.gn.m. fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s.bk.sp. fne.gy.s.sh.g crs.bk.s bk.g bk.s.g bk.s.g bk.s.g bk.s.g bk.s.g fne.gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.fne.gy.s.gy.s.fne.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp gy.s.gp fne.gy.s.gp gy.s.gp	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
08   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18   19   12   12   12   12   12   12   12	Aug. 4 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 20	56 12 00 56 56 00 56 56 01 53 59 36 53 59 11 54 01 51 54 02 40 54 01 00 55 57 40 53 47 40 33 40 30 53 33 30 53 28 45 53 33 50 53 33 50 53 33 50 53 33 40 53 33 40 53 34 40 53 40 25 53 40 40 53 41 45	172 07 00 172 55 00 166 28 53 166 29 43 166 27 38 166 32 47 166 42 00 167 14 00 167 29 45 167 15 40 167 23 50 167 50 10 167 41 40 167 41 40 167 41 40 167 41 40 167 41 40 167 29 30 167 19 25	50 50 54 52 55 55 55 56 54 52 52 52 50 46 47 49 49	35 37. 9 41. 5 41 42. 7 42. 5 38. 5 38. 2 39. 5 40. 8 40. 8 41. 5 42. 4 42. 3 37. 5 38. 2	1,625 71 58 85 45 68 74 277 309 165 61 59 54 35 51 109 284 576 322	gn. oz gn. m fne. dk. s. m gn. m fne. s. m fne. bk. s bk. s gn. m. s bk. s. g crs. s. g. r bk. s, g bk. s, co dk. m bk. s fne. bk. s crs. bk. s	Do. L. B. T. S. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. L. B. T. Tangles. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. S. B. T.
129 130 131 132 134 135 136	Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22	53 56 50 54 00 45 54 01 40 54 02 50 53 53 35 53 56 20 53 58 05 53 56 55 Unalaska	167 08 15 166 53 50 166 48 50 166 45 00 166 30 15 166 29 15 166 33 25 166 33 35 to Kadiak.	48 51 51 52 52 48 48 47 50	37 37. 7 37. 8 43. 9 42. 6 40. 8 41. 6	578 399 351 350 406 19 50 93 55	m fne. bk. s bk. s m m rky. s gn. m m. s m fne. bk. s.	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. Do.
337 338 339 340 341	Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 29	53 55 30 54 19 00 54 46 00 55 26 00 56 01 30	163 26 00 159 40 00 157 43 30 155 26 00 153 52 00	51 51 52 52 52 54	39. 3 37. 3 37. 4 36. 8 41. 1	280 625 138 695 67	gn.mr gn.m.s m. g m fne.gy.s	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		Off Briti	sh Colum-					

G		Pos	ition.	ace p.	D.		·	T
Serial ,No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
3343 3344 3345 3346 3347	1890. Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 22 Sept. 22 Sept. 22	0 1 11 47 40 40 47 20 00 45 39 00 45 30 00 45 09 35 Off North	shington.  0	° F. 54 52 57 54 54	° F. 38.2 36.8 37.3 40.9	Fms. 516 831 759 786 345	gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do.
3348 3349 3350 3351 3352	Sept. 25 Sept. 25 Sept. 25 Sept. 25 Sept. 25	ł	124 06 15 124 03 05 123 57 05 123 50 50 123 44 00	54 54 54 54 54 54	47. 6 44. 1 48. 4 50 51. 5	455 239 75 51 26	fne.gy.s bk.s fne.s.m m fne.br.s	L. B. T. Do. Do. S. B. T. Do.
3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 3360 3361 3362 3363 3364 3365 3368 3367 3378 3371 3372 3373 3374 3377 3378 3377 3378 3378 3379 3382 3383 3383 3384 3383 3383 3384 3383 3384 3385 3386 3387 3388 3389 3390 3391 3392 3396 3397 3398 3397 3398 3399	1891. Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 38	7 06 15 7 09 45 7 19 20 7 09 45 7 19 20 7 09 6 35 00 6 35 00 6 10 00 5 56 00 5 30 00 5 31 00 5 32 45 5 36 40 5 26 20 2 34 90 4 02 00 2 34 90 2 35 00 3 56 00 3 58 20 3 59 00 3 56 00 3 56 00 7 31 30 7 32 36 7 33 12 7 33 12 7 05 30 7 15 00 7	80 34 00 80 55 00 81 08 05 00 81 08 30 81 44 00 81 44 00 81 44 00 82 05 00 85 10 30 86 85 50 00 86 08 30 86 45 00 86 55 20 86 55 20 86 55 20 86 55 30 86 54 30 86 55 30 86 54 30 87 31 00 88 35 30 00 88 35 30 00 88 35 30 00 88 35 30 00 89 41 00 89 41 50 89 52 30 89 41 00 89 79 17 15 89 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	73 78 81 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 82 82 84 82 82 84 82 87 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	39 46 54.1 40.1 38.5 40.2 42.3 6.4 36.6 36.8 37 57 58.4 36.6 36.3 38 55.9 37.2 35.8 36.4 36.3 38.9 37.2 35.8 36.4 36.3 38.9 42.9 48.8 62.6 36.2 48.8 62.6 36.3 36.8 42.9 48.8 62.6 36.3 36.8 42.9 48.8 62.6 36.3 36.8 42.9 48.8 62.6 36.3 36.8 42.9 48.8 62.6 36.3 36.8 42.9 48.8 62.6 36.3 36.8 41.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36	695 322 182 546 782 555 467 21,471 1,175 978 902 1,010 1,067 100 66 52 134 770 761 1,977 1,823 1,201 1,132 764 112 52 899 1,772 1,793 1,332 1,793 1,332 1,793 1,332 1,793 1,332 1,793 1,332 1,793 1,332 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,740	gn. m gn. m bk. g. sh sft. bl. m gn. s gn. s gn. s rky fne. bk. & gn. s gn. oz gn. m. s. r wh. glob. oz yl. glob. oz yl. glob. oz rky rky rky r. sh glob. oz gy. gn. m fne. gy. s gn. m fne. gy. s gn. glob. oz gn. m fne. gy. s. g gn. m fne. gy. s. g sft. gn. m rky hrd. gy. m. s sft. gn. m. brk. sh. gn. oz gn. oz	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Tangles. L. B.T. Do. Do. Agassiz, B. T. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. Do. L. B. T. L. B. T., mud ba Do. S. B. T. Tangles. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
3404.4 3405 3406 3407	Apr. 3	Lat. S. 0 36 00 0 59 00 0 57 30 0 58 30 1 03 00 0 57 00 0 16 00 0 04 00 Lat. N.	86 46 00 88 58 30 89 03 30 89 17 00 89 28 00 89 38 00 90 21 30 90 24 30	81 82 82 82 83 83 81 81	36.1 43.8 42.3 43.3 43.2 59.9 41.3 37.2	1, 322 395 421 384 385 53 551 885	lt. gy. glob. oz glob. oz r. glob. oz fne. gy. s. bk. sp r. p. co. sh r. glob. oz	Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. Tangles. S. B. T. L. B. T.
3408 3409 3410	Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 3	0 12 30 0 18 40 0 19 00 om also kn	•	83 82 82	39.5 42.3 44	684 327 331	glob.oz   bk.s   bk.s   ree trials submarine	S. B. T. Do.

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erial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	used, etc.
3411 3412 3413	1891. Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 5	Islo 0 / " 0 54 00 1 23 00 2 34 00	lapagos inds. 91 09 00 91 43 00 92 06 00  Mexico.	° F. 82 82 82 82	° F. 36.2 38 36	Fms. 1,189 918 1,360	yl. glob. oz rglob. oz. dk. sp	L. B. T. Do. Do.
3414 3415 3416 3417 3418 3419 3420 3421 3422 3423 3424 3425 3426 3427 3428 3429 3430	Apr. 8 Apr. 10 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18	10 14 00 14 46 00 16 32 30 16 32 00 16 33 00 16 34 30 16 46 00 16 47 20 16 47 30 16 47 30 21 15 00 21 19 00 21 22 15 21 36 30 22 30 30 23 16 00	96 28 00 98 40 00 99 42 40 99 48 00 99 52 30 100 08 20 100 00 10 99 59 30 99 59 20 106 23 00 106 25 00 106 25 00 107 01 00 107 31 00	82 83 81 82 82 81 82 83 83 76 76 76 76 77 73	35.8 36 40.5 40.6 39 39.6 42.9 53.3 55.8 38 39 51.2 51.2 48.1 37.5 37.9	2, 232 1, 879 419 493 660 672 664 388 141 94 676 680 146 80 238 919 852	gn/m bn. m. glob. oz bn. m gn. m bn. s. bk. sp gn. m. bk. sp dk. gn. m dk. gn. m gn. m gn. m gr. m gr. m gr. m gr. m gr. m gr. s. bk. sp gn. m. s rky rky rky dk. gy. s gn. oz. rky bk. s	Do. Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. S. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. S. B. T.
3431 3432 3433 3434 3435 3436 3437	Apr. 20 Apr. 20 Apr. 21 Apr. 21 Apr. 22 Apr. 22 Apr. 23	23 59 00 24 22 30 25 26 15 25 29 30 26 48 00 27 03 40 27 39 40	alifornia.  108 40 00 109 03 20 109 48 00 109 48 00 110 45 20 110 53 40 111 00 30	70 70 69 70 70 72 70	37 37.8 36.5 36.4 37.3 37.2	995 1, 421 1, 218 1, 588 859 905 628	lt. bn. m bn. m. bk. sp bn. m. bk. sp	Do. Do. Do. Submarine to
3438 3439 3440 3441 3442	Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3	57 06 30 57 06 00 57 05 00 57 04 20 57 10 00	170 22 30 170 35 00 170 41 00 170 52 30 170 47 15	45 44 46 48 50	39 40	20 41 48 51 47	fne. gy. s. sh fne. bk. s bk. m. sh bk. m. sh bl. m. sh	S. B. T. Do. Do. Do.
3443 3444 34445 3446 3447 3450 3450 3451 3452 3453 3454 3455 3456 3457 3458 3459 3460 3461 3462 3463 3464 3464 3465 3466	Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4	48 13 30 48 16 30 48 16 00 48 18 50 48 30 15 48 31 40 48 29 40 48 26 50 48 25 10 48 24 40 48 20 00 48 27 50 48 28 20 48 21 50 48 25 05 48 17 20 48 15 00 48 15 00 48 18 30 48 18 30 48 18 30	hington.  123 11 20 123 29 40 123 45 05 123 58 20 124 36 20 124 39 00 124 40 10 124 39 35 124 27 50 124 29 10 124 43 15 124 52 05 124 24 00 124 24 40 124 10 00 124 07 25 123 35 50 123 23 30 123 20 40 123 14 00 123 22 00	57 56 653 554 555 553 557 544 545 554 553 554 555 553 554 555 555	46 45 44 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.2 44.3 44.2 44.3 44.2 44.8 47.8 49.9 48.5	97 80 100 100 116 98 135 151 106 125 120 152 152 136 142 115 123 53 114 92 45 40 48	gn.m.p. gn.m.p. rky. bu.m. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s.g. g. gs.t. rky.bk.g. gy.s.rky gy.s.rky gy.s.rky gy.s.rky gy.s.rky gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.g.rks dk.s.rky gy.s.g.s.s.rky gy.s.g.s.s.rky gy.s.g.s.s.rky	Do. Do. Do. Do.
3467 3468 3469 3470 3471 3472 3473 3474 3475 3476	Dec. 3 Dec. 3 Dec. 3 Dec. 4 Dec. 4 Dec. 4 Dec. 6 Dec. 6 Dec. 6 Dec. 6	21 13 00 21 15 36 21 14 51 21 08 30 21 10 30 21 12 00 21 15 00 21 15 00 21 08 00 21 09 00	n Islands.  157 43 37 157 41 10 157 43 30 157 49 00 157 48 30 157 49 00 157 30 00 157 38 30 157 48 00 157 53 00	76 76 76 76 76 78 76 77 76 76	43.8	310 17 14 343 337 295 313 375 351 298	fne. wh. s. bk. sp s. co wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s fne. wh. s	S. B. T. Tangles. Do. L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

 $\alpha$  Three trials submarine tow net.

G		Pos	ition.	Bce p.	m.d			T
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
			Francisco, al.					
3477 3478 3479	1893. Apr. 26 Apr. 26 Apr. 27	37 25 00	121 59 45 120 57 00 123 00 00 ag Sea.	51 53 50	° F. 46. 5	Fms. 80 68 276	rky gy. s. m gn. m. fne. s	L. B. T., surf.
3480 3481 3482 3483 3484 3485 3486 3489 3490 3491 3492 3493 3494 3495 3502 3503 3504 3505 3506 3505 3506 3507 3508 3509 3510 3512 3513 3514 3514 3518 3518 3518 3518 3520	July 8 July 18 July 12 July 12 July 13 July 13 July 13 July 13 July 14 July 14 July 14 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 28 July 28 July 29 July 31 Aug. 1 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3	52 06 00 52 15 00 57 18 00 57 18 00 57 18 00 57 18 00 57 18 00 57 19 00 57 00 00 57 00 00 56 32 00 57 49 30 57 33 00 57 33 00 57 33 00 57 32 00 57 32 00 59 28 00 60 27 00 60 22 00 60 22 00 60 22 00 60 23 00 60 25 00 60 28 00 60 27 00 60 28 00 60 28 00 60 28 00 60 28 00 60 29 00	171 45 00 171 40 00 170 42 00 171 18 00 171 18 00 171 54 00 172 34 00 173 53 00 173 45 00 173 14 00 173 14 00 173 14 00 173 14 00 170 11 00 170 34 00 170 34 00 170 01 00 170 01 00 169 38 00 169 38 00 169 38 00 169 38 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 35 00 169 35 00 169 35 00 169 35 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 18 00 169 10 00 168 27 00 169 10 00 168 21 00 169 51 00 169 51 00 169 51 00 169 51 00 169 50 00 169 01 00	47 48 42 42 44 44 43 43 45 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	38.9 36.8 37.4 37.1 38 37.6 37.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.6 36.9 37.8 38.6 38.6 36.9 37.8 40.8 40.1 37.2 36.6 40.8 41.8 40.3 33.9 33.9 40.3 33.9 40.3 33.9 40.3 33.9 40.3 33.9 33.9 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8	283 248 422 560 602 150 184 78 103 70 67 65 641 86 142 162 163 163 164 162 163 164 163 164 163 164 164 165 165 165 166 167 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	bk.s.co.rky bk.s.g gn.m.fne.s gn.m. bu.m gn.m. gn.m.fne.s gn.m.fne.s gn.m.fne.s gn.m.gy.s gn.m.gy.s gn.m.fne.s gy.s.t.gn.m gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s.g fne.gy.s.g fne.gy.s.g fne.gy.s.g fne.gy.s.g fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s.bk.sp fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s.sh fne.gy.s	L. B. T., swabs. S. B. T., swabs. Do. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. L. B. T., mud bag Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. S. B. T. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T. Do. Do. L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag L. B. T., mud bag
3521	Aug. 3	59 28 00	170 57 00	43	32.2	40	gn. m. fne. s	surf L. B. T., surf. tov
3522	Aug. 4	57 58 00	170 09 00	44	35.7	41	crs.gy.s.g	net. L. B. T., mud bag
3523 3524 3525 3526 3527 3528 3529 3531 3532 3534 3534 3535 3536 3536 3537 3538	Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 6 Aug. 6 Aug. 6 Aug. 6 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 Aug. 9	57 05 00 54 45 00 56 41 00 56 34 00	169 56 00 170 05 00 170 57 00 171 21 00 172 22 00 172 24 00 173 53 00 173 33 00 171 19 00 170 35 00 169 06 00 168 29 00 167 19 00	45 45 45 44 45 45 46 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	38 40.3 41.6 38.9 38.9 36.1 34.9 35.1 34.8 39.2 38.1 39.2 38.1 38.3	39 36 29 49 52 55 56 59 57 77 70 59 52 40 49	gn. m. fne. s gy. s. p bk. s. sh dk. m. fne. s gn. m dk. gn. m. fne. s gn. m dk. gn. m. fne. s gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m fne. s gy. s. bk. sp gn. m	Do. R. D. Do. L. B. T., surf. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T. Do. Do. L. B. T. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf. Do. L. B. T., surf.
3540 3541	Aug. 9 Aug. 10	56 27 00 56 14 00	166 08 00 164 08 00	45 46	36 36.1	51 49	gn. m. fne. s bk. m. fne. s	L. B. T., surf. L. B. T., mud bag
3542 3543 3544 3545	Aug. 10 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 21	56 10 00 56 41 00 56 50 00 56 15 00	163 26 00 169 39 00 169 59 00 171 33 00	47 44 44 48	39.2 42.7 41.1 36	49 43 41 1,020	dk. m. fne. s bk. s. sh fne. gy. s. sh gn. m. fne. s. c	Do. Do.

Cl1 - 1		Pos	ition.	p. ce	p. G			
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surfatem	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
3546 3547 3548 3549 3550 3551 3552 3553 3554 3555 3556 3557 3558 3659	1893. Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3	Beri: 54 12 00 54 16 00 54 44 00 55 00 00 55 24 00 55 36 00 56 28 00 56 28 00 56 45 00 56 7 30 57 04 00 56 58 00 56 56 00	ng Sea.  165 42 00 165 45 00 165 42 00 166 10 00 167 02 00 167 28 00 169 28 00 170 19 00 170 18 00 170 18 00 170 18 00 170 18 00 170 18 00 170 18 00 170 18 00 170 18 00	° F. 47 47 47 49 48 47 47 46 46 45 45	° F. 45.6 45 39.5 40.1 39 39.1 39.8 39.5 40.2 41 45 42.9 42.5	Fms. 36 51 91 78 76 74 51 62 57 49 26 25 39	g. bk.s fne. bk.s. bk.s. fne. bk.s. br. m gn. m bk.s. rky fne.gy.s.m gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m sh.s. p. s. bk.sp s. dk. sp. rky gy.s. brk. sh	L. B. T., surf. Do. Do. Do.
3560 3561	Sept. 3 Sept. 3	56 40 00 56 31 00	169 20 00 169 17 00	45 45	40.7 40.7	43 48	fne.gy.s.bk.sp gy.s.bk.sp	L.B.T. Do.
<b>3</b> 562	1894. Mar. 19		ego Bay.	58		7	s. bk. sh	Boat dredge.
3563 3564 3565 3566 3567 3571 3571 3572 3573 3574 3575 3576 3577 3578 3579 3580 3581 3582 3582 3583 3584 3585 3586 3587 3588 3587 3588 3589 3590 3591	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 21 Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 22 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24	do	shington.	56 58 58 58 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57		6.5 4.6 2.2 2.1.5.6.5 6.6 9.7 2.6.4 8.4.4 3.2.3 3.4.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. m. bk.sh fne.s. m. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. oyster sh hrd. m. fne.s m. s fne.s fne.s fne.s fne.s fne.s fne.s fne.s fne.s fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fne.s. bk.sh fre.s. c fne.s. r	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
3592 3593 3594 3595 3596 3597	Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30 Apr. 30	48 10 00 48 11 30 48 12 00 48 13 00 48 14 30 48 15 00	122 45 30   122 48 00   122 50 00   122 59 30   122 58 00   123 00 00   125 00 00	46 46 46 46 46 46	46 46 45 44 45	27 37 36 49 81 67	r. s	S. B. T. Ship's dredge. Tangles. Do, L. B. T. Do.
3598 3599	June 8 June 9	52 01 00 52 05 00	Long. E. 177 34 00 177 40 00	40 42		34 55	bk.grky.fne.s.sh	L. B. T. Do.
3600	June 26	55 06 00	Long. W. 163 28 00	41	40	9	fne. dk. vol. s	L. B. T., surf.
<b>3</b> 601	1895. Aug. 5	55 06 00	169 08 00	46	35.8	1,044	gn. m. fne. s	L. T. B., surface and intermedi-
3602	Aug. 10	56 32 00	172 40 00	44	37.1	81	gn.m.s	ate nets. L. B. T., surface net.
<b>36</b> 03	Aug. 11	55 23 00	170 31 00	45	35.1	1,771	bn. oz	L. B. T., surface and intermedi-
3604 3605	Aug. 12 Aug. 13	54 54 00 55 17 00	168 59 00 167 34 00	45 44	35. 2 37. 1	1,401 91	gn.ozgn.m.s	ate nets. Do. Do.

a All bearings are magnetic. Chart used, C. S. No. 5106,

## 416 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

		Position.	90 .	a .			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
3606	1895. Aug. 13	Bering Sea.  ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' 55 27 00 167 47 00	° F.	° F. 38.1	Fms. 87	gn.m.fne.s	L. B. T., surface
3607 3608 3609 3610 3611 3612	Aug. 18 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Sept. 30 1896.	54 11 30 167 25 00 55 19 00 168 11 00 55 35 00 168 20 00 55 58 00 167 16 00 56 45 00 167 25 00 Bellingham, Wash	45 46 47 48	35. 9 37. 8 37. 9 36. 8 34. 6	987 276 *74 75 50 11	gn. m. bk. lav. s gy. s gn. m. s gn. m. s gn. m. s gn. m.	Do.
3613 3614 3615 3616 3617 3618 3619 3620 3621 3622 3623 3624 3625 3626	Mar. 31 Mar. 31 Mar. 31 Mar. 31 Mar. 31 Mar. 31 Mar. 31 Apr. 1 Apr. 1 Apr. 1 Apr. 1 Apr. 1	San Diego Bay, Caldo	63 63 63 63 63 63 63 61 61 63 63 63 63		5 4.5 5 5.5 4.5 4 6.5 7 6.5 7	m. sh m. sh m. sh m. sh m. sh m. sh m. sh m. sh m. s m. s m. s	Do.
3627	Apr. 13	West of Cortez and   Tanner banks		39.2	776	gn. m. s	S. B. T.
3628	June 1	Lower Bay of San	57		Feet. 18	sft.gn.m	Oyster dredge.
3629 3630 3631 3632 3633	June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1	Franciscodododododododo	58 58 60		19.5 15 25 18 18	sft. gn. m sft. gn. m gn. m gn. m gn. m	Do. Do.
3634 3635	July 7 July 10	54 51 00   167 27 00 Zapadnie St. Georg Bay. Island,	43 e 43	36.3	664 24	w. vol. s bk. s. sky	L.B.T.surf. L.B.T.
3636 3637 3638 3639 3640	July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18	57 05 40 170 25 00 57 06 30 170 28 00 57 07 30 170 28 15 57 05 45 170 30 00 57 06 00 170 32 00	38 38 38	42.2 39.0 38.7 38.8 39.0	18 32 33 27 26	rky	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		Avatcha Bay, Kam chatka.	-				
3641 3642	Aug. 19 Aug. 19	52 58 00 158 36 00 52 57 45 158 36 30 Southeast coast of	47	47.7	16 16	bk.m bk.m	L.B.T. Do.
3643 3644	Aug. 20 Aug. 20	Kamchatka. 51 16 00   158 03 00 51 09 00   157 48 00 (To westward of	49 51	31.7 33.1	100 96	bk.s.pbk.s	L.B.T. Do.
3645 3646 3647 3648 3649 3650 3651	Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 51	Robben Island, Okhotsk Sea 2 to 10 miles dis- tant. Having no chart, nearer lo- cation can not be given.	47 47 47 50		10 18 20 20 25 28 20	fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. fne.dk.s. bn.m.s fne.gy.s.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		Off Shana, Iturup Island.					
3652 3653	Sept. 6 Sept. 6	45 15 30   147 53 00 45 14 00   147 52 30		56. 5	14 18	yl.cdk.gy.s	L.B.T. Do.
3654 3655 3656 3657 3658 3659 3660	Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 19	Off Japan.  Hakodate Baydo	67 67 67 67 65		10.5 12 11.5 13.5 22 15.5 14.5	gn. m.sgn. sgn. s	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Serial		Posi	tion.	ace np.				T
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Surface temp.	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
3661	1896. Oct. 13	Off Uki Gulf of	apan. Shima, Tokyo. Long. W.	° F.	° F. 48.0	Fms. 169	m. p	L. B. <b>T</b> .
3662 3663 3664	1897. Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8	land, Co	receding alon, Da- ove.	58 58	51.7 52.5 49.7	47 47 80	fne.gy.sfne.gy.s	Do. Do.
3665	Apr. 9	Monterey	118 24 00 Bay and nity.	61		59	fne.gy.s	Do.
3666 3667 3668 3669 3670 3671 3672	Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 16 Apr. 17 Apr. 21 Apr. 24	36 40 00 36 47 00 36 43 00 37 00 00 37 37 00	121 53 00 121 52 00 121 53 00 122 11 00 122 12 00 122 20 00 123 02 00 y Bank.	55 55 56 57 54 50 49	47.7 48.7 42.7 37.8	68 90 39 278 581 56 68	' m. s. bldr m. s. bldr s. mica gn. m. fne. s gn. m. s gn. m. s s. co. r	L. B. T. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
3673	May 14		124 50 30	47	45.0	77	gn. m. s	L. B. T.

a Nos. 3674 to 3680 missing from the record.

#### Record of dredging and trawling stations of the Albatross (Tropical Pacific).

Numbers.			Pos	ition.	ace p.	p. d		. ~	T
Serial.	A. A.	Date.	Lat. N.	ition.	Surfa	Bottom temp.	Depth.	Kind of bot om.	Instrument used, etc.
				ncisco to uesas.	-				
3681 3682 3683 3684	2 10 13 17	1899. Aug. 27 Sept. 2 Sept. 5 Sept. 10	28 23 00 16 38 00 9 57 00 0 50 00	0 / // 126 57 00 136 14 00 137 47 00 137 54 00	°F. 66 79 82 80	°F. 34.6	Fms. 2,368 3,088 2,690 2,463	lt. br. vol. oz no spec rad. oz gy. yl. glob. oz	5½′ Blk. Do.
<b>36</b> 85	25	Sept. 14		quesas	80	38.0	830	vol.s.glob	E' Tnr.
<b>36</b> 86 <b>36</b> 87	31 74	Sept. 19 Oct. 5	Off Pt. V	144 15 00 enus, Ta- sland, S.	79 79	35.0	2,700 725	red. c ful. vol. s. yl. m	5½' Blk. 8' Tnr.
				ı İslands.				*	
3688	133	Oct. 28		t. Maro-	78	34.5	742	pter.oz. mang	8' Tnr.
3689	134	Oct. 28		t. Maro-	79	37.6	807	co.s.mang	Tangles.
3690	139	Oct. 29	N. W. F	40°, E, 4 m. ace Hao	79	37.6	812	co.s	5½′ Blk.
3691	173	Nov. 4	18 55 00	East 2 m. 146 32 00	78	34.8	2,440	vol. m. glob. co.	Do.
3692 3693	183 185	Nov. 24 Nov. 27	19 04 00 21 18 00	Ellice Isds. 167 41 00 173 31 00	80 77	33.9	2,472 4,173	rd. c. rad. oz no spec	
3694	194	Dec. 21	12 43 00 Lat. N.	Long. E. 179 50 00	85	35.6	1,445	glob. oz	8' Tnr.
3695		1900. May 4	Off Honsi Jap Tsurag Light,	hu Island, oan. gi Saki S.80°, W.	64	****	259;110	gn. m. fne.s	8' <b>Tnr</b> .
3693		May 5	4.3 m. Manazur	u Zaki, W.4.7 m.	65	39.0	501;749	gn. m. vol. a. s	Do.

Serial No.	Date.	Position.	Surface temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
3697 3698	1900. May 5 May 5	Off Honshu Island, Japan Manazuru Zaki, 26°, W. 6.0 m. Manazuru Zaki, N. 8°, W.	° F. 65 65	Fms. 265; 120 153	gy.m.vol.sgn.m.vol.a.s	8' Tnr. Do.
3699	May 6	4.5 m. Entr. Port Arari, S. 74°, E.	60	726; 400	gy. m. vol. part	Do.
3700	May 7	5.6 m. Seno Umi, N.4°, E.2 m	63	63	vol. m. s	Grapnels,
3701 3702	May 7 May 7	Seno Umi, N. 10°, W. 2.3 m Seno Umi, N. 13°, W. 1.5 m	64 64	73; 41 41; 31	vol. m. s. r.	Grapnel
3703 3704 3705	May 7 May 7 May 7	Seno Umi, N. 16°, E. 5 m Seno Umi, S. 30°, E. 1.1 m Seno Umi S. 18°, W. 5.3 m	64 64 64	31 94; 150 Did not	vol. s. gfne. vol. s	swab. 5½' Blk. Do. Surf.
3706	May 8	Entr. Port Heda, N. 86°, E.	64	sound.	gn. vol. m	
3707	May 8	2 m. Ose Zaki, S. 53°, W. 2½ m	65	63; 75;	vol. s. a. g	
3708 3709	May 8 May 10	Ose Zaki, S. 55°, W. 2.25 m Spithead Shimizu Harbor,	65	70 60; 70 173; 260	gn. m. vol. s. a stf. bl. vol. m. r	Do.
3710	May 10	N. 77°, W. 1.5 m. Entr. Port Heda, N. 88°, E.	62	800; 677	vol. m. s	Do.
3711	<b>May</b> 10	6.5 m. Entr. Port Heda, S. 63°, E.	64	677;500	vol. m. s	Do.
3712 3713 3714 3715 3716 3717	May 10 May 11 May 11 May 11 May 11 May 11	6.2 m. Ose Zaki, S. 72°, E. 6.5 m Ose Zaki, S. 81°, W. 4.2 m Ose Zaki, S. 82°, W. 3.3 m Ose Zaki, S. 56°, W. 1.6 m Ose Zaki, S. 36°, W. 0.8 m Ose Zaki, S. 34°, E. 0.8 m	65 65 65	500; 600 45; 48 48; 60 68; 65 65; 125 75; 100;	vol. m. s vol. s. sh. r vol. s. sh. r vol. s. sh. r vol. s. sh, r vol. s. sh. r	Surf. 8' Tnr. Do. 8' Tnr. Do. Do.
3718 3719 3720 3721 3722	May 11 May 11 May 11 May 12 May 15	Ose Zaki, S. 37°, W. 1.2 m Ose Zaki, S. 13°, W. 1.5 m Ose Zaki, S. 36°, W. 0.8 m Oi Gawa, N. 49°, W. 2.8 m Yokkaichi Lt., S. 89°, W. 3.7	65 66 66 64 63	63 90; 70 63 207; 250 9	vol. s. sh. r. vol. s. sh. r. yol. s. sh. gy. m. m. s. p. sh.	5½′ Blk. 8′ Tnr. Do. Do. Do.
<b>31</b> 23	May 15	M. Yokkaichi Lt., N. 23°, W. 6.7 m.	62	13; 16	m.s.p.sh	Do.
3724 3725 3726	May 15 May 15 May 15	Noma Saki, S. 86°, E. 5.7 m Noma Saki, N. 18°, E. 8.8 m Takamatsu Zaki, N. 5°, W.	64 64 63	20 13 26	m.s. p. shs. sh. ggy. vol. s	Do. Do. Do.
3727	May 16	5.7 m. Omai Zaki Lt., N. 17°, E. 9.7 m.	62	34	m. crs. s. blk. sh	Do.
3728	May 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 17°, E. 11.25 m.	64	34	m. stf. c	Do.
3729	May 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 17°, E. 12.7 m.	64	34	m. g	Do.
3730	<b>May</b> 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 17°, E. 14.5 m.	64	34; 37	m.g.r	Surf.
3731	May 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 17°, E. 16.25 m.	64	37	crs. s. brk. sh. r	8' <b>Tnr</b> .
3732	May 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 17°, E. 16.5 m.	65	41	crs. s. brk. sh. r	5½' Blk.
3733	<b>May</b> 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 24°, E. 9.5 m.	64	49	fne. gy. vol. s	8' <b>Tnr</b> .
3734	<b>May</b> 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 25°, E. 11 m.	64	48; 36	crs.gy. vol. s. brk. sh.	Do.
3735	May 16	Omai Zaki Lt., N. 15°, E. 11.4 m,	65	36	crs.gy. vol. s. brk. sh.	Do.
3736 3737	May 17 May 17	Ose Zaki, S. 83°, E. 8.1 m Ent. Port Heda, N. 49°, E. 1.9 m.		599; 480 161; 167	stf. bl. m. st gn. m. vol. s	Do. Tangles.
3738	May 17	Ent. Port Heda, N. 84°, E. 1.2 m.	67	167	stf. bl. m	8' <b>Tnr</b> .
3739 3740 3741 3742 3743 3744 3745 3746 3747 3748	May 17 May 17 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19	Ose Zaki, S. 25°, W. 0.25 m Ose Zaki, S. 50°, W. 0.83 m Ose Zaki, S. 29°, W. 0.75 m Suno Saki, N. 89°, E. 9.8 m Suno Saki, N. 88°, E. 9.25 m Suno Saki, N. 88°, E. 8.75 m Suno Saki, N. 87°, E. 8.5 m Suno Saki, N. 88°, E. 7.9 m Suno Saki, S. 88°, E. 8.8 m Suno Saki, S. 88°, E. 8.8 m Suno Saki, S. 88°, E. 9.4 m	65 65 66 64 64 64 64	55; 65 68; 63 88; 57 57; 46 46; 49 49; 49	vol. s. sh. r vol. s. sh. p vol. s. sh. p gy. yl. s fne. yl. g gy. s. g gy. s. p co. g	Tangle bar. Do. 8' Tnr. 5½' Blk. Tangle bar. Do. Do. Tangles. Hand lines. Tangles.

Serial No.	Date.	Position.	Surface temp.	Depth.	Kind of bottom.	Instrument used, etc.
3750 3751 3752	1900. May 19 May 19 May 19	Off Honshu Island, Japan Suno Saki, S. 89°, E. 9.25 m Suno Saki, S. 87°, E. 8.5 m Suno Saki, S. 71°, E. 3.25 m	° F. 65 65 66	Fms. 83; 140 148; 140 58; 100; 54	gy.s.brk,sh.pgn.m.vol.sgy.s.g	4' Blk. Do. Tangles.
3753 3754 3755 3756 3757 3758 3760 3761 3762	May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22	Suno Saki, S. 58°, E. 3.6 m Suno Saki, S. 69°, E. 3.2 m Suno Saki, S. 60°, E. 3.6 m Suno Saki, S. 60°, E. 3 m Suno Saki, S. 64°, E. 2.5 m Suno Saki, S. 55°, E. 2.1 m Suno Saki, S. 53°, E. 2.3 m Suno Saki, S. 53°, E. 2.5 m Suno Saki, S. 55°, E. 2.5 m Suno Saki, S. 59°, E. 2.8 m		54; 48 48; 52 52; 77 77; 50 50; 41 73; 52 52; 60 83; 50 35; 42 42; 49	gn. m. s. g gy. s. co rot. co	Tangle bar. 8' Tnr. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
3763 3764 3765 3766	May 22 May 22 June 3	Suno Saki, S. 55°, E. 2.5 m Suno Saki, S. 59°, E. 2.8 m Suno Saki, S. 63°, E. 3.3 m Suno Saki, S. 64°, E. 2.8 m Suno Saki, S. 51°, W. 2 m Shioya Saki Lt., N. 78°, W.	09	49: 52 44: 50 68; 45	gy.s. brk.sh fne.g. brk.sh gn.m.s	Do. Do. Do. Surf.
3767 3768	June 5 June 5	Oboro Saki, N. 67°, E. 2.3 m Daikoku Saki, N. 63°, E. 4.25 m.	67 64	14; 18 25; 27	gy.slt.gy.s	8' Tnr. Do.
3769 3770 3771	June 5 June 5 June 5	Nagane Saki, N. 55°, E. 5.3 m. Nagane Saki, N. 41°, E. 4.7 m. Doumiki Saki, N. 19°, W. 4.5 m.	64 62 63	40; 42 42; 45 61	gn.m.sgn.m.sgn.m.s	Do. Do. Do.
3772	June 5	Kinkwasan Lt., N. 34°, W. 7.5 m. Kinkwasan Lt., N. 49°, W.	59	79 78	gn. m. sbk. s	Do. Do.
<b>3773 3774</b>	June 5 June 5	5.9 m. Kinkwasan Lt., N. 81°, W.	61	81	gy.s.	Do.
3775	June 5	5.4 m.  Kinkwasan Lt., N. 15°, E.  3.2 m.	60	57	gn. m. s	Do.
OPP A	T 01	Off Kamchatka.	46	10		01.89
3776	June 21	Avatcha Village, N. 44°, W. 2 m.	48	13	sft.gn.m.sh.stk	
3777	June 21	Avatcha Village, N. 7°, W. 3.8 m.	49	13	sft.gn.m.sh.stk	Do.
3778	June 21	N. Ent. Tareinski Hbr., N. 73°, W. 2.1 m.	49	15; 12	gn. m. s. sh. g	Do.
3779	June 21	N. Ent. Tareinski Hbr., N. 16°, E. 1.6 m.	49	12	gn. m. s. sh. g	Do.
<b>37</b> 80	June 21	Id. S. shore Tareineki, S.	49	12	gn. m. s. sh. g	Do.
3781	June 23	Cape Nalacheff, N. 5°, E.	50	39; 42	gy. s. g	Do.
3782	June 23	Cape Nalacheff, N. 5°, W.	50	42	gy.s.g	Do.
3783	June 25	S. E. Cape, Copper Id., N. NE. ‡, E. 40 m., approx.	46	1567	gy. vol. s. gn. m	Do.
3784	June 27	North of Aleutian Islands. Lat. 54° 32′ N., Long. 178° 31′	45	850	gn.m.fne.gy.s	Do.
3785	June 27	E. Rat Ids., Aleutian Chain, S.	45	270	gy.s.brk.sh	Do.
3786	June 27	150 m. Lat. 54° 47′ 20″ N., Long. W. 178° 54′ 00″.	46	2106	gy. s. yl. m	Do.

#### HYDROGRAPHIC RECORDS.

Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross during the years 1883-1900.

erial	Date.	Pos	ition.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
No.		Lat. N.	Long. W.	Dopun.	California Bostonia.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 101 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 22 22 22 22 24 25	1883. May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21		### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Fms. 15 18 23 26 34 55 55 312 358 48 44 48 38 37 37 39 48 56 68 74 85 172 96 86 86 8158 218	gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. lost lead. br. m.f.s. br. m.f.s. br. m.f.s. wh.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. lk. s. gr. bk.sp. gy.s. lk. s. gr. bk.sp. gy.s. g. bk.s. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. bu.m.fne.s.
		Cape Mo	y to Nan- cket.		
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	May 25 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 July 28 July 31 July 31 Sept. 20	40 05 55 39 27 25 39 29 30 39 31 00 39 32 00 39 32 54 37 54 49 39 55 00 40 02 20 40 02 30	70 28 00 72 06 40 72 09 40 72 12 00 72 19 10 72 17 30 68 05 25 68 31 00 68 50 30 70 37 00	59 802 459 364 182 328 2,976 1,385 369 90	no specimen. bu. m. fne. s. bu. m. bu. m. gn. m. bu. m. glob. oz. glob. oz. crs. s. gn. m.
			atteras to Indies.		
a 36 b 37 38 c 39	1884. Jan. 11 Jan. 13 Jan. 14 Jan. 15	33 50 20 31 15 42 28 17 07 24 35 14	71 42 00 67 39 10 66 17 37 65 13 07	2, 953 2, 787 2, 957 3, 006	lt. choc. oz. lt. choc. oz. glob. lt. choc. oz. glob. stf. choc. c.
40 d 41 e 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67		19 15 00 18 59 00 18 09 00 18 04 30 18 00 00 17 55 30 17 51 00 17 46 30 17 37 30 17 38 00 17 28 30 17 28 30 17 29 10 17 39 30 17 44 15 17 49 06 17 42 10 17 35 50 17 32 40 17 15 30 16 52 00 16 42 02	64 58 50 65 01 00 65 04 00 65 08 05 65 10 25 65 12 40 65 15 00 65 17 20 65 22 00 65 23 30 65 26 30 65 27 50 65 29 00 65 35 35 65 39 40 65 52 20 65 19 20 65 19 20 65 19 20 65 19 20 65 19 20 66 42 30	2, 1345 789 578 1, 303 2, 017 2, 690 2, 543 2, 312 2, 192	glob. oz.  co. r. co. s. for.  co. s. for.  fne. co. s. for. crs. co. s. brk. sh. for. co. oz. for. oz. for. co. s. for. co. oz. lge. pter. sh. for. co. s. for. oz. for. oz. for. oz. for. oz. for. oz. for. oz. for. pter. co. oz. for. oz. for. oz. for. oz. for. co. s. for. pter. co. s. for. pter. co. s. for. pter. co. s. for. co. s. for. co. s. for. co. s. for. co. s. sh. fne. co. s. sh. fne. co. s. sh. for. co. s. for. sh.

a Near Ashton Shoal.
b Near Perseveranza Shoal.
c Near Mourand Shoal
d Parted wire at 10 fathoms.
Light westerly current.
e St. Thomas light NNE. ‡ E. (mag.). Sail rock NW. ‡ N. (mag.). Slight SW. set.



THE ALBATROSS, WITH SOUNDING APPARATUS READY FOR USE.



#### Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.—Continued.

Serial Date	Doto	Position.		Depth.	Character of bottom.
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.		. 02334000 02 500002
			ean Sea.		
68	1884. Jan. 27	16.04 15	64 07 00	Fms. $1,920$	yl. oz. for.
69	Jan. 27	15 54 46	63 52 00	1,060	co. s. for.
70	Jan. 27 Jan. 27 Jan. 27	15 48 00	63 45 20	1,091	co. s. for.
71 a 72	Jan. 27 Jan. 27	15 44 10	63 42 10	950 808	brk. co. sh. fne. co. s. sh.
b73	Jan. 27	15 41 00 15 40 18	63 42 00 63 38 36	355	co. brk, sh.
74	Jan. 27	15 38 32	63 37 36	15	co.
75	Jan. 27 Jan. 27	15 33 55	63 35 38	172 367	fne. co. s.
75 76 77 78 79	Jan. 27	15 38 32 15 33 55 15 29 18 15 08 20	63 33 40 63 26 00	776	fne.co.s. co.s.for.
78	Jan. 27 Jan. 27	14 44 25 14 20 30 13 56 35	63 18 00	871	fne. co. s. sh.
- <del>8</del> 0	Jan. 27 Jan. 28	14 20 30	63 10 00 63 0£ 00	821 684	co. s. sh. for.
81	Jan. 28	13 34 35	62 51 20	815	gy.m.for. m.for.
82 83	Jan 28	13 29 00 13 23 00 13 15 00 13 07 10	62 42 40 1	1,051	for. m. bk. sp.
83 84	Jan. 28	13 23 00	62 34 15 62 39 00	1,686 1,640	for.m. bk.sp.
85	Jan. 28 Jan. 28 Jan. 28	13 07 10	62 43 40	1,634	for.m.bk.sp. for.m.bk.sp.
86 87	Jan. 28	12 58 40 12 50 40	62 48 00 62 53 00	1,635	bu. m. for. bk. sp.
87	Jan. 29.	12 50 40 12 29 00	62 53 00 62 38 30	1,642 $1,630$	m. bk. sp. for.
88 89	Jan. 29 Jan. 29	12 07 30	62 24 00 1	1.552	m. bk. sp. for. bu. m. for.
90	Jan. 29	12 03 00	62 22 20	1, 437	bu. m.
91 92	Jan. 29 Jan. 29	12 03 00 11 58 00 11 53 19	62 22 20 62 20 50 62 19 10	1, 121 1, 247	gy. bu. m.
93	Jan. 29	11 42 40	62 17 00	828	gy.m. hrd.
94	Jan. 29	11 42 40 11 34 20 11 27 00	62 17 00 62 15 40	441	gy.m.fne.s. bk.m.
95 96	Jan. 29 Jan. 29	11 27 00 11 19 40	62 13 00 62 10 00	280 70‡	
97	Jan. 30	11 12 20	62 07 10	63	crs. g. brk. sh. dk. m. crs. s.
98	Jan. 30	11 12 20 11 05 00	62 04 30	83	bu.m.
c 99 l 100	Jan. 30 Jan. 30	10 44 45	61 48 18	150 141	m.s.
101	Feb. 3	10 44 45 10 43 45 10 54 00	61 48 50 61 58 40 62 06 00 62 22 00	61	bu.m. sft.bu.m.
102		11 02 30 11 19 00	62 06 00	57	sft. bu. m.
103 104	Feb. 3 Feb. 3 Feb. 3 Feb. 2 Feb. 4	11 19 00 11 34 20	62 22 00	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 178 \end{array}$	brk.sh.
105	Feb. 3	11 45 30	62 38 15 63 01 00	387	bu.m. bu.m.
106	Feb. 2	11 45 30 11 59 00	65 27 40	919	rky.
107	Feb. 4 Feb. 4	12 09 00	63 57 20	1,256 $2,020$	gy. m. fne. s.
109	Feb. 4 Feb. 4 Feb. 4	12 22 50	64 38 00	2,371	gy.oz.
110	Feb. 4	12 09 00 12 17 30 12 22 50 12 41 00 12 59 20	64 14 30 64 38 00 64 23 00	1,828	$\mathbf{br}$ . $\mathbf{gy}$ . $\mathbf{m}$ .
111	Feb. 4 Feb. 4	12 59 20	64 08 00 63 52 10 63 36 30 63 20 00 63 37 55 63 58 45	1,714 1,463	gy.m. br.oz.for.
113	Feb. 5	13 15 30 13 32 00 13 48 50 14 07 10	63 36 30	680	gy. oz. for.
114	Feb. 5	13 48 50	63 20 00	652	br. oz. bk. sp.
115 -116	Feb. 5 Feb. 5 Feb. 5 Feb. 5	14 07 10	63 57 55	$852 \\ 1,615$	yl. m. fne. s. gy. m. for.
117	Feb. 5	14 35 10	04 21 10	1,843	
118	Feb. 5	14 51 00	64 42 00	· 2, 115	gy. m. for. for. oz.
119 120	Feb. 6	15 26 00 16 01 00	65 19 20 65 56 20	2,461 $2,492$	lt.gy.m.for. gy.m.for.
121	Feb. 6	16 36 20	66 41 00 1	2,501	choc. glob. oz.
122 123	Feb. 7	16 35 20	68 00 30 67 36 40	2,458	choc. oz. for.
124	Feb. 7 Feb. 7	15 49 00 15 02 00	67 13 30	2,616 2,747	choc. oz. for. choc. oz. for.
125	Feb. 8	14 20 30 13 40 00	66 54 00 1	2.804	choc. m. co.
126 127	Feb. 8 Feb. 8	13 40 00	66 35 00	2.814	br. m. co.
128	Feb. 8 Feb. 8 Feb. 8	13 25 04 12 54 40	66 25 00 66 11 10	2,844 $2,768$	br. m. co. dk. choc. oz.
129	Feb. 8	12 35 20	66 14 00	2,820	dk. clayey oz
130 131	Feb. 9 Feb. 9	12 10 30 12 04 00	66 11 00 66 16 40	2,707	dk. clayey oz
f 132	Feb. 9	11 49 00	66 16 50	$1,806 \\ 774$	choc. oz. for. gy. s. brk. sh.
133	Feb. 9	11 33 20	66 16 50 66 19 00	533	gy. m. for.
134 135	Feb. 9 Feb. 9	11 18 50	66 24 20	656	
136	Feb. 9	11 05 00 10 51 00	66 30 00 66 35 00	239 150	gn.m.s. bu.m.fne.s.
7 137	Feb. 9	10 42 30	66 35 90 66 48 20	135	gn. m. fne. s.
138 139	Feb. 9 Feb. 9	10 51 30 11 01 00	67 01 40 67 14 15	164 605	gy. s. brk. sh
140	Feb. 9	11 09 40	67 27 00	UU:)	gy. m

a House on Aves Islet E. (mag.) 4½ m.
b House on Aves Islet NE. by E. (mag.) 1.3 m.
c S. end Chacachacare Island SSE. ½ E. (mag.). Cariaquita Point SW. ½ W. (mag.).
d E. end Goose Island SSW. (mag.). E. end Islette WNW. (mag.).
e El Roque light on horizon from a height of 25 feet. Bearing WNW. ½ W. (mag.).
f Astronomical position; Orchilla Island distant 6 miles; principal peak E. ½ N. (mag.).
g Line of bearing of sun, and bearing and distance of Punta Anare.

Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.—Continued.

Serial Date	Doto	Posi	ition.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Dopon.	Character of bottom.
141 142 143 144 145 a 146 b 149 150 151 152 153 c 154 155 156 167 168 169 170 171 172 e 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 203 204 205 f 206 g 208 g 209 g 208 g 209	1884010101010101010101010101010101010101	Caribbe  o / "  11 19 50  11 28 10  11 38 10  11 46 40  11 52 00  11 55 00  12 05 52  12 01 20  15 50  11 50 45  11 40 25  11 30 00  11 51 00  11 58 30  12 13 30  13 40 20  14 24 00  15 55 00  16 42 00  17 17 36 30  17 17 36 30  17 17 36 30  17 18 10 30  18 10 30  18 10 30  18 11 36 30  17 38 30  17 48 00  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 15  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 53 30  17 48 00  18 19 40  19 19 40  19 19 40  19 19 40  19 19 40  19 44 45  19 47  19 47  19 47  19 47	an Sea.  67 40 00 68 06 30 68 19 50 68 85 50 68 85 50 68 85 50 68 55 30 68 56 30 68 56 30 68 56 30 68 56 30 68 56 30 68 56 30 69 26 20 69 34 40 69 50 00 69 50 00 69 50 00 69 50 00 70 10 20 70 20 20 70	Fms. 1,040 1,021 1,030 641 507 74 4100 733 738 321 138 455 305 299 2,420 634 797 2,664 2,338 2,209 2,410 2,434 1,929 1,538 2,532 2,410 2,490 2,391 1,970 1,672 1,206 894 894 894 803 1,510 262 1,040 1,347 1,537 1,974 800 2,700 1,908 1,938 001 1,974	lt. choc. m. gy. m. lt. gy. c. gy. m. wh. s. r. yl. m. fne. s. gy. m. crs. s. yl. m. s. yl. m. s. yl. m. s. lt. gn. m. grit. gn. m. lt. br. m. bu. m. fne. s. lt. gn. m. grit. gn. m. crs. s. gn. m. grit. gy. m. gy. m. gy. m. lt. br. m. s. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. lt. br. m. for. yl. m. s. sh. wh. s. brk. co. sh. brk. co. s. bu. m. gy. m. bk. s. brk. co. sh. lt. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. no. z. for. gy. m. s. for. gy. m. sh. sh. yl. m. s. for. gy. m. sh. sh. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. bk. sp. gy m. s. for. yl. m. s. sh. hrd. yl. m. sh. for. yl. m. sh. for. yl. m. sh. for. yl. m. sh. for. yl. m. sh. for. yl. m. sh. for. yl. m. sh. sh. br. m. s. sh. br. m. s. sh. br. m. s. sh. br. m. s. sh.

a Positions checked by bearing and distance of Little Curação light plotted in latitude 11° 58′.
longitude 68° 39′.

b Fort Rif light north (mag.) 1,800 feet.
c Astronomical position; Zamuro Point SE. (mag.); 1-knot W. by S. current.
d Light on east end Oruba Island W. ½ S. (mag.) 8 miles.
e Jacmel NW. ½ N. (mag.); Jacmel Point W. by S. (mag.).
f E. pointGuantanamo Port N. by W. (mag.). Barracas Point WNW. ½ W. (mag.). Latitude by X Rigel. No current.
g ½ to ½ knot E. set.
h Santiago light N. by W. ½ W. (mag.) 8½ m. No current.

Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.—Continued.

ial	**	Pos	ition.	D 41-	C1	an of hottom
0.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Depth.	Characte	er of bottom.
		Caribb	ean Sea.			
	1884.	0 1 11	0 / "	Fms.		
211	Feb. 27	19 56 33	75 50 40	211	gy. m. fne. s. brk. co.	
212 213	Feb. 27	19 40 00 19 23 00	75 39 00 75 30 00	2,200	gy.m. br.m.	
214	Feb. 28	19 06 00	75. 21 30	2,265 2,275 1,768	yl. m. brk. sh. for.	
215	Feb. 28	18 54 30	75 16 30	1,486	vl. m. brk. sh. for.	
216 217 218	Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28	18 32 30 18 34 00	75 06 00 75 21 00	870 1, 015	wh.s.brk.co.sh.	
217	Feb. 28	18 34 00	75 36 00	620	lt.m.sh.for. yl.m.	
219	Feb. 28	18 22 20	75 41 20	646	brk.sh.	
220	Feb. 28	18 22 20 18 12 00	75 36 00 75 41 20 75 46 40 75 52 00 76 00 30	1,153	brk.sh.bk.s.	
221	Feb. 28	18 01 30 17 51 00	75 52 00	960 450	gy.m.	
223	Feb. 29	17 49 00	75 54 40	762	gy. m. s. yl. m.	
224	Feb. 29	17 49 00 17 47 40	75 50 00 1	768	yl. m. s.	
225	Feb. 29	17 46 50	75 47 20	830	yl.m.	
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229	Feb. 29	17 46 15	75 45 30 75 42 45	828 443	yl. m. co. s.	
228	Feb. 29	17 44 40	75 40 50	335	wh.s.brk.sh.	
229	Feb. 29	17 45 20 17 44 40 17 43 55	75 39 00	22 86	co.	
230 231	Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 43 37 17 43 20	75 42 45 75 40 50 75 39 00 75 38 05 75 37 10	86 98	co. brk. sh.	
232	Feb. 29	17 44 20	75 37 40	193	co.	
233	Feb. 29	1 17 45 20	75 37 40 75 38 15	448	co. brk. sh.	
234	Feb. 29	17 46 30 17 45 25	75 38 50 75 39 05	540	co.	
235 236	Feb. 29		75 39 05 75 39 00	387 23	wh.co.s.brk.sh	
237	Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 44 05 17 44 05 17 43 35 17 43 05 17 42 10 17 42 10 17 42 12 17 42 20 17 42 45 17 43 15 17 44 00 17 43 50	75 39 05	23 22 21	co.	
237 238	Feb. 29	17 43 35	75 39 05 75 38 55	21	wh. co.	
239	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 43 05	75 38 50 75 38 45	20 32	co.	
240 241	Ech 90	17 42 10	75 38 40	200	co. co. brk. sh.	
242	Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 42 15	75 38 40 75 37 40	376	co. brk. sh.	
243	Feb. 29	17 42 20	75 26 40 1	329	co. brk. sh.	
244 245	Feb. 29	17 42 45	75 37 15	198 166	co. brk. sh.	
246	Feb. 29	17 44 00	75 37 15 75 37 50 75 39 40 75 40 20 75 41 00	22	brk. sh. co.	
247	Feb. 29	17 43 55	75 40 20	$^{22}_{21}$	brk.sh.co.	
248	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 43 50	75 41 00	81 141	brk.sh.co.	
249 250	Feb. 29	17 43 50 17 43 45 17 42 50	75 41 35	21	brk. sh. co.	
251 252	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	1 17 42 35	75 40 OF	23	co.	
252	Feb. 29	17 42 20 17 42 05	75 42 35	24	co.sh.	
253 254	Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 42 05	75 43 05	261 90	co.	
255	Feb. 29	17 40 30	75 43 00	20	co.	
256 l	Feb. 29	17 41 25 17 40 30 17 41 15 17 41 55	75 42 10	19	co.	
257 258	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 41 55 17 42 15	75 42 05 75 43 05 75 43 05 75 43 00 75 42 10 75 41 25 75 41 00	$\frac{21}{20}$	co.	
259	Feb. 29	17 42 40	1 (0 40 40	21	co.	
260	Fah 29	17 42 50	75 39 20 75 39 40	21	co.	
261	Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 41 35	75 39 40	20 17. 5	co.	
262 263	Feb. 29	17 40 20 17 39 45	75 40 10	18.5	co.	
264	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 39 10	75 40 00 75 40 10 75 40 20	20 20	co.	
265	Feb. 29	1 17 38 00	15 40 40	20	co.	
266 267	Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 36 50 17 36 50	75 41 00 75 41 50	51 19	co.	
268	Feb. 29	17 36 55	75 42 40	. 18	co.	
268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280	Feb. 29	17 37 00 17 37 00	75 43 30 75 44 20 75 45 15	20	co.	
271	Feb. 29	17 37 00	75 45 15	19 524	co.	
272	Feb. 29	17 37 05 17 36 30	15 44 45	18	co.	
273	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	17 36 00 17 36 00	75 44 15	360	co.	
274	Feb. 29	17 36 00 17 36 05	75 45 10 75 46 10	250 320	co.	
276	Feb. 29 Feb. 29	1 17 90 90	75 48 00	838	co.	
277	Feb. 29	17 37 35	75 52 10	875	yl.m.sh.for.	
278	Mar. 1	17 38 20	75 56 25 76 00 35	863	yl. m. s. sh.	
280	Mar. 1 Mar. 1	17 40 10	76 04 50	597 760	yl. m. s. sh. yl. m. s. sh.	
281	Mar. 1	17 41 20	76 04 50 76 09 40	414	yl. m. s. sh.	
282	Mar. 1	17 37 35 17 38 20 17 39 10 17 40 10 17 42 30 17 43 40	76 14 30	490	hrd.	
283	Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1	17 43 40 17 44 50	76 19 15	612 581	co. br. m.	
	Man. 1	17 46 00	76 24 00 76 28 40	590	yl. m.	
285	Mar. I	11, 70 00				
281 282 283 284 285 286 287	Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1	17 47 00 17 48 10	76 33 10 76 37 50	542 777	bu.m. gy.m.bk.s.	

a By bearing and mic. distance of Santiago de Cuba light, plotted in latitude 19° 57′ 26″, longitude 75° 52′ 13″. Light E. set.

b Bearing and dist. Morant light. NE. set. c Bearing and distance of Morant light. d Cross-bearings of objects on shore.

Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.—Continued.

a Cross-bearings of objects on shore.

Serial	Date.	Pos	sition.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
No.	Davo.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Бором	02010000
369 370 371 372 373 374 375 a 376 a 377 378 380 381 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 411 412	1884. Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 9 Apr. 10 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 12 Apr. 13	Caribb  . / // 10 35 30 10 46 30 11 20 00 11 43 30 12 08 00 12 32 00 13 16 05 13 26 10 13 30 30 13 41 20 13 45 15 13 53 15 14 01 20 14 45 45 14 44 30 14 53 40 14 53 40 14 53 40 15 59 00 15 19 00 15 19 00 15 47 30 16 02 03 16 41 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 17 03 30 18 18 45 18 24 20 18 30 00 18 18 43 00 18 18 43 00 18 18 43 00 18 18 43 00 18 18 44 00 18 52 00 18 54 45 19 11 00 19 55 00 20 33 00		Fms. 1,900 1,849 1,832 1,570 1,736 1,002 727 339 601 472 262 498 625 577 596 661 889 982 1,069 1,151 19 23 136 444 920 3,169 2,695 2,299 3,169 2,695 2,299 3,008 2,829 735 708 12 14 891 2,522 2,575	br. m. for. br. m. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. br. m. for. yl. m. co. s. co. s. for. yl. m. co. hrd. co. and s. yl. m. hrd. co. yl. m. for. yl. m. for. yl. m. for. yl. m. fne. co. yl. m. fne. co. yl. m. fne. co. yl. co. oz. for. yl. co. oz. br. m. for. co. co. brk. co. gy. m. fne. co. for. yl. oz. for.
413 414 b 415 c 419 d 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 e 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 434 436 441 441 443 444 443 444	Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 14 May 1 May 2 May 3 May 2 May 3 May 2 May 3 May 2 May 3 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 4 May 8 May 8 May 8 May 8 May 8 May 9 May	21 15 41 21 40 00 21 44 40	84 57 00 84 58 45	1,356 476 243 314 355 357 279 370 15.5 19 114 256 250 207 128 16 252 227 15.5 14.5 16.5 24.5	yl. oz. for. yl. oz. for. yl. oz. for. yl. oz. for. yl. oz. for. co. co. co. co. co. co. co. co. co. co

a Cross bearings on Old Providence Island.
b Bearing of Cape San Antonio light, and
altitude of \* Capella.
c Serial Nos. 416 to 418 missing.

d Astronomical observation; cross bearings on shore; 1½ knots W. set. e Anchored boat and established position.

	100070			o o, the 2100th oss, etc.—Continue	
Serial	Date.	Position.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
No.		Lat. N. Long. W			
447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458	1884.  May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 3 May 3 May 3	Gulf of Mexico.  22 04 18 85 02 19 22 05 50 85 04 39 22 07 20 85 06 49 22 08 55 85 09 09 22 10 50 85 12 00 22 09 40 85 18 44 22 06 30 85 15 00 22 03 50 85 11 50 22 03 50 85 11 50 W.of Antonio Knol W.of Antonio Knol W.of Antonio Knol 21 57 10 85 04 30 21 55 45 85 02 50 About 2.5 miles WNW. of Sar Antonio light.	567 701 701 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 709 709 709 709 709 709 709	co. yl. oz. for. yl. oz. for. yl. oz. for. for. pter. for. pter. co. co. co. co. co. co. co. co.	
460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 498 490 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 511 512 513 514 515 516 5517 518 520	May 5 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6 May 6	21 53 00 85 02 5 21 54 25 85 07 5 21 55 50 85 13 0 21 56 30 85 15 2 21 59 55 85 18 4 21 58 30 85 16 5 21 57 00 85 08 0 21 55 30 85 05 1 21 55 30 85 00 4 21 52 35 85 00 4 21 52 36 85 00 4 21 52 36 85 00 4 21 52 36 85 00 4 21 52 36 85 00 4 21 52 36 85 00 4 21 51 52 40 85 01 4 21 52 36 85 00 3 21 52 40 85 01 3 21 52 10 85 05 3 21 52 30 85 09 3 21 52 30 85 09 3 21 52 30 85 09 3 21 52 10 85 05 3 21 52 30 85 01 3 21 52 30 85 01 3 21 52 30 85 01 3 21 52 30 85 01 3 21 52 30 85 01 3 21 50 10 85 01 3 21 49 05 85 01 3 21 49 05 85 01 3 21 49 05 85 10 0 21 48 00 85 04 4 21 50 20 84 59 3 21 47 35 85 10 0 21 48 00 85 04 4 21 50 45 84 57 3 21 45 50 84 59 1 21 48 00 84 57 3 21 50 45 84 59 1 21 50 45 84 59 1 21 50 45 84 59 1 21 50 45 84 59 1 21 50 45 84 59 1 21 50 45 84 59 3 21 54 00 85 00 4 21 55 00 85 01 5 21 57 10 85 01 5 21 58 45 85 05 1 22 15 9 40 85 01 5 21 59 40 85 01 5 22 15 9 20 85 08 4 21 59 10 85 06 5 22 20 20 85 08 4 21 59 20 85 08 4 21 59 20 85 08 4 21 59 30 85 00 4 22 15 85 00 85 00 4 22 15 85 00 85 00 4 22 20 20 85 08 50 0 22 20 20 85 08 50 0 22 21 140 85 04 5 22 20 20 85 08 60 4 22 41 20 84 15 0	6   688   618   691   608   850   543   487   593   528   541   629   652   65	co. hrd. hrd. co. co. crs. g. co. hrd. yl. m. yl. oz. for. hrd. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. yl. oz. co. hrd. yl. m. brk. co. yl. m. fne. co. yl. m. yl. oz. yl. oz. syl. oz. fne. co. yl. oz. yl. oz.	

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Latitudes of positions on Antonio Knoll absolute; those of other soundings and the longitudes of all depend on Cape San Antonio light being in Lat. 21° 51′ 30′′ N., Long. 84° 57′ 38′′ W. b N. end of Jutias Cay ENE. (mag.).

Serial	Data	Posi	ition.	Danath	Character of Latter
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
521 522 523	1884. May 12 May 14 May 14	Hat 0 / // 30 46 00 34 14 00 34 48 45 Cape Ha	to Cape teras.   78 35 00   72 35 30   72 25 00   172 25 00	Fms. 470 2,537 2,462	g. brk. sh. br. oz. br. oz.
524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 549 541 544 545 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 556 557 558 556 556 556 556	July 20 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 Aug. 2 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 22 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Aug. 25 Aug.	37 57 20 39 29 00 39 30 00 39 32 00 39 29 30 39 29 30 39 27 40 39 27 20 39 31 50 39 23 45 40 00 00 40 01 30 40 02 00 40 01 30 40 02 00 40 01 30 39 56 30 39 56 30 39 56 30 39 56 30 39 54 30 30 54	73 56 10 72 22 00 72 18 00 72 18 00 72 18 20 72 14 40 72 16 00 72 18 30 72 20 40 72 05 00 70 38 00 70 38 00 70 38 00 70 38 00 71 20 00 71 13 45 71 12 30 71 10 00 71 04 00 71 07 00 71 08 00 71 13 45 71 12 30 71 10 00 71 13 45 71 12 30 71 10 00 71 13 45 71 12 30 71 10 00 71 13 40 71 10 00 71 11 40 71 11 15 71 34 30 70 15 40 70 15 40 70 15 40 70 15 40 71 41 15 71 34 30 70 15 40 71 41 15 71 34 30 70 15 40 71 41 41 71 31 30 70 15 40 71 41 41 71 31 30 70 15 40 71 41 41 71 31 30 70 15 40 71 41 41 71 31 30 70 32 00 71 45 40 71 41 41 71 30 71 30 00 72 12 30 73 00 74 45 30 74 48 30 74 48 30	86 79 104 197 121 94 91 73 143 992 139 101 168 57 100 113 194 192 265 221 784 762 769 111 111 1925 243 356 1,000 190 474 4851 37 54 43 1,007	gn. m. s. gn. m. s. stf. bu. c. gy. m. s. gn. m. bk. m. fne. s. bk. m. s. gy. S. bk. Sp. gn. m. r. gy. m. fne. s. gy. m. fne. s. gy. m. fne. s. gy. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m.
562 563	1885. Jan. 5 Jan. 5		tteras to nnah. 77 53 00 77 55 30	29 62	co. s. bk. sh. yl. s. bk. sh.
564	Jan. 5	32 57 30	77 56 30	, 66	co. s. bk. sh.
565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589	Jan. 22 Feb. 7 Feb. 7 Feb. 7 Feb. 11 Feb. 11	Gulf of 21 00 00 29 31 00 29 32 00 29 28 00 29 16 30 29 15 19 29 26 45 29 22 00 29 17 30 29 18 30 29 18 30 29 04 00 28 58 15 28 54 00 29 02 45 28 59 30 29 02 45 28 59 30 29 19 30 29 21 45 29 22 15 29 17 30 29 17 15 29 22 00	Mexico.  86 24 30 85 36 20 85 36 50 85 36 50 85 37 20 85 34 00 85 34 00 87 46 30 87 49 00 87 46 30 87 56 30 88 00 00 88 02 30 87 58 30 87 53 00 88 06 00 88 11 30 88 14 00 88 11 30 88 14 00 88 17 00 88 21 00 88 21 00 88 21 00 88 21 00 88 21 00 88 21 00 88 23 00	92 16 16 15 27 30 34 43 99 206 362 599 740 698 747 611 737 573 486 46 35 32 30 36 54	co. fne. wh. s. fne. wh. s. fne. s. bk. sh. gy. s. bk. sh. gy. s. bk. sh. fne. blk. s. crs. gy. s. bu. m. blk. m. blk. m. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. m. gy. m. bu. m. bu. m. bu. m. bu. m.

							1	
Serial	T .	Pos	ition.	Ter	npera	ture.	20 13	
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
591 592 593 594 595 597 598 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 606 607 608 609 601 611 612 613 614 615 616 616 617 618 619 621 632 633 633 634 644 645 645 655 665 665 665 665 665 66	1885. Mar. 4 Mar. 4 Mar. 4 Mar. 7 Mar. 15 Mar. 16	29 28 00 29 24 00 29 36 30 29 16 10 29 16 10 29 17 20 29 18 40 29 18 40 29 16 40 29 15 11 29 15 10 29 15 30 29 16 45 29 17 30 29 18 30 29 15 10 29 17 50 29 18 30 29 44 00 28 44 00 28 44 00 28 45 00 28 45 00 28 46 00 28 47 55 28 56 00 28 19 45 28 11 45 28 11 45 28 11 45 28 11 45 28 11 45 28 11 45 28 11 45 28 17 45 28 17 45 28 18 56 00 28 19 45 28 18 56 00 28 19 45 28 15 45 28 15 45 28 17 55 30 27 55 30	**Mexico.**   0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	F.064100955885561600601611616163555555555555555555555	F. 602 601 610 660 600 600 612 833 833 844 444 444 643 863 863 863 863 863 863 863 863 863 86	62.1	5. 258 252 228 239 21 30 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	gy.s. fne.gy.s.bk.sp. crs.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. fne.wh.s. fne.wh.s. gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. yl.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.s.bk.sp. fne.gy.s.bk.sp. fne.gy.s.bk.sp. fne.gy.s.bk.sp. fne.gy.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp. gy.bk.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh.
		Pos	ition.	Ter	mpera	ture.		
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Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694	1885. Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 16 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	27 49 00 27 48 10 27 47 30 27 46 45 27 46 10 27 46 00 27 16 00 27 16 30 26 53 00 26 53 00 26 23 15 26 23 15 26 12 30 26 28 15 26 12 30 26 38 00 25 34 30 25 54 00 25 49 00 25 44 30 25 29 30 25 14 30 25 14 30 25 14 30 25 19 30 25 14 30 25 19 30	f Mexico.  83 30 30 83 24 45 83 19 00 83 13 15 83 07 30 83 02 00 83 10 00 83 19 30 83 22 30 83 24 40 83 22 35 83 20 00 83 11 15 83 06 30 83 01 00	• F. 60 60 60 60 60 65 67 68 67 66 67 67 67 67 68 68 67	• F. 61 66 62 62 62 62 64 66 66 67 67 66 66 66 67 68 69 69 69 69 69 69	° F.	Fms.  18 16½ 15 12 10 8 18 25 26 27 29 28 27 25 24 24 25 27 27 28 27 28 27 27 27 28	crs.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.bk.sp. crs.gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. crs.gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.bk.s. crs.gy.bk.s. crs.gy.bk.s. crs.gy.s.brk.sh. wh.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. crs.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. crs.gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. crs.gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. crs.gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. fne.wh.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. fne.wh.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. fne.wh.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s.brk.sh.
698 699 700 701 702 708 704 705 706 707 708 707 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 731 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 738 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739	Apr. 1 Apr. 2 Apr. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 4 Apr. 4 Apr. 5 Ap	Hat  31 55 00 31 54 45 33 21 30 36 30 00 36 45 00 36 57 30 37 01 08 37 03 40 37 03 40 37 03 40 37 03 40 37 03 40 37 03 30 37 05 00 37 05 00 37 07 30 37 08 20 37 07 30 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 20 37 08 30 38 07 30 37 08 00 37 08 2	teras.    79 20 00   79 17 00   77 99 00   76 42 15   73 14 00   73 28 00   74 30 30   74 39 00   74 37 10   74 33 30   74 33 00   74 33 00   74 33 00   74 33 00   74 32 00   75 45 00   76 08 30   76 08 00   76 08 00   76 08 00   76 32 00   76 32 00   76 32 00   74 34 45   74 34 45   74 34 30   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 43 00   74 44 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   74 42 00   75 03 30   75 05 03 30   75 07 00   75 12 00   75 13 00	66 66 64 65 65 65 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	69 69 70 72 66 55 526 46 46 47 49 49 44 42 43 44 42 43 661 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	60. 8 60. 3 66. 8 65. 2 36. 8 37. 2 37. 5 38. 7 46. 8 46. 8 47. 7 40. 5 41. 3 42 40. 5 37. 7 38. 7 52. 5 52. 5 52. 5 48. 8 48. 8 48. 8 49. 5 40.	54 86 71 2,340 1,646 1,436 1,208 336 50 51 54 17 98 24 17 96 64 71 14 12 75 61 68 75 307 103 135 160 98 87 88 210 69 17 50 68 123 50 69 17 50 68 68 68 69 17 50 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	
743 744	June 19 June 19	four	dland.	66	69	37.1	1,915 2,044	yl. oz. yl. oz.

Sorial		Posi	ition.	Ter	mpera	ture.			
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
Serial No	Date.  1885. June 19 June 19 June 19 June 21 June 21 June 21 June 22 June 22 June 23 June 23 June 23 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 25 July 3 July 4 July 4 July 4 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 6 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 8  *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	Cape Co foum  1 19 23 41 23 20 41 26 15 41 22 00 41 26 30 40 21 00 40 24 30 40 13 00 40 18 00 40 18 00 40 18 30 40 21 18 30 42 37 00 42 18 30 42 37 30 42 51 30 42 51 30 42 51 30 42 51 30 42 51 30 43 38 00 44 38 38 00 44 38 38 00 44 25 00 44 27 00 44 25 30 44 25 30 44 26 00 44 27 00 44 25 30 44 26 00 44 27 00 44 30 30 44 05 15 44 06 30 44 11 20	d to New-dland.  63 35 30 63 23 15 63 15 00 63 10 00 62 57 00 60 33 00 55 24 00 55 31 6 30 55 50 00 55		Surface.	Bot-	52 58 48 70 48 54 57 74 33 26 63	Gy. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. yl. oz. gy. oz. hrd. gn. m. s. s. brk. sh. wh. s. brk. sh. gy. s. crs. gy. bk. s. dk. gn. s. brk. sh. fne. gy. s. bk. s. gy. oz. hrd. gy. oz. p. gy. oz. hrd. gy. oz. p. gy. oz. hrd. gy. oz. s. brk. co. wh. s. p. hrd. wh. s. p. ige. p. gy. s. crs. s. fne. s. fne. gy. s. hrd. crs. p. hrd. crs. p. hrd. crs. p. hrd. crs. p. hrd. crs. p. hrd. crs. p. fne. wh. s. yl. s.	

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Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837	1885. July 12 July 13	found 0 / // 42 05 00 41 58 00 41 49 50 41 49 30 41 49 00 41 44 30 41 42 45 41 42 45 41 42 30 41 45 55 10 41 55 50 41 56 25 41 58 00 Nante	ucket to	° F. 60 60 62 63 63 63 63 65 66 64 64 64 66 66	° F. 62 60 60 60 60 66 66 66 66 60 61 61	* F. 42.6 42.3 42.6 45.2 45.2	Fms. 74 339 85 82 81 75 79 84 83 84 278 363 129 136 175 176 128	crs. g. bu. m. s. g. s. g. s. g. s. g. s. g. s. g. s. g. s. g. crs. s. g. wh. s. bk. sp. s. p. crs. s. g. hrd. brk. sh. p.
840 841 842 843 844 845 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 868 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868	Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 Aug. 9 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 20 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 Sept. 22 Sept. 22 Sept. 21 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20	Charles  39 57 45 40 00 45 39 59 00 39 56 15 39 53 28 39 56 00 39 51 30 39 52 30 39 54 15 39 49 40 39 52 00 39 47 15 39 49 40 39 52 00 39 44 00 39 47 00 39 47 00 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 00 39 05 30 39 04 30 39 04 30 39 04 30 39 04 30	ton, S. C.    70 23 30   70 24 00   70 22 45   70 21 30   70 20 30   70 21 00   70 21 00   70 21 00   70 21 00   71 20 30   71 24 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 27 30   71 22 30   72 25 30   72 25 30   72 25 30   72 25 30   72 25 9 30   72 55 9 30   75 32 00   75 32 00   75 32 00   77 37 00   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	71 71 71 73 70 76 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 69 72 72 71 63 68 71 72 70 70 77 71 63 67 70 77 70 77 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	75 75 74 72 76 76 76 77 76 76 77 76 77 75 72 72 72 72 72 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	41.6 46.2 45.7 41.9 40.6 41.6 43.9 39.6 41.6 39.3 39.6 40.6 43.6 36.4 36.8 38.5 39 (a) 38.7 48.8 48.8 50.9	234 154 167 233 300 237 344 416 315 452 562 397 298 206 378 2,009 2,009 2,009 2,009 2,009 2,109 659 659 677 715 47 47 47 55 197 210 15	gn. s. gn. s. bk. sp. gn. s. bk. sp. brk. sh. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. stf. gn. m. hrd. gy. m. gy. oz. gn. oz. gn. m. gy. oz. gy. oz. yi. glob. oz. gy. oz. yi. glob. oz. gy. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gy. m. crs. gy. s. bk. sp. crs. gy. s. bk. sp. crs. dk. gy. s. gy. m. fne. gy. s. brk. sh.
869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 889 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892	Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27		78 03 00 77 52 00 77 37 00 77 28 00 77 28 00 76 53 30 76 39 00 76 26 55 76 10 25 76 15 55 76 15 00 76 23 24 76 12 00 76 23 24 76 12 00 76 23 24 76 12 00 76 35 30 75 35 00 74 36 45 74 36 00 74 36 30 74 38 00 74 38 00 74 39 30 74 57 40		77			gy.s. bk. sp. gy.s. bk. sp. gy.s. bk. sp. gy.s. bk. sp. wh.s. gy.s. bk. sp. oz. oz. oz. No specimen. gy.s. yl. oz. gy. s. gy. and br. s. br. s. gy. and br. s. for. No specimen. No specimen. for. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. co. kr. oz. co. kr. oz. co. kr. oz. co. kr. oz. co.

 $<sup>\</sup>alpha$  Wire parted, losing thermometer and 800 turns of wire.

Q1		Pos	ition.	Ter	mpera	ure.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
895 896 897 898 899 901 903 904 905 907 908 909 9112 913 914 915 917 918 919 917 918 919 918 919 918 919 919 919 918 919 918 919 918 919 918 919 918 919 918 919 918 919 918 918	1886. Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 14 Mar. 16 Mar. 19 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 11 Mar	23 42 20 23 44 35 23 44 35 23 45 30 23 55 20 24 01 20 24 08 00 24 08 00 24 08 00 24 08 00 24 08 00 24 08 00 24 08 35 23 56 30 23 35 00 23 35 00 24 06 30 24 07 00 24 01 15 23 55 20 24 06 30 24 07 00 24 17 20 24 25 40 24 25 40 24 33 40 24 25 00 24 17 20 24 25 40 24 25 35 25 25 25 25 26 30 27 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 35 30 28 36 30 28 36 30 28 36 30 28 37 30 28 38 30	76 23 15 77 21 30 77 24 45 77 27 45 77 27 45 77 27 45 77 20 30 78 12 00 78 12 00 78 13 00 81 30 00 81 30 30 81 31 45 81 32 15 81 32 15 81 33 45 81 33 45 81 33 45 81 33 45 81 33 45 81 34 30 78 50 45 78 27 50 78 21 00 78 24 00 78 18 30 78 18 30 78 18 30 78 19 00	76 76 68 70 70 70 71 71 71 71 71 72	72 72 73 74 74 74 71 71 75 75 75 76 76	F. 40.17 42.3 87.8 239.5 42.3 87.4 39.5 36.5 74.3 39.5 65.5 74.3 39.5 65.5 74.3 38.6 65.1 1 38.6 6 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	11 14 29 139 1,927 2,663 375 1,409 1,490 1,079 1,164 1,312 411 383 281 145 445 589 980 777 815 792 707 398 261 443 290 528 367 18 148 148 188 274	co. s. co. s. co. s. co. s. co. s. bk. sp. wh. s. rd. and bk. sp. for. wh. s. sp. and brk. sh. br. m. co, s. br. oz. br. oz. co. s. sh. co. s. wh. co. s. wh. co. s. wh. co. s. c

		Pos	ition.	Te	<b>m</b> pe <b>r</b> a	ture.			
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 983 984 985 - 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006	1886. Apr. 10 Apr. 10 Apr. 12 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 15 Apr. 15 Apr. 15 Apr. 17 Apr. 30	Baham  o / 10  26 34 00  26 16 00  23 39 15  23 44 00  23 50 00  23 58 00  24 13 00  24 13 00  24 19 30  24 25 00  24 13 00  25 19 30  25 11 00  25 13 30  25 11 00  25 13 30  25 43 00  25 35 45  25 45  26 40 00  26 43 00  26 45 00  27 41 00  27 45 00  27 49 00  27 49 00  27 49 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30  27 42 30	a Islands.  77 58 45 78 08 00 77 55 00 76 47 00 77 00 00 77 13 00 77 12 10 77 21 00 77 12 10 77 24 30 77 24 30 77 42 00 77 30 30 77 42 00 77 7 30 30 77 47 30 77 47 30 77 40 00 77 57 30 77 47 30 77 6 58 00 77 03 00 77 6 53 45 76 58 00 77 03 00 77 6 53 45 76 58 00 77 03 00 77 6 50 77 03 00 77 16 15 00 76 65 30 77 04 00 76 52 30 77 04 00 77 16 00 77 16 00 77 15 00 77 15 00 77 15 00 77 15 00	**F. 710 699 744 73 733 733 733 733 733 733 734 732 739 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 74	• F. 733 744 744 773 774 774 774 775 776 776 776 777 776 774 774 774 774 774	*F. 63. 8 39. 6 39. 6 39. 6 39. 6 39. 4 40. 2 39. 4 47. 6 59. 8 45. 7 39. 1 39. 6 38. 6 40. 7 39. 4 44. 2 36. 9 39. 1 37. 0 39. 1 38. 4 38. 1 38. 6 41. 1 39. 9 40. 5	Fms. 234 867 711 740 756 769 740 805 514 809 822 852 639 444 939 734 1,527 1,922 2,222 1,773 111 942 2,800 2,764 2,693 2,670 669 661 663 668 668 668 668	gy. oz. wh. oz. br. oz. wh. oz. wh. oz. wh. oz. wh. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. wh. m. co. m. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. gy. s. lt. br. oz. gy. s. br. oz. gy. s. br. oz. gy. co. s. br. oz. gy. oz. br. oz. co. s. for. gy. oz. bk. sp. yl. oz. bk. sp. yl. oz. bk. sp. yl. oz. bk. sp. yl. oz. bk. sp. co. s. for. lt. br. oz. Wire parted, lost 400 turns,	
1012 1013	May 2 May 5	27 27 00 31 27 00	77 59 00 79 12 00	74 76	74 77	40.8 50.2	610 280	thermometer, and lead. wh. s. crs. gy. s.	
1014 1015 1016 1017 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1038 1031 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1039 1040 1041	July 18 July 18 July 18 Aug. 3 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8	New Yor foun 39 57 00 39 54 00 39 50 00	$rk\ to\ New dland.$	72 72 72 68 68 68 67 70 69 65 65 65 65 62 67 69 67 69	71 71 71 73 73 66 64 64 66 66 66 66 63 64 64 62 62 62 62	53.1 51.0 43.1 36.7 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.2 36.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.3	58 119 226 2,224 2,951 2,575 2,337 1,919 1,980 1,980 1,980 1,980 2,025 2,033 2,054 1,978 2,069 1,768 1,731 1,758 1,758 1,7780 1,172 81 35 35	br.s.sh. gn.m. gn.m. br.oz.c. br.oz. gy.and br.oz. lt.br.oz. stk, br. m. lt. gy. m. br.oz. for. bk. sp. rd. s. bk. sp. wh. s. brk.sh.	

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
e.ial	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1060 1061 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068	1886. Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 12 Aug. 12 Aug. 12 Aug. 12 Aug. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 14 Aug. 15 Aug.  New Yor found 1	-k to New-dland.  -k 48 45 00 48 20 00 47 08 00 45 58 00 44 38 00 43 23 30 42 03 00 43 00 00 43 47 00 45 06 30 45 31 30 46 53 30 46 11 30 46 53 30 48 12 30 48 12 30 48 12 30 48 12 30 50 10 30 50 17 00 51 00 30 51 45 30 56 43 30	F. 57 62 65 65 67 69 58 55 54 55 56 55 60	F. 566 559 622 633 688 70 688 557 459 551 552 553 554 555 558	31.9 37.8 36.2 36.8 37.3 38.2 39.7 38.7 37.1 36.5 35.2 30.4 30.1	Fms. 115 1, 169 1, 916 1, 981 2, 549 2, 621 2, 135 423 427 170 168 147 106 100 62 266 226	crs. wh. s. brk. sh. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. s. g. hrd. wh.s. bk. sp. br. oz. No specimen. gy. s. p. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. m. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. m. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. m. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. m.	
1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088	Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 27	44 31 00 44 25 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 42 00 41 42 00 41 42 00 41 42 00 41 42 00 41 42 00 41 42 00 41 20 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 37 00 41 38 00 41 26 00 41 27 00 41 28 00	57 09 00 57 35 00 59 18 30 62 58 00 63 05 00 63 11 30 63 18 00 63 34 00 63 34 00 63 27 00 63 21 00 63 21 00 63 40 45 63 40 45 63 40 45 63 40 45 63 40 45 63 50 30 63 45 00 63 45 00 63 46 45 64 22 30 64 51 30	60 63 63 63 63 64 70 70 70 70 70 70 74 74 74 74 76 68	58 592 625 636 645 645 645 772 772 772 774 774 773 774 773 774 773 772 772 772	33. 7  35. 6 36. 9 36. 7 37. 2 36. 9 36. 9 37. 5 37. 5 37. 5 37. 5 37. 5 37. 7 36. 7 36. 7	38 32 1,943 1,854 1,798 1,779 1,762 1,741 1,644 1,693 1,697 1,620 1,699 1,805 1,910 1,879 1,696	gy. s. p. wh. s. bk. sp. gy. s. bk. sp. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. dk. br. oz. lt. br. oz. for. br. oz. for. br. oz. for. br. oz. for. br. oz. for. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for. lt. br. oz. for.
1090 1091	1887. Sept. 17 Sept. 18	37 37 00 38 31 00 Off Atlan	irginia.   74 11 00   73 15 00   ntic coast, America.	64 · 62	70 68	39.5 41	352 255	hrd. gy.s.
1092 1093 1094 1095	Dec. 6 Dec. 8 Dec. 9 Dec. 11	9 47 00 6 25 00 5 01 00 1 53 00 Lat. S.	55 51 00 50 29 30 46 44 00 43 00 00	85 82 80 82	82 80 80 80	36. 5 37. 5	2,069 2,406 1,876 2,449	br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. No specimen. glob. oz.
1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104	Dec. 15 Dec. 17 Dec. 31 Dec. 31 Dec. 31 Dec. 31 Dec. 31 Dec. 31 Dec. 31 Dec. 31	4 38 00 10 10 00 24 40 00 25 24 00 25 45 00 25 51 00 25 41 00 25 42 00 26 23 00	35 55 00 35 32 00 43 45 00 44 14 00 44 38 00 44 48 00 44 48 00 44 58 30 45 31 30	78 81 75 75 78 78 78 78 78	79 75 75 75 75 76 76 76	37.9 37.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.4 37.9 37.9	1,263 1,276 889 1,061 1,099 1,019 945 777 756	co. br. co. br. glob. oz. Pter. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz.
1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112	Jan. 2 Jan. 3 Jan. 3 Jan. 3 Jan. 3 Jan. 3 Jan. 3 Jan. 12	31 05 00 32 51 00 33 17 00 33 46 10 33 55 00 34 01 00 34 09 00 36 56 00 Pacific co	49 45 00 51 48 00 52 19 00 52 45 00 52 53 00 53 08 00 56 23 00 oast, South	82 71 72 72 70 68 67 69	76 71 71 70 70 70 70 68		78 24 11 14 14 11 13 13	s. and brk. sh. s. and g. gy. s. gy. s. fne. dk. s. fne. dk. s. fne. dk. s. s. brk. sh.
1113 1114	Mar. 31 Apr. 1	Am Lat. N. 6 44 00	erica.	77 80	77 79	35. 9 36. 9	1,927 1,729	gn.m. gn.m.

Serial		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
`			oast, South erica.					
1115 1116 1117 1118 1119	1888. Apr. 1 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 3	4 18 00 4 14 00 4 02 00 2 53 00 1 13 00 Lat. S.	85 14 00 85 11 00 85 25 30 86 24 00 88 02 00	82 83 81 84 80	° F. 82 83 80 83 80	° F. 35. 9 35. 9 35. 9 35. 9 35. 9	Fms. 1,882 1,657 1,724 1,616 1,341	dk. br. m. and for. dk. br. m. and for. gy. glob. oz. br. glob. oz. br. glob. oz.
1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125	Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 8 Apr. 13 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1 08 00 1 23 00 1 25 00 00 53 00 00 53 30 00 51 00 Lat. N.	89 39 00 89 58 00 90 07 00 90 15 30 90 05 30 89 43 30	80 78 80 81 80 79	78 80 79 79 78 78	45. 9 53. 9 58. 1 56. 2 45. 6	287 286 191 108 139 329	hrd. gy.s. bk.sp. fne.gy.s. wh.s. wh.co.s. fne.gy.s.
1126	Apr. 17	4 44 00	93 02 00 al America	83	83	35. 9	1,976	rd. br. oz.
1127 1128 1129	Apr. 19 Apr. 20 Apr. 21	8 26 00 11 45 00 14 33 00		83 84 87	81 84 75	35. 9 35. 9 35. 9	1,997 2,256 1,862	gn. m. gn. m. gn. m.
1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186	July 19 July 20 July 2	Off A 52 15 00 52 15 00 52 15 00 52 15 00 52 15 00 52 18 00 52 18 00 52 20 00 52 20 00 52 20 00 53 17 00 53 22 00 53 17 00 53 18 00 53 17 00 53 18 00 53 17 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 53 18 00 54 18 00 55 18 18 00 55	156 37 00 158 20 00 160 00 00 161 40 30 162 48 00 163 54 00 166 05 00 166 35 00 166 35 00 166 51 00 166 55 00 166 56 00 166 56 00 166 56 00 166 57 00 166 57 00 166 30 00 166 30 00 165 18 36 165 10 00 166 27 00 166 30 00 165 30 00 165 18 30 165 46 00 164 42 00 164 32 00 164 32 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 163 57 30 163 51 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 165 30 00 164 38 00 164 20 00 164 20 00 164 38 00 164 38 00 164 49 00 164 49 00 164 49 00 165 30 00 164 49 00 165 34 00 164 49 00 165 34 00 164 49 00 165 50 30 164 51 00 165 49 00 165 49 00 165 49 00 165 50 30 165 41 00 165 42 00 165 43 00 165 45 00 165 49 00 165 50 50 164 51 00 165 42 00 165 50 50 166 07 00 165 48 00 166 07 00 167 00 168 48 00 169 00 1	51 51 51 51 51 52 52 53 54 54 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	51 49 48 50 510 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	34.9 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.2 40.6 42.7 41.2 41.2 41.2 41.2 40.7 40.7 40.2 40.4 40.2 40.4 40.2 40.2 40.4 40.2	2,550 2,551 2,551 2,551 2,573 2,678 2,573 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,788	br. oz. Wire carried away. gy. oz. py. oz. gy. oz. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. sp. s. bk. sp. s. bk. sp. gy. s. bk. s. bk. s. crs. bk. s. crs. bk. s. gy. s. bk. s. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. sp. crs. bk. sp. gy. sp. crs. bk. sp.

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc.{\bf -Continued.}$ 

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1187 1188 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1202 1203 1204 1205 1208 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1229 1231 1224 1225 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1238 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1256 1257 1258 1256 1257 1258 1256 1257 1258	1888. July 29 July 30 July	53 49 00 54 00 00 54 02 00 54 02 00 54 06 00 54 08 00 54 10 00 54 11 00 54 12 00 54 18 00 54 18 00 54 18 00 54 18 00 54 18 00 54 10 00 55 10	163 40 00 163 37 00 163 37 00 163 37 00 163 53 30 164 01 00 164 17 00 164 25 00 164 25 00 164 42 00 164 42 1 00 164 42 1 00 164 21 00 163 11 00 163 12 1 00 163 12 1 00 163 13 00 163 24 00 163 24 00 163 24 00 163 24 00 163 24 00 163 24 00 162 58 00 162 58 00 162 58 00 162 58 00 162 17 00 162 02 00 161 53 00 162 10 00 161 48 00 161 48 00 161 48 00 161 48 00 161 48 00 161 48 00 161 48 00 161 13 00 161 159 00 161 159 00 161 159 00 161 159 00 161 159 00 161 159 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00 159 15 00	F.1522552553551515151515151515151515151515	50 50 50 50 51 51 51 50 50 50 51 51 51 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	**F. 2 41.2 2 41.2 2 42	30 40 435 52 50 44 42 61 59 71 72 62 50 43 40 25 27 28 37 28 32 37	bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. g. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. crs.bk.s. r.bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. crs.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gr.m. rky. rky. rky. rky. gr.m. rky. gr.m. rky. gr.m. rky. gr.m. rky. gr.m. rky. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. crs.s. cr.g. bk.s. by.s. crs.s. cr.g. bk.s.

10000		Position.		Te	mpera	ture.		
erial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1298 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 13307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1314 1315 1320 1331 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338	Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 7 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 Aug. 9 Aug. 9	54 59 00 54 57 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 58 00 54 48 00 54 48 00 54 48 00 54 48 00 54 48 00 55 48 00 56 48 00 56 48 00 56 48 00 56 48 00 56 57 00 56 58 00 57 00 58 00 50	### Alaska.    **   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *	51 50 50 51 51 51 51 53 53 53 54 54 54 54 56 53 53 54 54 53 53 53 54 53 53 54 54 55 53	51 52 50 50 50 50 51 51 51 51 51 53 53 53 53 52 52 50 50 50 50 51 51 51 51 51 52 52 52 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	*F. 42.2 40.2 42.2 40.2 42.2 40.2 42.5 7 43.2 42.2 42.5 7 40.2 42.5 44.2 42.4 42.4 42.4 42.4 42.4 42	97 80 68 56 46 47 53 73 64 68 82 67 44 57 59 54 49 48 47 50 135 137 119 89 60 96	gy.s. gy.s.g. gy.s.brk.sh. gy.s. gy.s.p. gy.s.brk.sh. rky. s.r. rky. rky. rky. rky. sh.fne.g. r.sh. r. rky. bu.m.p. gy.s.p. gy.s.sh. rky. rky. rky. rky. rky. rky. rky. rky

Gamia1		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1377 1373 1374 1373 1374 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1407 1408 1407 1408 1407 1408 1407 1418 1419 1410 1411 1412 1413 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421	Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Aug. 12 Aug. 12 Aug. 12 Aug. 12 Aug. 13	55 49 00 55 49 00 55 39 00 55 55 00 56 04 00 56 05 00 56 08 00 56 08 00 56 28 00 56 28 00 56 28 00 56 35 00 56 35 00 56 36 00 56 37 00 56 38 00 56 38 00 56 38 00 56 39 00 56 42 00 56 42 00 56 42 00 56 42 00 56 42 00 56 55 00 56 57 04 00 57 07 00 56 38 00 56 38 00 56 57 04 00 57 10 00 57 12 00 57 12 00 57 12 00 57 12 00 57 13 00 57 42 00 57 43 00 57 49 00 57 39 00 57 39 00 57 29 00	151 52 00 152 14 00 152 09 00 152 01 00 151 53 00 151 47 00 151 32 00 151 25 00 151 18 00 151 11 00 150 41 00	54 55 55 56 56 54 55 58	F.O. 48824 544 555 5533 552 553 553 555 555 555 555 55	F. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Fms. 277 76 287 89 81 76 60 37 61 66 75 54 82 25 24 62 88 36 55 77 11 60 46 85 347 32 86 86 57 71 11 60 46 86 57 71 11 60 60 75 18 86 57 71 11 60 60 75 18 6	gy.s. brk.sp. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. fne. br.s. fne. gy.s. fne. gy.s. gy.s. fne. gy.s. gy.s. fne. gy.s. gy.s. p. sy.s. bk.sp. gy.s. brk.sh. bn.s. g. gy.s.p. fne. gy.s. sh. gy.s.c. bu.m. gy.s.c. bu.m. by.s. gy.s. rky. s.p. gy.s. brk.sh. bk.m. br.m. fne. gy.s. gn.m. rky. s.p. gn.m. rky. s.p. gy.s. rky. s.p. gy.s. rky. s.p. gy.s. rky. sy.s. rky. gy.s. rky. gy.s. rky. gy.s. rky. gy.s. rky. gy.s. rky. gy.s. sy.s. sy.s. gy.s. sy.s. gy.s. sy.s. gy.s. g

Comical		Position.		Ter	mpera	ture.			
erial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1434 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1467 1468 1467 1478 1478 1478 1478 1478 1478 1478 147	1888. 222 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 22	58 03 00 58 14 00 58 20 00 58 20 00 57 58 00 57 57 20 57 47 00 57 47 00 57 47 00 57 53 00 58 11 00 58 11 00 58 11 00 58 11 00 58 23 00 58 29 00 58 29 00 58 35 00 58 36 00 58 31 00 58 27 00 58 31 00 58 21 00 58 21 00 58 21 00 58 21 00 58 21 00 58 23 00 58 33 00 58 27 00 58 31 00 58 24 00 58 31 00 58 24 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 32 00 58 32 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 31 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58 31 00 58 32 00 58	llaska.  151 26 00 151 23 00 151 11 00 151 32 00 150 16 00 150 32 00 150 16 00 150 00 00 149 44 00 149 31 00 149 19 00 149 33 00 150 17 00 150 32 00 150 47 00 151 03 00 151 16 00 00 150 47 00 151 03 00 151 17 00 151 03 00 151 17 00 151 03 00 151 17 00 151 03 00 149 47 00 149 33 00 149 47 00 149 33 00 149 47 00 149 04 00 148 34 00 148 34 00 148 30 00 148 20 00 148 30 00 148 20 00 147 50 00 148 20 00 148	F. 559 563 564 555 555 556 658 557 577 577 577 577 577 577 577 583 644 620 660 656 57	• F. 44 56 55 56 66 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	* F. 44.1 44.1 44.1 41.3 41.1 41.3 41.1 41.3 41.1 41.4 41.1 41.1	Fms. 78 41 60 56 102 1114 113 140 119 166 112 128 69 377 37 50 99 99 99 76 67 84 105 69 677 84 105 69 677 507 507 507 507 507 507 507 507 507 5	fne.gy.s. gy.s.g. gy.s.g. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.bk.sp. gy.s.	
1491 1492	Aug. 30 Aug. 30	54 02 00 52 32 00	134 34 00 133 05 00	57 67	57	35.3	1,571	br and gy. oz.	
1493 1494 1495 1496 1497	Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 1	51 34 00 51 09 00 51 01 00 50 56 00 50 55 00	131 25 00 129 07 00 128 25 0 128 09 0	50	60	35. 1 35. 9 1 2	1,601 1,099 83 5.2 2.3 16	gy.oz. gn m. on m. gy.s. N. specimen. No specimen.	

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.	;	
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1498 1499 1500 1501 1502 1503 1504 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1538 1538 1539 1540 1541 1542 1548 1540 1541 1544 1545 1546 1557 1558 1559 1550 1551 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1561 1562 1568 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1576	188.19199 t.1919199 .191919 t.1919 t.1919 t.1919 t.1919 t.191		124 32 30 124 39 30 124 47 00 124 53 30 125 00 30 124 57 00 124 50 00 124 43 00 124 44 00 124 45 00 124 55 00 124 55 00 124 55 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 39 00 125 00	• F.4 547 577 559 599 560 662 662 661 578 588 589 598 588 660 660 660 677 588 588 587 577 577 588 588 587 577 57	57 57 56 58 58 59 60 60 60 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	**F. 44.2 43.7   **44.2 43.7   **45.2 44.8   **38.6 6 7   **38.7 2 36.7 7   **44.7 44.7 44.7 42.7 44.7 49.2 39.7 40.2 39.1 40.1 42.9 45.1 48.1 45.7 44.9 47.6 46.9 48.1 45.7 44.9 47.6 46.9 48.1 45.7 44.9 45.8 46.6 46.9 48.1 47.1 39.2 45.1 46.5 45.4 46.7 48.1 47.1 48.1 48.1 47.1 48.1 48.1 48.1 48.1 48.1 48.1 48.1 48	450 91 78 76 87 250 181 80 64 42 33 18 35 48 58 81 132 72 50 37 51 82 433 65 66	rky. bk.s. r. yl.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. gn.m. gn.m. gn.m. br.m. br.m. br.m. gy.s. gy.s. and g. s. and g. s. and g. s. and g. s. and p. gy.oz. yl.oz. yl.oz. yl.oz. yl.oz. sy.s. fne. gy.s. fne. gy.s. fne. bk.s. bu.m. gy.oz. gy.oz. No specimen. bu.m. gy.oz. gy.oz. yo.z

 $\textbf{\textit{Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.} \textbf{--} \textbf{Continued.}$ 

Samia!		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1586 - 1587 1590 1591 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1606 1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606	1888. Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 11 Oct. 13 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19 Oct. 19	Off west United (1) 46 34 00 46 33 00 46 32 00 46 28 00 46 23 00 46 23 00 46 23 00 46 22 00 46 23 00 46 02 00 46 02 00 46 08 00 46 07 00 46 08 00 46 17 00 46 16 00 46 15 00 46 14 00 44 02 00 43 59 00 43 59 00 43 50 00 44 50 00 4	coast of States.  ' // 124 12 30 124 19 00 124 26 00 124 33 00 124 33 00 124 33 00 124 26 00 124 27 00 124 27 00 124 27 00 124 22 00 124 22 00 124 22 00 124 23 00 124 42 30 124 45 00 124 23 00 124 23 00 124 23 00 124 23 00 124 23 00 124 23 00 124 25 00 124 25 00 124 55 00 125 05 00 125 05 00 125 01 30	* F. 60 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 658 587 57 58 62 64 64 658 57 57 57 60 60 60 60	• F. 57 58 58 58 58 58 58 59 57 57 56 61 62 60 60 57 57 58 58 59 59 59 59 59	*F. 9 52.9 447 445.5 1 445.5 1 45.5 1 45.8 44.2 8 45.9 1 46.6 1 49.8 45.9 46.6 2 38.7 3 42.1	Fms. 20 38 511 153 432 98 555 40 599 174 601 102 78 81 231 4475 506 561 991 563 3555 299	gy.s. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. gr. m. br. oz: fne. gy. s. bk. s. bu. m. fne. br. s. fne. gy. s. bu. m. fne. gy. s. br. s. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. br. oz. bk. s. fne. gy. s. bu. m. br. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. bk. s. fne. gy. s. bu. m. br. oz. gy. oz. br. oz. gy. oz. br. oz. bk. s. fne. gy. s. bu. m. br. oz. gy. oz. br. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz. by. oz.	
1000	1889.		125 01 60	00	00	250. 1	200	g.y. c.	
1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1828 1629 1630 1631 1632 1634 1632 1638 1634 1638 1634 1636 1637 1638 1636 1637 1638 1634 1640 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1648 1649 1649 1650 1651	Jan. 5 Jan. 8 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 17	34 00 00 34 25 30 32 36 30 32 36 30 32 35 30 32 34 30 32 33 30 00 32 31 00 32 32 90 32 25 30 32 25 30 32 25 30 32 25 30 32 27 30 32 23 30 32 21 00 32 21 00 32 22 30 32 25 30 32 27 30 32 27 30 32 27 30 32 27 30 32 27 30 32 27 30 32 27 30 32 28 00 32 21 00 32 21 00 32 21 00 32 25 30	120 30 00 120 20 30 117 26 30 117 26 30 117 26 30 117 26 30 117 32 00 117 43 30 117 55 00 118 07 00 118 18 30 30 118 42 00 118 48 00 118 53 30 118 53 30 118 53 30 119 04 30 119 04 30 119 04 30 119 10 30 119 10 30 119 12 30 119 15 30 119 15 30 119 14 30 119 15 30 119 14 30 119 15 30 119 17 30 119 18 30 119 19 00 119 11 30 119 12 30 119 13 30 119 14 00 119 12 30 119 12 30 119 12 30 119 12 30 119 12 30 119 12 30 119 12 30	57 57 56 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 5	46. 3  53  43  38. 7  46  37  87. 8  37. 8  37. 5  38. 6  43. 2  42. 2  59. 5  43  46. 6  42. 2  44. 7  54. 3  58. 6  54. 1  55. 4  54. 7  55. 3  59. 4  40. 3  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4  39. 4	6 337 713 449 186 77 176 386 295 156 47 26 43 46 44 45 48 47 30 11 113 174 153 106 59 243 495 614 892 310	gy. s. gy. s. m. brk. sh. yl. m. yl. m. br. oz. rky. rky. gy. m. fne. s. bk. sp. fne. s. g. r. gn. oz. gy. s. brk. sh. rky. rky. s. g. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. bk. s. g. bk. s. g. bk. s. g. gy. s. rky. gy. s. bk. s. g. gy. s. rky. gy. s. bk. s. g. gy. s. rky. gy. s. bk. s. g. gy. s. rky. gy. s. bk. s. g. gy. s. rky. gy. s. bk. sh. gy. s. brk. sh. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. brk. sh. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. brk. sh. gy. s.	

rial		Pos	ition.	Ter	nperat	ure.		
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1653 1653 1655 1655 1656 1657 1658 1669 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1667 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1677 1678 1679 1681 1681 1685 1683 1684 1685 1685 1685 1686 1687 1681 1685 1685 1685 1687 1681 1685 1685 1685 1686 1687 1681 1685 1686 1690 1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1711 1711 1711 1711 1711	1889. Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 19 Jan. 19 Jan. 24	Lat. N.	Long. W.		Sur-	Bot-	Pms. 464 950 924 766 485 560 552 426 360 428 395 219 657 613 807 569 241 766 43 46 108 83 711 173 340 53 28 48 62 229 153 118 52 55 126 98 159 110 125 107 88 62 31 47 55 63 214 367 406 286 141 60 533 51 45 441 452	br. s. g. gn. oz. m. gy. s. m. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. m. r. crs. gy. s. gn. m. yl. s. gy. s. brk. sh. brk. sh. g. r. sh. g. brk. sh. yl. s. br. sh. gy. s. br. m. gy. s. r. r. brk. sh. gy. s. br. sh. gy. s. s. br. m. gy. s. s. br. sh. gy. s. s. br. sh. sy. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1781 1782 1733 1734 1736 1737 1738 1737 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1750	1889. Feb. 6 Feb. 6 Feb. 6 Feb. 6 Feb. 8 Feb. 8 Feb. 8 Feb. 8 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 11 Feb. 11 Feb. 11 Feb. 11	Off west	t coast of d States.  o / " 119 28 15 119 28 00 119 27 00 119 27 00 119 27 45 119 28 00 119 59 00 120 10 30 120 14 30 120 16 30 120 20 00 120 29 15 120 26 00 120 23 45 120 23 30	F: 577 577 577 577 578 578 578 588 589 666 666 662 662 662 662 662 662	58 58 58 58 58 58 57 59 58 58 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 60 60	56 54 51. 5 55. 8 56 55. 5 44. 4 46. 7 48. 8 56 54. 9 55. 5 53. 9 54. 4 54. 4	Fms. 50 62 91 49 48 42 70 261 194 124 30 44 41 136 42 40 34 13 22 13½ 13 96	gy.s.bk.sp.brk.sh. fne.gy.s.g. fne.gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. brk.sh. wh.s.g.brk.sh. p. r. gy.s. fne.gy.s.r. fne.gy.s. r. gy.s. r. g.brk.sh. gy.s. brk.sh.r. co.sponge. m. r. m.
1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 2760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1768 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1763 1774	Feb. 11 Feb. 11 Feb. 12 Feb. 12 Feb. 12 Feb. 12 Feb. 12 Feb. 12 Feb. 12 Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 14 Feb. 14 Feb. 14 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	34 20 30 33 59 45 34 00 00 33 42 45 33 37 30 33 30 30 33 17 30 33 17 45 33 14 15 33 14 15 33 14 00 33 20 00 33 28 15 33 27 30 32 22 30 32 17 30 32 05 45	119 38 40 119 37 45 119 42 00 119 44 45 119 21 30 119 24 30 119 25 00 119 25 30 119 26 30 119 27 00 119 24 30 119 23 30 119 23 30 119 23 30 119 24 00 119 14 30 118 58 00 118 51 00 118 51 00 118 15 10 117 19 30 117 23 15	62 66 63 63 70 70 67 64 62 61 61 60 60 62 55 55 61 61 61	60 60 60 60 60 61 61 61 60 58 58 57 57 60 60 60	59 53.5 54.8 40.5 40 39.8 41 57, 55.5 51.4 39.5 46 39.4 40 52.8 38 37.8	26 26 68 50 52 36 825 917 899 416 40 42 32 21 224 71 644 185 718 551 76 735 773	m. gy.s.r. gn.m. gn.m.r. gy.s. co.s.brk.sh. gn.m. gn.m. gn.m. bk.s. brk.sh. g.brk.sh.r. gy.s. g. no specimen. co. gy.s. fne.bk.and wh.s. gn.m. gy.s. gn.m. gy.s. gn.m. gy.s.
Ē.			coast of $xico$ .					
1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1804	Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 27 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 2 Mar. 2 Mar. 2 Mar. 2 Mar. 2 Mar. 3 Mar. 3 Mar. 3 Mar. 3 Mar. 4 Mar. 4	31 50 00 31 29 30 31 03 30 30 21 00 29 56 30 29 38 00 29 14 30 29 56 30 29 18 30 28 56 15 28 57 00 28 48 00 28 31 00 27 46 30 26 58 00 26 12 00 25 15 05 00 24 53 05 24 54 00 24 35 00 22 57 00 22 57 00 23 46 00 24 53 05 24 54 00 24 135 00 22 27 30 22 17 30 20 26 00 19 35 00 19 35 00 18 33 30	117 27 30 117 33 00 117 40 15 117 51 30 117 58 00 118 06 15 118 17 00 118 13 30 118 16 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 17 00 118 50 00 117 04 00 116 37 00 116 37 00 115 51 45 115 43 00 115 51 45 115 43 00 115 34 00 115 43 00 115 43 00 115 44 00 114 45 00 114 45 00 114 45 00 114 44 00	61 60 61 62 64 63 61 61 61 61 65 75 65 64 64 64 65 67 67 72 68 67 77 72	59 59 60 60 62 61 61 61 61 61 62 63 65 64 64 65 65 66 67 69 69 70	37. 5 37. 5 37. 5 37. 5 35. 2 35. 2 35. 2 35. 5 36 35 36 35 36 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	801 803 803 805 81,512 1,776 1,857 1,424 1,447 29 42 42 11,121 1,737 2,135 2,065 2,124 2,165 2,131 1,343 1,312 2,119 2,1	gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. m. choc. oz. br. m. br. m. gy. m. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. m. s. gy. m. br. oz. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. s. g. coralline. r. bk. s. no specimen. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz. br. m. br. oz.

G1		Pos	ition.	Ter	npera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1821 1822 1823 1824 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1828 1828 1828 1829 1830 1831	1889. Mar. 4 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 20 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	Me  . / // 18 25 30 18 23 00 18 23 30 18 24 30 18 25 30 18 24 30 18 25 00 18 35 00 18 38 90 18 39 45 18 40 45 18 53 00 19 12 00 19 15 30 19 21 30 19 21 30 19 21 30 19 24 41 15 20 09 00 22 25 30 27 37 15 28 44 15 31 23 00 31 13 30 Off wesi	coast of xico.  114 41 00 114 36 00 114 18 15 113 48 00 113 15 00 112 44 00 112 12 00 111 11 00 111 11 00 111 02 00 110 58 30 110 51 00 110 49 15 110 47 00 110 45 30 110 45 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 18 30 110 20 112 32 15 114 25 00 114 27 15  t coast of t States.	F. 771 771 770 69 770 770 69 770 770 770 770 770 770 771 771 773 772 772 772 69 770 644 666 66	* F. 711 770 774 772 773 774 772 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 771 666 61 65 63.9	**F. 4 46.8 39.8 35.17 35.3 35.5 2 435.5 35.5 35.5 35.5 35.5 35.5 35.5 35.	Fms. 281 651 1,987 2,008 2,012 1,951 1,854 1,829 1,786 1,823 1,619 1,161 1,264 1,635 910 210 375 665 1,807 1,643 1,761 1,694 1,711 601 89 10 18	bk.s. bk.and co.s.glob. br.m. br.m. br.m. br.m. br.m. br.m. r. rky. rky. rky. br.m.bk.s. br.m. rky. br.m. br.m. gn.m. gn.m. gn.m. s. brk.sh. m.s.
1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1877 1878	June 7 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 8 June 9 June 9 June 9 June 9 June 9 June 9 June 14 June 14 June 14 June 14 June 14 June 12 June 14 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 14 June 12 June 14 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 14 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 13 June 14 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 14 June 12 June		124 36 00 124 32 45 124 53 30 124 47 30 124 49 00 124 50 30 124 51 30 124 48 15 124 42 00 124 38 00 124 38 00 124 34 00 124 38 00 124 32 30 124 27 00 124 25 00 124 25 00 124 26 10 124 11 00 124 11 00 124 12 30 124 13 30 124 17 30 124 27 00 124 23 30 124 17 30 124 27 00 124 28 30 124 17 30 124 17 30 124 17 30 124 17 30 124 17 30 124 25 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 00 124 32 15 124 17 30 124 25 15	56 56 57 57 57 57 57 56 57 57 56 57 57 56 57 57 56 57 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 60 60 60 61 61 62 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 65 66 66 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	566 552 557 556 566 555 556 557 557 554 554 558 559 559 600 600 622 661 662 666 664 64	45.7 45.6 43.9 47.3 45.6 45.6 45.6 45.6 45.6 46.6 46.6 46.1 46.6 46.1 45.6 45.8	78 75 60 75 65 57 65 445 34 25 45 860 53 73 887 81 120 186 123 91 81 58 42 45 48 73 94 120 259 216 238 217 130 88	fne.gy.s. rky. bu.m. m. m.and g. m.and g. fne.bk.s. g. g. g. m. and g. fne.gy.s. fne.py.s. fne.p. and bk.s. fne.py.s. fne.gy.s. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. gy.s. fne.gy.s.

		Position.		Temperature.			Danth	
erial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
	1889. Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31	Off west	coast of States.  124 05 45 124 06 00 124 13 00 124 19 45 124 27 15 124 34 30 124 23 124 15 30 124 29 15 124 22 30 124 15 30 124 23 45 124 30 30 124 23 45 124 30 01 124 46 00 124 46 30 124 54 30 124 54 30 124 54 50 124 54 50 124 23 30 124 17 00 124 11 00 124 11 00 124 11 00 124 12 30 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 26 15 124 27 30 124 17 30 1	Air.  - 632			Fms. 49 48 85 119 190 191 245 203 100 79 63 35 333 346 64 87 156 217 139 311 340 60 60 43 28 28 43 256 79 167 265 293 282 84 175 56 54 45 56 62 62 86 51 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159	fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. gy. s. bk. sp. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. sy. s. fne. gy. s. fn

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc.-{\tt Continued}.$ 

Serial		Pos	ition.	Ter	npera	ture.		
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1978 1977 1978 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1990 1991 1992 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2036 2036 2036 2036 2037	Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 10	Unite  ' / ''  43 59 30  43 59 30  44 00 15  44 01 30  44 01 30  43 57 45  43 57 30  43 54 20  43 54 40  43 54 45  43 57 45  43 57 30  43 54 20  43 54 10  43 54 00  44 16 00  44 16 30  44 16 30  44 18 00  44 27 00  44 33 00  44 33 00  44 33 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00  44 38 00	coast of d States.  124 49 30 124 47 00 124 49 30 124 54 30 124 54 30 124 54 30 124 54 30 124 55 30 124 55 30 124 55 00 124 45 30 124 55 00 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 45 30 124 15 30 124 15 30 124 15 30 124 15 30 124 12 30 124 13 30 124 12 30 124 13 30 124 13 30 124 13 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 24 30 124 3	F. 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	• F. 959 559 660 662 662 559 559 556 556 556 556 556 556 556 556	**F. 7*45.8*45.7*45.8*45.5*45.5*45.5*745.7*45.7*45.7*45.7*45.	19 27 19 15 34 52 69 49 33 15 23 51 68 71 52 27 16 19 30 42 13 28 28 53 40 11 23	c. c. c. r. p. rky. gn. m. fne. gy. s. rky. No bottom specimen. gn. m. and s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. and m. bk. s. and m. gn. m. and g. c. and g. c. and g. c. gn. m. and g. rky. brk. sh. co. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. s. fne. gy. s. and gn. m. bk. s. c. and p. c. c. rky. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. fne. gy. s.

Zowia?	Date	Pos	sition.	Те	mpera	ture.			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
			t coast of d States.						
2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2051 2055 2055 2055 2056 2057 2058 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2072 2073 2076 2077 2078 2077 2078 2077 2078 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2088 2088 2088 2088 2088 2088 2088	1889. Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 16 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Sept.	43 19 00 43 13 00 43 05 30 43 09 30 43 10 00 43 14 15 17 30 43 17 00 43 17 00 43 17 00 43 17 00 43 12 00 43 25 30 43 25 30 43 16 00 43 16 00 43 16 00 43 16 00 43 16 00 43 16 00 43 16 00 43 17 00 43 17 00 43 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	0 / // 124 25 30 124 26 00 124 28 00 124 28 00 124 42 00 124 43 50 124 42 00 124 55 30 124 42 00 124 55 30 124 42 00 124 35 00 124 43 00 124 48 00 124 48 00 124 47 30 124 47 30 124 47 30 124 47 30 124 47 30 124 32 00 124 36 00 124 36 00 124 37 00 124 38 15 124 38 30 124 27 30 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 38 15 124 38 30 124 37 30 124 37 00 124 38 15 124 38 00 124 37 00 124 38 15 124 38 00 124 37 00 124 38 10 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 37 00 124 38 15 124 38 00 124 37 00 124 38 15 124 38 00 124 37 00 124 38 10 124 37 00 124 38 00 124 38 10 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 38 30 124 37 00 124 38 30 124 38 30 124 37 30 124 38 30 124 38 30 124 37 30 124 38 30	F. 454555755446955511153335556655553355555555555555555	• F. 22 52 550 551 554 554 553 559 551 551 554 554 554 554 554 555 555 555	**F.77** 46.87** 44.77** 45.77** 45.87	## 28 27 25 64 134 165 234 384 116 64 68 119 326 326 326 326 326 326 120 407 382 140 114 47 44 21 25 17 28 140 21 25 17 34 29 44 32 26 62 151 63 29 492 151 63 206 505 236 206 505 236 240 59 79 157 277 39 44 12 18 43 68 261 273 244 65 68 261 120 59 256	fne. gy.s. fne. gy.s. rky.co. p. fne. gy.s. bk.s. bk.s. gn. m. gn. m. c. fne. gy.s. c. gn. m. gn. m. bk.s. and m. gn. m. fne. bk.s. gn. m. gn. m. fne. gy.s. fne. gy.	

		Door	· A.: =	/Dec		A	1.	
Serial	Date.	Pos	ition.	Te	mpera		Depth.	Character of bottom.
No.		Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.		
2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2134 2134 2135 2134 2134 2134 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148	1889. Oct. 12 Oct. 13	Off west Unite 141 38 30 41 38 00 41 38 00 41 32 00 41 32 00 41 32 00 41 32 00 41 26 15 41 26 15 41 26 15 41 26 15 41 26 15 41 20 00 41 20 00 41 20 00 41 12 30 41 12 30 41 12 30 41 05 30 41 04 30 40 57 15 40 57 00 40 50 00 40 43 00 40 44 30 00 40 43 00 40 44 30 00 44 44 30 44 44 30 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	coast of states.  124 31 30 124 25 00 124 17 30 124 12 30 124 12 30 124 24 00 124 33 30 124 27 00 124 13 30 124 17 3	• F. 58 58 57 577 576 566 566 566 566 568 588 587 577 577 577 577 577 577 577 57	• F. 577 556 555 555 556 556 556 556 556 556	**F. 42.7 49.3 52.3 54 851.9 49.3 47.9 639.1 48.7 551.2 49.9 48.7 54.3 551.2 49.9 45.3 49.5 52.4 45.3 49.5 52.4 41.7 52.4 49.2 53.3	Fms. 277 70 38 25 27 42 58 94 412 488 80 49 38 18 36 52 26 75 268 182 65 30 36 70 254 294 50 27	gn. m. gn. m. m. m. dk. gy. s. m. m. m. c. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. fne. gy. s. brk. sh. and p. gn. m.
2149 2150 2151	Oct. 13 Oct. 14	40 37 30 40 39 00 40 32 00	124 25 00 124 31 00 124 34 00	56 56	55 55	41.7	23 355 65	fne.dk.gy.s. m.
2152	Oct. 14 Oct. 14	40 32 00 40 29 00	124 34 00 124 40 00	56 56	55 55	48. 9 38. 7	627	bk. s. and m. gn. m.
2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2177 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2189 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2189 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2187 2188 2189 2180 2180 2180 2180 2180 2180 2180 2180	Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24	37 47 45 37 47 35 37 47 30 38 00 00 38 01 00 38 01 05 38 01 15 38 01 15 38 01 45 38 00 45 37 59 40 37 59 20 38 55 37 58 50 38 02 45 38 02 45 38 02 25 38 02 25 38 02 25 38 02 35 37 58 45 37 57 45 37 58 45 37 57 45 37 58 45 37 57 45 37 58 20 38 02 15 38 02 15 38 04 25 38 06 15 38 07 10	122 28 30 122 25 50 122 19 00 123 10 00 123 10 00 123 10 10 123 11 10 123 11 10 123 11 20 123 24 18 123 25 40 123 28 00 123 28 00 123 28 30 123 28 30 123 28 55 123 26 50 123 26 50 123 27 45 123 26 50 123 27 35 123 26 50 123 27 35 123 26 50 123 27 35 123 27 30 123 27 30 123 28 00 123 29 00 123 31 30	53 53 52 51 51 52 52 52 52 52 55 54 54 54 57 57 52 52 52 52 53 54 54 57 57 52 52 52 53 54 54 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	53 53 555 553 553 553 553 553 553 553 5	52. 8 47. 8 47. 6 52 51. 3 50. 8 51. 4 42 36. 8 49. 7 51. 2 51. 3 51. 3 51. 3	21 10 17 122 97 17 19 45 29 324 900 60 39 35 37 30 40 55 65 139 73 56 34 42 47 47 41 39 45 47 48 48 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	fne. bk. s. brk. sh. r. rky. sh. r. bk. s. m. crs. bk. s. m sh. rky. sh. and rky. rky. r. and c. gn. m. s. sh. r. rky. rky. rky. crs. bk. s. brk. sh. gy. s. g. brk. sh. gy. s. g. brk. sh. r. brk. sh. r. co. rky. r. co. rky. yl. s. yl. s. r. co. and s yl. s. r. yl. s. m. r. co. rky. g. fne. gy. s bk. sp. gn. m. gn. m.

lami-1		Position.		Temperature.					
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Air-	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
	1890.		t coast of d States.	• F.	• F.	。 <i>F</i> .	Fms.		
2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2197 2198 2197 2200 2201 2202 2202 2204 2205 2206 2207 2211 2211 2211 2211 2211 2211 2211	Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 24 Mar. 25 Mar. 2	38 20 10 38 30 10 38 32 50 10 38 34 40 30 38 55 50 30 38 35 44 50 38 52 50 38 52 50 38 52 50 38 52 50 38 52 50 38 52 50 38 52 55 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	123 32 50 123 34 25 123 37 00 123 42 00 123 42 00 123 43 30 123 45 30 123 55 50 123 55 50 125 50 50 127 50 50 128 50 50 129 55 50 120 55 70 120 55 70	5100 500 500 49 49 49 49 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 53 53 54 55 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	44.9 47.17 46.17 47.9 9 48.9 47.4 47.9 9 48.3 47.4 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 48.5 5 5 5 48.5 5 5 5 48.5 5 5 5 48.5 5 5 5 48.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	186 134 121 878 66 58 51 55 67 189 486 91 143 249 314 273 314 273 314 273 314 273 314 273 314 273 314 273 314 273 486 620 739 958 620 958 630 649 649 659 659 669 670 670 670 671 672 673 673 674 674 674 674 674 674 674 674	m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m	

		Pos	To	mpera	+1170				
Serial	Date.	FOS	ition.	16	-	1	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
No.	2000	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	2 op om	CLARGOOD OF BOULDIN.	
		United	t coast of States.						
2270	1890. Apr. 6	36 07 10	121 43 00	° F.	° F.	*F. 42.9	Fms. 228	m.and g.	
2270 2271 2272	Apr. 6 Apr. 6	36 09 40 36 11 00	121 45 30 121 47 00	61 61	54 54	41.1 44.7	356 183	m. s.m.	
2273 2274	Apr. 6 Apr. 6	36 13 05 36 15 00	121 52 15 121 57 50	61 60	55 54	46.7 49 3	101 36	fne.gy.s. rky.	
2275 2276	Apr. 11 Apr. 11	36 42 50	1 122 04 10	55	53	38.1	881	rky.	
2277	Apr. 11	36 45 45 36 45 40	122 04 40 121 53 05	54 54	52 53	39.3 47.7	519 66	gn.m. bk.s.r.	
00%0	Wow 01	1	ng Sea.	44		90	071		
2278 2279	May 21 May 22	54 02 25 54 15 00	162 50 30 164 53 00	44	44 42	39 38. 5	271 42	m.s.p. r.brk.sh.	
2280 2281	May 22 May 22	54 34 00 54 55 40	165 37 00 166 06 00	39 38	43 42	38.5 38.2	178 80	bk.s. yl.m.	
2282 2283 2284	May 23 May 23	54 58 30 55 00 50	166 06 00 166 24 30 166 41 30	39 38	43		81 80	m.	
2284	May 23	1 55 00 00	166 59 00 167 17 00 167 10 00	36 36	41	38	88 117	sh. s. sh.	
2285 2286	May 23 May 23	54 59 00 54 49 20	167 10 00	38	43	38.6	186	gn.m.	
2287 2288	May 23 May 23	54 23 45 54 09 20		38	43	38.2 37	320 593	gn.m. gn.m.	
2289 2290 2291	May 28	54 27 00 54 29 30 54 28 20 54 31 40	165 18 00	42 42	44 43	38	99	bk.s. bk.s.	
2291	May 28 May 28	54 28 20	165 08 00	42	45	39	45	gy.s. bk.s.brk.sh.	
2292 2293	May 28 May 28	1 34 34 30	166 28 00 165 18 00 165 10 00 165 08 00 165 09 00 164 51 00	42	43 42		32 24	bk.s. brk.sh.	
2294 2295 2296 2297 2298	May 28 May 28	54 39 00	164 51 00	41	42 42		30 28	bk.s. crs.s.g.	
2296	May 28 May 28	54 47 30 54 57 40 54 57 30	164 46 00 164 36 50 164 31 20	41	42	40	34	g. bk.p.	
2297 2298	May 28	54 57 40	164 30 50	41 40	42 44	41 41.5	31 18	fne. bk. s.	
2299 2300	May 29 May 29	1 54 54 45	164 19 30 164 05 35	45	44	39.3	16 12	bk.s. rky.	
2301	May 29	54 59 00 55 03 10	163 49 30	44	44	41	15 16	fne.g. fne.bk.s.	
2302 2303	May 29 May 29 May 29	55 03 50 55 04 15	163 37 30 163 30 45	44	44	41	- 11	fne. bk. s.	
2304 2305	May 29 May 29	55 10 00 55 16 10	163 13 45 163 01 30 162 53 30	42	44		15 14	s. fne.gy.s.	
2306 2307	May 29 May 29	55 10 00 55 16 10 55 22 00 55 27 40	162 53 30 162 44 15	44	46 45		13 16	bk.g. fne.gy.s.bk.sp.	
2308	May 29	1 55 32 30	162 38 00	44	45		22	fne.gy.s. rky.brk.sh.	
2309 2310	May 29 May 29 May 29 May 29	55 36 40 55 39 45	162 30 20 162 24 00	44	47		22 23 22 20	g. brk. sh.	
2311 2312	May 29	55 42 45 55 46 15	162 18 00 162 12 00	44 45	45 45	41	20	ine. bk. s. rky. sh.	
2313	May 29	55 48 15	162 07 15	44	45		17	p. bk. s.	
2315	May 29 May 29	55 51 00 55 52 00	161 58 00	45	45 45		15½ 13	r.	
2316 2317	May 30 May 30	55 54 40 55 57 00	161 51 40 161 45 00	41 42	42		16 16	bk.s.brk.sh. g.brk.sh.	
2318 2319	May 30 May 30	55 59 40 56 01 00	161 35 45 161 26 00	41	42 42		22 16	bk.s. bk.s.	
2320	May 30	56 01 30	1 161 16 45	43	43		14	bk.s.	
2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330	May 30 May 30	56 01 40 56 02 45	161 12 30 161 03 30 160 55 20 160 46 00 160 43 45 160 32 15	43	43		12 12	bk.s. crs.bk.s.	
2323 2324	May 30 May 30	56 04 15	160 55 20 160 46 00	43	44		13	fne. br. s. crs. s. and g.	
2325	May 30	56 04 15 56 04 00	160 43 45	44	43		12	fne.g.	
2327	May 30 May 30	56 09 15 56 12 00 56 14 15	160 23 15	44	45		13	fne.gy.s. fne.bk.s.	
2328 2329	May 30 May 30	1 EC 10 (M)	160 23 15 160 21 15 160 18 00	48 46	46 48		13	crs. bk.s. bk.s.g.	
2330 2331	May 30 May 30	56 25 40	160 06 20	46	46 42	39	13 16	g. bk.g.	
2332	May 30	56 42 20	160 06 20 159 49 30 159 25 20 159 08 30	45	41		18	bk.g.	
2331 2332 2333 2334 2335	May 30 May 30	56 25 40 56 33 20 56 42 20 56 46 30 56 54 00	159 08 30 158 58 30 158 51 00	45 45	44		14 12	bk.g. gy.s. fne.gy.s.	
2335 2336	May 30 May 30	56 52 00	158 51 00 158 48 30	44	43		9	fne.gy.s. fne.bk.s.	
2336 2337 2338	May 30 May 30	57 02 45 57 05 00 57 08 30 57 13 30 57 19 00 57 29 30 57 32 00 57 34 50	158 48 30 158 40 30 158 39 00	44	42 42		10 12	fne.gy.s.bk.sp.	
2338 2339 2340	May 31	57 08 30	158 39 00 158 36 15	44	43		13	fne. gy s. bk. sp. fne. bk. s.	
2341	May 31 May 31	57 13 30 57 19 00	158 32 00 158 25 30	44	43 43		19	bk.s.g. bk s.g.	
2342 2343	May 31	57 24 30 57 29 30	158 25 30 158 19 30 158 13 30	43	43		16 15	bk. s. g. fne. gy. s. g.	
2344 2345	May 31 May 31	57 32 00 57 34 50	158 09 30 158 06 00	43 42	43		143	fne.gy.s.g. fne.gy.s.g.	

		Pos	ition.	Ter	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2366 2367 2363 2364 2367 2363 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2378 2377 2378 2377 2378 2377 2378 2377 2378 2377 2378 2377 2378 2377 2378 2379 2380 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2377 2378 2379 2380 2391 2372 2373 2374 2375 2378 2379 2380 2391 2392 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2411 2412 2413 2411 2412 2413 2411 2412 2413 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2411 2412 2413 2411 2412 2413 2414 2416 2411 2412 2413 2414 2422 2423 2424 2422 2423 2424	1890.  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  May 31  June 2  June 2  June 2  June 8  June 8  June 8  June 9  June 14  June 14  June 14  June 14  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 24  June 25  June 27  June 28  June 28  June 29  June 29  June 29  June 16  July 16  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17  July 17	57 38 00 57 48 00 57 48 00 57 48 40 57 52 40 57 52 40 57 52 40 57 57 50 58 03 40 58 12 20 58 32 00 58 33 00 58 34 00 58 35 30 58 37 40 58 38 40 30 58 38 30 58 30 30 5	157 57 00 157 53 00 157 53 00 157 53 00 157 52 30 157 46 30 157 46 30 157 41 00 157 42 00 157 42 00 157 42 00 157 31 00 157 32 30 157 31 00 157 31 00 157 32 30 157 22 30 157 24 00 157 24 00 157 24 00 157 24 00 157 24 00 157 24 00 157 25 30 157 26 30 158 54 00 159 17 30 160 04 00 160 07 30 161 53 00 162 11 00 163 24 30 164 43 00 164 55 30 164 55 30 164 55 30 164 55 30 164 55 30 164 55 30 164 18 00 164 30 30 165 31 00 161 25 30 161 25 30 161 25 30 161 28 00 161 28 00	F.433444446566645546644544444555880663459998888834324244444545444444444444444444444	F. 4234444454544444454544994555454554468888989894433444445454444455444445544465549847666645	* F	$Fms. \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 $	gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gy.s. gp. p. p. g. bk.s. fne.gy.s. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr

		Posi	tion.	Ter	mpera	ture.		
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
2425 2426 2427 2428 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2445 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2461 2462 2463 2463 2464 2467 2468 2477 2478 2478 2477 2478 2478 2477 2478 2478	1890. July 17 July 17 July 17 July 17 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 19 July 20 July 20 July 21 July 21 July 22 July 21 July 22	8erin  6 48 50 30  56 48 50 30  57 10 30  56 57 00 20  57 10 30  57 65 57 00  58 57 21 15  57 10 50  57 23 15  57 10 50  57 48 30  57 45 45  57 32  57 45 45  57 31 15  58 57 30  58 14 20  57 31 20  57 11 15  56 57 31  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 11 15  56 57 31  57 31 20  57 46 00  57 10 30  57 46 00  57 10 30  57 46 00  58 14 00  58 55 55  58 50  58 55 55  58 50  58 55 55  58 50  58 55  58 50  58 55  58 50  58 55  58 50  58 55  58 50	29 Sea.  160 05 30 160 17 30 160 29 00 160 150 00 160 00 00 159 46 00 159 31 00 159 23 00 159 47 00 158 49 00 158 42 30 158 39 30 158 39 30 158 39 30 158 39 30 159 33 15 160 17 30 159 13 30 159 33 15 160 17 30 161 24 45 160 00 00 161 24 30 161 52 15 161 28 30 161 52 30 161 52 30 161 52 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 161 02 30 160 23 30 160 21 30 161 02 00 161 52 30 160 23 30 160 21 30 161 02 00 161 52 30 160 23 30 160 21 30 161 02 00 161 35 00 167 52 00 175 32 00 177 35 00 177 35 00 177 35 00 177 35 00 178 35 00 179 35	Air.	face.  F. 223 443 443 444 448 50 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555		Fms. 35 36 39 38 34 30 311 25 20 17 12‡ 24 13 20 21 23 6‡ 29 31 27 22 22 31 30 32 22 20 38 32 22 20 38 32 22 20 38 32 30 22 20 38 85 643 578 643 578 1, 818 69 314 45 1, 740 977 144 1, 887 1, 745 1, 998 2, 036 2, 147 2, 053 22 771 99 66 87 77 58 322 148 37	crs. bk. s. gy. s. bk. s. bk. s. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. s. bk. g. gy. s. g. bk. s. g. fne. gy. s. gy. s. s. s. bk. s. gy. s. gy. s. s. s. bk. s. gy. s. gy. s. fne. gy. s. gy. s. fne. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s.
2497 2498 2499 2500 2501	Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 16	54 04 30 54 02 00	166 40 00 166 42 00 166 40 30 166 46 00 166 48 00	56 53 53 62 59	55 54	38.3	322 148	bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. bk.s. g. bk.s.

# $\textbf{\textit{Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.} \textbf{--} \textbf{Continued.}$

Serial Date		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.			
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2522 2523 2524 2523 2524 2525 2525 2525	1890. Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 22 Aug. 26 Aug. 26	Berin	166 51 30 166 58 00 167 08 00 167 09 00 167 12 15 167 14 00 167 15 00 167 16 15 167 09 00 167 12 15 167 16 15 167 07 20 167 00 00 167 12 13 00 167 16 00 00 167 21 30 167 27 20 167 33 25 167 21 30 167 31 10 167 36 50 167 31 10 167 36 50 167 31 30 167 31 10 167 36 50 167 31 40 167 32 50 167 33 40 167 34 05 167 32 50 167 35 167 32 50 167 37 05 167 32 50 167	F: 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	F. 544552 552 552 552 552 552 552 552 552	*F. 44.1 38.2 46 40.9 44 39 43 42 38.8 44.1 40.3 43 42.9 41.5 39 5 37.5 38.5 41.5 41.8 42.1 42.2 41.5 38 41.1 42.9 42.1 42.2 41.5 38 41.8 41.1 41.8 42.4 42.3 45.7	Fms. 222 316 36 97 222 40 166 555 59 106 47 103 109 62 54 43 322 247 44 136 524 247 49 43 42 15 60 47 19 35 63 65 23 17 54 45 47 58 13 41 26	sh. gn. m. fne. rd. and bk. s. bk. s. sh. g. gy. s. r. g. bk. m. bk. g. bk. s. g. bk. s. g. bk. s. g. bk. s. m. dk. gn. m. bk. s. m. s. g. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. bk. s. sh. s.	
		North H	Pacific off iska.						
2555 2556 2556 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2571	Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 30 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 3	53 59 00 53 58 00 54 01 00 55 41 00 56 00 00 56 00 30 56 01 00 56 02 00 55 59 30 55 54 00 54 53 00 54 22 00 55 30 630	165 57 20 162 37 00 161 42 30 160 37 00 154 48 00 153 30 00 152 56 00 152 26 00 151 00 00 150 38 00 149 44 00 147 57 00 141 06 00 137 24 00 133 53 30	54 60 59 52 54 53 54 55 54 54 54 55 57	46 553 522 511 522 54 54 54 54 54 56 56 57	44.9 37.8 38.1 36.6 37.9 39.5 35.5 34.9 34.5 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.3	48 619 756 494 207 1,152 2,197 2,620 2,935 2,925 2,776 2,414 2,132 1,665 1,566	g. gn. m. r. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. s. m. bl. m. gn. m. bn. m. s. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. bn. m. gy. oz. gy. oz. bk. s. lt. bn. oz. oz. bn. m. s.	
2572 2573 2574	Sept. 24 Sept. 24 Sept. 24	United 40 26 00 40 27 40	coast of States. 124 29 45 124 33 00 124 36 55	53 53 53	51 52 52	50. 4 49. 6 44. 8	52	bk. g. p. dk. m. s. bk. s. m.	

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2604 2604 2604 2604 2607 2608	1890. A Sept.		coast of States.  ' // 124 37 40 124 33 30 124 25 45 124 06 30 124 10 45 124 03 00 124 03 00 123 59 10 123 57 40 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 55 55 123 57 45 123 58 30 124 00 00 123 58 00 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 50 123 56 00 123 56 00 123 56 00 123 56 00 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 55 30 123 56 00 123 59 30	F. 535 556 555 555 555 555 554 554 554 554 55	52 52 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	*F. 39.8 42.6 49.6 52.7 47.6 48.4 44.1 44.4 48.4 44.4 47.6 46.4 47.6 46.4 47.6 46.4 47.6 46.4 47.6 46.1 44.6 49.4 49.6 45.5	Fms. 489 337 55 23 184 159 80 110 263 270 93 81 102 246 226 140 82 157 77 77 86 161 183 77 69 64 60 54 59 71 199	gn. m. gn. m.s. r.g. sh. fne gy. s. gn. m. fne. gy. s. crs. g. bk. s. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. s. m. fne. s. bk. g. m. m. fne. s. m. m. fne. s. m. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. fne. s. m. m. fne. s. m. m. gn. m.
2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2652 2633 2634 2635 2634 2637 2638	1891. Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Mar. 1 Mar. 5 Mar. 8 Mar. 8 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 11 Mar. 12 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 25 Mar. 26 Apr. 4 Apr. 12	South and M. 7 12 30 5 29 30 5 35 10 5 28 20 3 50 09 7 34 35 7 36 20 7 26 40 7 27 10 7 21 00 7 31 00 1 27 10 1 21 8 00 1 11 00 1 07 00 0 36 00 0 12 00 North. 1 24 30 16 20 00 16 42 00 16 45 00 16 46 30 20 47 15 21 03 00 27 38 00 27 38 00	80 56 00 86 49 30 86 57 10 86 55 30 81 44 20 79 18 20 79 18 10 79 18 00 78 52 40 78 42 30 78 43 30 78 43 30 78 40 30 80 02 10 80 01 40 80 02 10 80 01 40 80 02 10 81 30 82 45 00 82 45 00 84 52 00 85 08 00 91 38 00 99 41 30 100 11 00 100 06 00 100 02 30 106 21 30 110 54 00 111 04 00	79 81 84 78 77 76 76 77 72 71 72 77 78 78 79 80 81 85 82 77 79 82 81 72 73 72	81 82 83.6 82 77 74 74 77 74 77 78 80 80 80 81 81 83 80 82 82 74 74 71 72	57. 7 37. 2 58. 2 57. 2 36. 5 49. 8 50. 3 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 40. 1 39. 2 41. 2 57. 3 36 36. 5 36. 5 40. 1 39. 2 41. 2 57. 3 36 36. 5 36. 5 37. 2 38. 36 38. 5 38. 5	127 1,009 82 94 1,181 226 191 151 1,681 1,708 1,100 1,482 1,104 809 750 724 536 90 1,832	g.s.sh. glob.oz. r. fne.wh.s. bn.glob.oz. s.sh. crs.gy.s. gy.s. r. gn.glob.oz. gn.glob.oz. gn.glob.oz. gn.glob.oz. gn.m. sft.m. gn.oz. gn.m. sgn.m.s. gn.m.s. gn.glob.oz. glob.oz. glob.oz. glob.oz. glob.oz. glob.oz. glob.oz. bk.sp. gn.m. dk.gn.m. dk.gn.m. dk.gn.m. dk.gn.m. dk.gn.m. dk.sp.m.
2639 2640 2641	Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 11	57 07 00 57 15 00	laska.   170 27 00   170 40 00   166 38 30	49 47 50	46 46 48		31 42 24	bk. p. sh. rky. bk. g. brk. sh

Opri-1		Pos	ition.	Те	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
	1891.	sto	ust United ntes.	° F.	。 F.	• F.	Fms.	
2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654	Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 29 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 4	48 24 30 48 26 00 48 28 05 48 24 25 48 27 10 48 25 30 48 23 55 48 24 50 48 13 30 48 18 00 48 19 00 48 18 00 Cable Sus formia	124 37 30 124 37 20 124 36 55 124 37 45 124 39 50 124 42 15 124 13 30 124 11 40 124 08 00 123 49 40 123 18 20 123 14 00 rvey, Calito Hawai	63 63 63 59 61 57 60 60 61 58 59 62 62	52 52 52 54 56 56 55 55 56 53 58 58		78 144 137 59 140 74 93 73 44 64 95 55	p. br. m. gy.s.g. g.s. g. s. p. gy.s. gy.s. sp. rky. gy.s. gs.sh. rky.
2655	Oct. 11	36 48 10	121 47 50	50	55	49	52	fne.bk.s.
2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 26667 2668 2667 2676 2677 2678 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2710 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714	Oct. 11 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 12 Oct. 13 Oct. 13 Oct. 13 Oct. 13 Oct. 13 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 14	36 48 14 36 48 15 36 48 15 36 48 18 36 48 18 36 48 10 36 48 10 36 48 06 36 48 06 36 48 06 36 48 06 36 48 06 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 48 10 36 48 10 36 48 10 36 48 10 36 48 10 36 48 10 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 47 16 36 48 10 36 48 25 36 46 15 36 45 25 36 45 25 36 45 25 36 45 25 36 45 25 36 45 25 36 45 30 36 41 30 36 32 30 36 32 30 36 32 30 36 32 30 36 32 30 36 35 37 00 36 35 37 00 36 35 37 00 36 35 37 00 36 35 37 00 36 35 30 36 28 00 36 28 00 36 37 00 36 38 30 36 28 00 36 38 30 36 28 00 36 38 30 36 38 30 37 11 30 38 507 00 38 51 53 38 51	121 47 38 121 47 34 121 47 34 121 47 36 121 47 26 121 47 26 121 47 26 121 47 27 121 47 27 121 47 30 121 47 30 121 47 30 121 47 30 121 47 30 121 50 20 121 51 20 121 52 45 121 53 50 121 55 30 121 55 30 122 02 30 122 02 30 122 02 30 122 13 00 123 32 00 124 40 00 123 32 00 124 55 30 125 13 00 125 48 00 126 59 30 127 54 00 126 59 30 127 54 00 127 36 00 128 12 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 127 36 00 128 48 30 129 97 00 128 48 30 129 97 00 129 37 00 129 37 00 129 37 00 120 40 00 130 44 00 130 44 00	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	47. 5 46. 1 53. 5 39. 5 39. 5 39. 5 35. 35 35.	24. 5 20. 25 15. 25 16. 5 17. 5 18. 5 18. 5 19. 15. 5 18. 5 19. 15. 5 19. 15. 5 10. 9. 4. 5 10. 9. 4. 5 10.	gn. m. sh. m. gn. m. sh

a Stations 2655 to 3202, Hawaiian Islands Cable Survey, numbered in Navy report 1 to 556.

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc.{\rm-Continued}.$ 

. ,		Pos	ition.	Ter	mpera	ture.			
rial Io.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
715 716 717 718 719 720 722 723 724 726 727 728 723 724 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	1891. Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 18 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23	fornia ian Isl  o / // 34 14 07 30 34 07 30 34 01 00 33 54 30 33 48 30 33 48 30 33 28 30 33 15 30 33 15 30 33 15 30 33 04 30 33 01 30 33 04 30 33 24 6 00 32 46 30 32 46 30 32 44 40 32 44 40 32 44 130 32 39 30 32 35 30 32 31 50 32 31 8 00 32 11 00 32 22 30 32 18 00 32 11 00 32 15 30 32 11 30	0 / // 130 56 00 131 12 00 131 28 00 131 28 00 132 01 00 134 17 00 132 33 30 132 50 00 133 12 00 133 24 00 133 34 30 134 40 30 134 40 30 134 40 30 134 52 00 134 52 00 135 05 00 135 07 20 135 12 00 135 22 00 135 22 00 135 33 00 135 43 30 136 56 30 136 64 30 136 64 30 136 64 30 136 64 30 136 64 30 136 64 30 136 64 30 136 36 30 136 47 30 136 36 30 136 47 30 136 36 30 136 47 30 136 36 30 136 47 30 136 36 30 136 47 30 136 36 30 136 58 30 136 58 30 137 19 30 137 19 30 121 50 54 121 52 10 121 53 20 121 54 35	• F. 67 66 66 66 66 65 65 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	65 65 65 65 65 66 66 66 66 67 67 67 66 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	35. 4 35. 3 35. 5 35. 1 35. 2 35. 3 35. 3 35. 3 35. 3 35. 2 35. 3 35. 2 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	2,557 2,492 2,421 2,417 2,601	br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. m. br. coz. br. oz.	
2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2769 2770 2771 2772 2771 2772 2773 2774 2777 2778 2778 2778 2778 2778 2778	Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 23 Oct. 28 Oct. 2	36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 47 10 36 48 10 36 47 10 36 48 10 38 49 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 45 30 32 33 30 32 33 30 32 33 30 32 33 30	121 58 15 121 59 30 122 09 50 122 03 20 122 04 35 122 05 50 122 05 50 122 07 95 122 08 20 122 10 50 122 12 13 20 122 13 20 122 15 50 122 17 05 122 18 20 122 19 35 123 46 15 133 46 15 133 46 15 134 18 30 134 18 30 134 42 30 134 42 30 134 49 30 134 57 00 135 03 00 135 03 00	63 63 60 60 60 60 60 59 59 59 59 59 59 66 64 66 68 68 69 69 69	60 60 60 59 59 58 58 58 58 57 57 56 66 67 67 67 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	39. 4 44. 8 42 37. 7 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1	122 441 196 202 373 440 271 291 343 395 469 607 621 979 2,239 2,520 2,648 2,721 2,425 2,442 2,445 2,482 2,564 2,482 2,564	gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gy. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. cn. m. s. gn. m. s. cn. m. s	

 ${\it Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.} - {\tt Continued.}$ 

	D-1	Pos	Position.		mpera	ture.					
	Da	Date.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
Cable S formi ian I  1. 9 32 21 30 2. 9 32 17 00 2. 9 32 21 30 2. 9 32 18 00 2. 9 31 59 30 2. 9 31 59 30 2. 9 31 59 30 2. 9 31 59 30 2. 9 31 59 30 2. 10 31 31 30 2. 10 31 31 30 2. 10 31 14 30 2. 10 31 14 30 2. 10 31 14 30 2. 10 31 10 30 2. 10 31 10 30 2. 10 31 10 30 2. 10 31 10 30 2. 10 31 10 30 2. 10 31 10 30 2. 10 31 30 50 2. 11 30 44 00 2. 11 30 44 00 2. 11 30 44 00 2. 11 30 44 00 2. 11 30 44 00 2. 11 30 30 30 2. 12 29 38 30 2. 12 29 38 30 2. 12 29 38 30 2. 12 29 38 30 2. 12 29 38 30 2. 12 29 38 30 2. 13 28 46 00 2. 14 28 26 30 2. 13 28 46 00 2. 14 28 26 30 2. 14 28 27 30 2. 15 27 36 00 2. 15 27 36 00 2. 15 27 36 00 2. 15 27 36 00 2. 15 27 12 00 2. 15 27	180 NOOTO ON TO NO	1891. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov	1891. Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 11 Nov. 11 Nov. 11 Nov. 11 Nov. 11 Nov. 12 Nov. 12 Nov. 12 Nov. 12 Nov. 12 Nov. 13 Nov. 13 Nov. 13 Nov. 13 Nov. 13 Nov. 14 Nov. 14 Nov. 14 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 15	Lat. N.  Cable So fornic ian Is.  1 21 30 32 17 00 32 21 30 32 17 20 32 28 06 32 04 00 31 55 30 31 54 30 31 55 30 31 55 30 31 55 30 31 51 30 31 27 00 31 36 00 31 31 30 31 14 30 31 10 00 31 18 30 31 10 30 32 10	Long. W.		Sur-	Bot-	Depth.  Fins. 2,600 2,413 2,609 2,484 2,879 3,186 2,484 2,550 2,629 2,719 2,762 2,764 2,762 2,764 2,765 2,655 2,667 2,767 2,762 2,764 2,772 2,788 2,761 2,767 2,765 2,655 2,671 2,767 2,767 2,768 2,781 2,781 2,781 2,781 2,781 2,781 2,781 2,782 2,783 2,781 2,782 2,783 2,781 2,782 2,783 2,781 2,782 2,783 2,781 2,782 2,783 2,781 2,880 2,782 2,783 2,782 2,783 2,886 2,910 2,881 2,886 2,910 2,881 2,886 2,910 2,881 2,888 2,886 2,910 2,881 2,888 2,888 2,888	Character of bottom.  br. m. br. m. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. (Lost cup.) br. oz.	

		-33						
Serial		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
	4004	fornia ian Isl						
2869 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2880 2881 2883 2883 2884 2885 2887 2888 2889 2890 2891 2893 2894 2895 2896	1891. Nov. 16 Nov. 16 Nov. 16 Nov. 16 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 17 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 19	26 04 30 25 58 00 25 52 00 25 39 30 25 33 00 25 26 30 25 26 30 25 26 30 25 26 30 25 20 00 25 14 00 25 02 00 24 43 30 24 43 30 24 37 00 24 24 30 24 18 00 24 11 30 24 06 00 24 06 00 26 00 26 00	149 06 30 149 18 30 149 30 00 149 41 30 149 53 00 150 05 00 150 16 30 150 28 00 150 50 00 151 01 00 151 13 00 151 13 00 151 47 30 151 59 30 152 22 30 152 34 00 153 30 30 153 30 30 153 31 30 153 43 00	° F. 754 774 774 773 773 775 775 776 776 776 775 775 775 775 775	* F. 755 755 754 774 774 775 755 756 766 766 766 776 776 776 776	35. 3 35. 4 35. 4 35. 4 35. 4 id. 35. 4	2,907 2,864 2,811 2,801 2,748 2,627	br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. coz. br. oz. coz. br. oz. br. oz. coz. coz. coz. coz. coz. coz. coz. c
2895 2896 2897 2898 2899 2900 2902 2903 2904 2905 2906 2907 2908 2909 2910 2911 2913 2914 2915 2917 2918 2921 2921 2922 2923 2924 2925 2928 2928 2928 2928 2928 2928 2928	Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 19 Nov. 20 Nov. 20 Nov. 20 Nov. 20 Nov. 20 Nov. 20 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 22 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 3 Dec. 3 Dec. 3 Dec. 3	23 43 00 23 43 00 23 37 30 23 37 30 23 26 00 23 26 00 23 27 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 23 17 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 22 18 30 21 18 55 21 18 56 21 18	153 54 00 154 66 00 154 17 30 154 28 30 154 30 00 154 27 00 154 23 30 154 34 00 154 42 30 154 42 30 154 59 00 155 58 30 155 30 30 155 58 30 156 39 00 156 49 00 156 29 30 156 39 00 156 83 00 156 83 00 156 59 30 157 39 30 157 39 30 157 39 30 157 30 00 157 35 05 157 39 32 157 44 32 157 50 58 157 40 56 157 40 56 157 40 58 157 40 56 157 39 53 157 39 53 157 39 53 157 39 53 157 39 53 157 39 53 157 39 53 157 44 32 157 54 42 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 40 56 157 39 53 157 40 56 157 39 53 157 40 56 157 44 28 157 44 28 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32 157 44 32	75 76 76 76 77 78 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	76 76 76 76 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 7	35. 3 35. 5 35. 5 35. 5 35. 5 35. 5 35. 5 44. 8	2,610 2,453 1,265 1,531 1,663 2,502 1,783 2,411 2,464 2,342 2,420 2,272 2,341 2,468 2,426 2,426 2,426 2,426 2,468 2,426 2,542 2,665 2,565 2,576 2,576 392 301 105 304 293 295 10 222 47 189 276 285 303 255 47 142 21 10 77 74 61 61 61	

ial	Dota	Position.		Te	mpera	ture.	Don'th	Character of hottom	
0.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
	4004	fornia ian Isl							
46	1891. Dec. 3	21 16 08	157 44 10	° F.	° F.	° F.	Fms. $4.25$	wh.s.	
47 48	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 16 11 21 16 14	157 44 06 157 44 01	74 74	77	•••••	4 5	wh. s. wh. s.	
49	Dec. 3	21 16 18	157 43 56 157 43 47	74	77 77		2.75	wh.s.	
50 51	Dec. 3	21 15 40 21 15 48	157 43 49	75 76	77		7.5 7.5	wh.s.sh.co. wh.s.	
52 53	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 56 21 16 04	157 43 50 157 43 51	76 76	77		6 5. 25	$\mathbf{wh.s.}$ $\mathbf{wh.s.}$	
54	Dec. 3	21 16 12	157 43 52	76	77		3. 25	wh.s.	
55 56	Dec. 3	21 16 19 21 15 08	157 43 55 157 43 46	76 75	77 76		2.25 13	wh. s. co.	
57	Dec. 3	21 14 37 21 14 06	157 43 45 157 43 43	75 75	76 76		53 222	wh. s. co. fne. wh. s.	
58 59	Dec. 3	21 13 30	157 43 40	75	76	45.3	275	fne. wh. s.	
60   61	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 49 21 15 52	157 41 23 157 41 28	76 76	76 76		$10.5 \\ 7.25$	rky. bk.s.	
62	Dec. 3	21 15 54	157 41 32	76	76		6 3.75	bk.s.	
63 64	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 57 21 15 58	157 41 37 157 41 40	76 76	76 76		3. 75 2. 25	rky. wh.s.p.	
65 66	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 40 21 15 08	157 43 47 157 51 01	76 76	76 75		7 $12.5$	wh.s.co.	
37	Dec. 3	21 15 13	157 50 58	76	75		10.25	wh.s.	
68 69	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 17 21 15 18	157 50 46 157 50 39	76 76	75 75		8. 75 7	wh.s.	
0	Dec. 3	21 15 21	157 50 31	76 76	75 75		2.75 2	wh.s.	
71 72	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 24 21 15 27	157 50 27 157 50 22	76	75		2	wh. s. co. wh. s. co.	
73	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 22 21 15 23	157 51 48 157 50 43	75 75	76 76		7.25 5	co. wh. s.	
75	Dec. 3	21 15 24	157 50 39	75	76		3	wh.s.	
76 77	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 25 21 16 09	157 50 32 157 50 38	75 75	76 75		0.75	wh.s. wh.s.	
78	Dec. 3	21 15 59	157 50 42	75 75	75 75		2.75 3.75	wh.s.	
79 80	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 52 21 15 46	157 50 44 157 50 46	75	75		5	wh.s. wh.s.	
81 82	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 15 40 21 15 35	157 50 49 157 50 51	75 75	75 75		4. 25 5. 75	wh.s.	
83	Dec. 3	21 15 30	157 50 54	76	76		7.25	co.	
84 85	Dec. 3 Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 14 53 21 14 27	157 51 10 157 51 22	77 77	76 76		50 206	wh.s.bk.sp. fne.wh.s.	
86   87	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 13 57 21 13 17	157 51 29 157 48 29	77 77 77	76 76	48.1	271 224	fne. wh. s. fne. wh. s.	
88	Dec. 3	21 13 32	157 48 52	77	76	10.1	133	wh.s.sh.co.	
89   90	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	21 13 48 21 14 00	157 49 29 157 49 58	77	76 76	50.4	164 201	wh. s. co. fne. wh. s.	
91 92	Dec. 4	21 14 26 21 14 40	157 50 49 157 51 17	77 77	76 76		252 153	fne. wh. s. fne. wh. s.	
93	Dec. 5	21 14 30	157 34 30	76	76		153	fne. wh. s. co.	
94 95	Dec. 5 Dec. 5	21 15 00 21 18 00	157 33 00 157 29 00	76 76	76 76	44.3	305 308	fne. wh s. fne. wh. s.	
96 97	Dec. 5 Dec. 5	21 20 30	157 25 00	76 77	76 76	50.7	407 372	fne. gy. s.	
98	Dec. 5	21 23 30 21 26 00	157 21 00 157 17 00	77	76	30.1	508	gy. s. co. fne. gy. s.	
99	Dec. 5 Dec. 5 Dec. 5	21 27 00 21 29 30	157 15 00 157 12 00	77	76 76		$\substack{549\\1,557}$	fne.gy.s. gy.m.fne.s.	
01   02	Dec. 5 Dec. 5	21 32 30 21 35 00	157 08 00 157 04 00	76 75	74 75	35.1	1,792 2,156	gy. m. fne. s. br. m. fne. s.	
03	Dec. 5	21 40 30	156 56 00	75	75		1,951	br. m. lava.	
04 05	Dec. 5 Dec. 5	21 41 20 21 47 00	156 54 00 156 46 00	75 75	75 75	35.1	2, 325 2, 612	fne. s. lava. br. m. s.	
06 07	Dec. 12 Dec. 12	21 18 00 21 20 00	157 23 00	68 68	74 74	42.5	329 323	wh. and gy. s.	
08	Dec. 12	21 23 00	157 19 00 157 14 30	72	74		547	gy. m. fne. s.	
$\begin{array}{c c} 09 \\ 10 \end{array}$	Dec. 12 Dec. 12	21 24 00 21 25 00	157 12 00 157 10 00	72	74 74	36.1	603 1,116	gy. m. fne. s. gy. m. fne. s.	
11	Dec. 12	21 26 17	157 08 30	72 70	74		1,781	(No specimen.)	
12 13	Dec. 12 Dec. 12	21 28 30 21 32 30 21 36 30	157 04 00 156 54 00	70	73 73	35.3	2,067 1,807	br. m. fne. s. br. m. s.	
)14 )15	Dec. 12 Dec. 12	21 36 30 21 41 00	156 44 00 156 32 30	71 68	74		2,767 2,966	br. m. fne. s. br. m. fne. s.	
16	Dec. 12	21 46 00	156 21 00	69	73	35.3	3,017	br. m. fne. s.	
17 18	Dec. 13 Dec. 13	21 51 00 21 56 00	156 09 00 155 57 30	70 69	73 74		3, 027 2, 915	(No specimen.) br. oz.	
)19 )20	Dec. 13 Dec. 13	22 00 30 22 05 30	155 46 00 155 34 30	73 74	75 74	35.2	2,782 2,654	br. oz. br. oz.	
21	Dec. 13	22 10 00	155 23 30	74	75		2,545	br. oz.	

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc.{\bf --Continued}.$ 

Position. Temperature.		ture.	npera	Ter	ition.	Pos		C1 1
N. Long. W. Air. Sur- face. Bot- tom. Depth. Character	Depth.			Air.	Long. W.	Lat. N.	Date.	No.
N.   Long. W.   Air.   Surface.   Bottom.   Depth.   Character	Fns. 33477 4853 4777 4853 4777 4853 4777 4853 4877 4853 4877 4877 4877 4877 4877 4877 4877 487	Bottom.  35. 3  35. 2  35. 2  35. 2  35. 2  35. 3  37. 6  35. 4  35. 1  35. 1  35. 1  35. 1  35. 1  35. 1	Sur-face.  • F. 754 744 774 774 774 774 774 774 774 774	Air.  **F. 721 711 711 712 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 71 71 71 72 71 72 71 72 71 72 71 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	rvey, Calito Hawai- lands.  155 01 00 154 49 30 154 38 30 154 38 30 154 27 00 154 16 00 154 16 00 154 16 30 153 31 00 153 32 30 153 32 30 153 32 30 153 20 30 153 20 30 152 26 00 152 15 00 152 26 00 152 15 00 151 29 30 151 17 00 151 04 00 151 29 30 151 17 00 151 04 00 151 29 30 151 17 00 151 04 00 151 29 30 151 17 00 151 04 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 23 00 150 37 00 150 23 00 151 42 00 144 55 00 149 55 00 149 41 00 149 55 00 149 41 00 149 27 00 149 13 00 147 32 30 148 44 30 147 03 16 146 49 00 147 03 16 146 49 00 147 03 16 146 49 00 147 33 30 147 33 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 36 30 145 37 00 141 13 00 141 30 00 142 20 30 144 54 30	Lat. N.  Cable Su fornia ian Is  / // 22 20 00 22 25 00 22 35 00 22 35 00 22 35 00 22 35 00 22 35 00 22 35 00 22 35 00 23 16 00 23 16 00 23 11 00 23 12 30 23 32 30 23 34 30 23 34 30 23 34 30 23 34 30 23 34 30 23 34 30 24 37 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 24 17 00 25 17 30 25 13 30 25 36 30 25 36 30 25 37 30 25 13 30 25 37 30 25 13 30 25 37 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 25 38 30 26 38 30	Date.  1891. Dec. 13 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 15 Dec. 15 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 16 Dec. 16 Dec. 16 Dec. 16 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 17 Dec. 19 Dec. 18 Dec. 18 Dec. 18 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 19 Dec. 19 Dec. 19 Dec. 19 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 21 Dec. 21 Dec. 21 Dec. 21 Dec. 22 Dec. 22 Dec. 22 Dec. 22 Dec. 23 Dec. 24	3023 3024 3025 3026 3027 3028 3026 3027 3038 3031 3032 3033 3034 3035 3036 3037 3041 3042 3043 3044 3044 3045 3046 3047 3048 3050 3051 3053 3053 3053 3053 3053 3053

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- ton	Depth.	Character of bottom.
		Cable Su fornia ian Isl	rvey, Cali- to Hawai- ands.					
3100 3101 3102 3103 3104 3105 3106 3107 3108 3109 3111 3112 3113 3114 3115 3116 3117 3112 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3123 3124 3125 3126 3127 3128 3128 3129 3129 3120 3121	1891. Dec. 24 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 25 Dec. 26 Dec. 26 Dec. 26 Dec. 26 Dec. 26 Dec. 26 Dec. 26 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 27	30 05 30 30 12 00 30 18 30 30 23 30 30 24 00 30 25 00 30 27 00 30 30 01 30 29 30 30 15 30 30 15 30 30 15 30 30 28 00 30 29 30 30 28 00 30 33 00 30 33 00 30 33 00 30 33 00 30 33 00 30 33 00 30 31 00 31 14 10 31 14 10 31 14 10	137 52 00 137 52 00 137 36 30 137 21 00 137 09 00 137 07 00 137 03 00 137 05 06 137 10 30 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 15 00 137 10 30 137 04 30 136 53 00 136 53 00 136 49 00 136 42 30 136 33 00 136 23 00 136 33 00 136 33 00 136 35 17 00 135 56 35 135 47 00 135 37 00 135 56 30 135 17 00 135 57 00	F. 623 651 661 662 653 664 664 665 652 652 652 652 653 664 664 665 653 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665	67 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 6	35. 1 35. 2 35. 2 35. 1 35. 2 35. 2 35. 2	Fms. 2,404 2,672 2,626 2,201 1,924 2,521 2,248 2,521 2,521 2,521 2,5573 2,5573 2,5573 2,5573 2,5573 2,5573 2,5573 2,5573 2,558 2,212 2,5612 2,5612 2,5612 2,5612 2,5612 2,5612 2,5612 2,5692 2,482 2,5692 2,589	br. oz. lava, br. oz. lava, br. oz. lava, br. oz. br. oz. lava. No specimen. gy. oz. fne. s. No specimen. br. oz. s. lava. br. oz. gy. oz. fne. s. br. oz. lava. No specimen. br. oz. br. oz. lava. br. oz. lava. br. oz. lava. br. oz. lava. br. oz.
3137 3138 3140 3141 3142 3143 3144 3145 3146 3147 3148 3153 3153 3153 3154 3156 3157 3158 3156 3160 3161 3162 3163 3164 3163 3164 3163 3164 3165 3166 3167 3168 3167 3172 3173 3174 3172	Jan. 10 Jan. 10 Jan. 10 Jan. 10 Jan. 10 Jan. 10 Jan. 11	1 22 40 141	133 45 32 133 36 00 133 26 00 133 16 00 132 56 00 132 46 00 132 36 00 132 26 00 132 16 00 132 12 00 132 12 00 132 13 00 131 49 30 131 49 30 131 40 00 131 30 00 131 20 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 131 30 00 130 38 00 130 48 00 130 38 00 130 38 00 130 38 00 130 48 00 130 38 00 130 48 00 130 38 00 130 48 00 130 38 00 130 48	58	58 59	35. 1 35. 2 35. 1 35. 3 35. 3 35. 3 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1	2,535 2,572 2,361 2,531 2,483 2,541 2,542 2,551 2,584 2,773 2,572 2,612 2,612 2,637 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,665	br. oz. br. oz.

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc. -- {\tt Continued.}$ 

-		Pos	ition.	Ter	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot-	Depth.	Character of bottom.
3176 3177 3178 3179 3180 3181 3182 3183 3184 3185 3186 3187 3190 3191 3192 3193 3194 3195 3196 3197 3198 3199 3200 3201 3202	1892. Jan. 13 Jan. 13 Jan. 13 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 15	formia ian Isla  / // 34 26 30 34 26 30 34 38 30 34 38 30 34 44 30 34 56 00 35 02 00 35 14 07 35 19 30 35 25 30 35 36 30 35 34 20 35 36 30 35 36 30 36 30 36 30 36 30 36 30 36 31 00 36 21 00 36 25 00 36 21 00 36 25 00 36 38 00 36 38 00 36 38 00 36 40 00	rvey, Calito Hawai- ands.  ' ' '' 127 22 30 127 10 30 126 58 00 126 46 00 126 34 00 126 32 00 125 57 30 125 45 30 125 21 30 125 23 31 18 125 21 30 124 21 30 124 23 30 124 21 30 124 21 30 124 33 30 124 21 30 124 33 30 124 21 30 124 33 30 124 21 30 124 33 30 124 21 30 124 31 00 123 34 00	F. 58 58 557 556 557 558 562 560 556 54 54 54 54 559 553 551 52	5.59 5.58 5.58 5.57 5.57 5.58 5.77 5.58 5.77 5.58 5.77 5.58 5.77 5.58 5.77 5.88 5.77 5.88 5.77 5.88 5.77 5.88 5.77 5.88 5.78 5.7	35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 34.9 34.9 35 35	Fms. 2,657 2,680 2,649 2,626 2,586 2,585 2,572 2,560 2,529 2,446 2,413 2,312 2,1169 2,107 1,725 1,725 1,666 1,513 1,417 1,053	br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. gy. and yl. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz. br. and gy. oz.
3203 3204 3205 3206 3207 3208 3210 3211 3212 3213 3214 3215 3216 3216 3217 3218 3219 3220 3221 3222 3223 3224 3224 3225	Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 7 Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 11 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 Apr. 19 Apr. 19 Apr. 19 Apr. 19 Apr. 19	58 22 00 58 25 00 58 26 00 58 31 00 58 37 00 58 39 00 58 40 00 58 40 00 58 40 00 58 49 00 59 32 00 59 34 45 59 33 00 59 35 00 59 36 00 59 37 00 59 12 00 59 14 00	150 09 00   150 18 00   150 26 00   150 34 00   150 42 00   150 50 00   150 58 00   151 01 00   151 17 00   151 17 00   151 55 00   145 56 00   144 58 00   144 43 00   143 21 00   143 18 00   142 45 00   141 50 00   141 50 00   141 50 00   141 50 00   141 50 00   141 56 00	34 34 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 40 41 41	38 38 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 41 42 43 40 41 41 41 42 42 42 42	37.4	29 30 38 47 49 49 85 103 107 118 102 93 20 55 81 97 377 156 140 225 281 504 114 116 471	brk.sh. sh. sh. crs.s.sh. bk.s.brk.sh. gy.s.bk.sp. m.bk.s. m.s. bl. m. bk.sp. bl. m. bk.sp. bl. m. bk.sp. gy.s. s. m. gn. m. p. m. g. m. p. m. p. bl. m. bl. m. g. gn. m. p. s. gn. m.
3226 3227 3228 3229 3230	Apr. 24 Apr. 25 Apr. 26 Apr. 27 Apr. 27	50 25 00 49 42 00 48 35 00 48 29 30 48 29 00	Columbia.   129 15 00   127 53 00   126 42 00   124 56 30   124 55 00	46 49 48 52 52	46 48 48 51 51	35. 3 37. 5 37	1, 141 848 746 51 53	gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. p. rky. p. rky.
3231 3232 3233 3234 3235 3236 3237 3238 3239	May 29 May 30 May 30 May 31 May 31 May 31 May 31 May 31	53 13 00 53 38 00 54 02 00 54 19 00 54 30 00 55 09 00 55 10 00 55 08 00 55 10 30	Bering Sea.    Long. E. 172 38 00 171 28 00 170 17 00 169 03 00 168 07 00 165 51 00 165 47 00 165 48 00 165 45 00 coast of	41 38 42 40 40 40 39 39 39	40 39 40 40 40 40 40 39 39	35.6	1,447 1,818 1,853 1,996 47 25 33 36 32	yl. m. fne. s. No specimen. fne. bk. s. yl. m. s. fne. gy. s. rky. rky. m. gy. s. gy. s. gy. s.
3240 3241	1893. Apr. 26 Apr. 27	36 48 15	Coust of States.   Long. W.   121 59 05   123 01 20	58 54	54 53		266 301	None obtained.

Carrie 1		Pos	ition.	Temperature.				
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
3242 3243 3244 3245 3246 3247 3248 3252 3253 3254 3255 3256 3257 3256 3256 3261 3263 3264 3265 3263 3264 3277 3278 3273 3273 3273 3274 3273 3273 3274 3273 3273	1893. June 5 June 6 June 8 June 15 June 17 Jun	57 40 00 57 44 00 56 48 00 56 48 00 56 45 63 45 56 13 32 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 56 13 13 24 00 57 18 00 58 18 22 00 58 58 58 22 00	143   18   00   150   45   00   150   45   00   159   01   00   159   05   20   159   05   20   159   13   45   159   16   30   159   16   30   159   16   30   176   46   15   176   50   00   176   49   00   176   49   00   176   49   00   176   39   00   176   39   00   176   39   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   176   30   00   177   30   00   173   54   00   173   54   00   173   54   00   171   42   00   171   42   00   171   42   00   171   43   00   171   43   00   171   43   00   171   43   00   171   35   00   171   35   00   171   35   00   171   35   00   171   37   37   00   00   173   37   00   00   173   37   00   00   173   37   00   00   173   37   00   173   37   00   173   37   37   38   30   37   38   30   37   38   30   37   38   30   37   38   30   38   38   38   38   38   38	F. 846447466466666666666666666666666666666	E.774544333333343434444444444444444444444	36. 6 39. 4 38. 6 38. 5 36. 6 38. 5 36. 6 38. 3 39. 6 34. 6 35 37. 3 37. 37. 7 37. 6 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38.	35 26 22 21 25 29 36	gy. oz. gy. s. sh. stf. m. bl. m. gy. s. p. gy. s. rky. gy. s. s. ork. sh. gy. s. s. ork. sh. gy. s. s. gy. s. s. gy. s. s. gy. s. sh. crs. gy. s. sh. crs. gy. s. sh. gy. s. p. gy. s. sh. gy. s. p. gy. s. sh. bk. s. brk. sh. gy. oz. fne. s. gy. m. s. gy. m. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. br. oz. s. sp. m. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gy. s. sh. gn. m. gy. s. sh. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. sco. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. gy. s. sh. sp. s. sp.

Record of hydrographic soundings of the Albatross, etc.—Continued.

	,	Post	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long.W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of botton
		Off A	llaska,					
	1898.	0 1 11	0 / //	o F.	. F.	• F.	Fms.	
3320	July 30	57 38 00	168 19 00	46	43	36.1	36	fne.gy.s.
3321	July 31 July 31	57 24 00 57 10 00	168 42 00 169 05 00	46	11	36.8 37.3	41	gy. s. rky. fne. gy. s. bk. sp.
3322 3323	Aug. 1	58 08 30	169 14 00	47	45	31.8	88	dk. m. fne. s.
3324	Aug. 1	58 45 30	168 48 00	44	43	33.9	30	fne. gy. s. m.
3325 3326	Aug. 2 Aug. 2	59 04 00 59 41 00	168 34 00 168 06 00	43 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	42	39.8	24	fne.gy.s.bk.sp., fne.gy.s.sh.
3327	Aug. 2	59 55 00	167 55 00	42	42	41.1	22 14	KY. R.
3328	Aug. 2	59 56 00	167 54 00	42	42		16	gy. s. sh. fne. gy. s.
3329 3330	Aug. 2 Aug. 2	59 58 00 60 00 00	167 53 00 167 53 00	42	42	*******	14	fne.gy.s,
331	Aug. 2	60 01 30	167 54 00	42	42		14	fne.gy.s.
1332 1333	Aug. 2	60 03 00	167 55 00 167 56 00	42	42	*****	14	fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s.
334	Aug. 2 Aug. 2	60 06 30	167 57 00	42	42		20	fne.gy.s,
<b>335</b>	Aug. 2	60 08 00	167 58 00	42 42	42		15	fne.gy,s,
1336 1337	Aug. 2 Aug. 2	60 09 30	167 59 00 168 00 00	42 42	42 42		15 16	fne.gy.s.bk.sh. fne.gy.s.
338	Aug. 2	60 13 00	168 01 00	42	42	********	16	fne.gy.s.bk.sh.
3339	Aug. 2	60 14 30	168 02 00	42	42		16	fne.gy.s.
1340 1341	Aug. 2 Aug. 2	60 16 00 60 17 30	168 03 00	42 43	43		16	fne.gy.m. fne.gy.s.
342	Aug. 2	60 19 00	168 05 00	43	43		16	fne.gy.s.
343	Aug. 2	60 21 00 60 22 00	168 05 00 168 06 00	43	43		17 16	fne. gy. s. bk. sh. fne. gy. s.
3344 3345	Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 2 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3	60 24 00	168 07 00	43	43		19	fne. gy. s. bk. sh.
3346	Aug. 2	60 26 00	168 08 00	43	43		19	fne.gv.s.
3347 3348	Aug. 2 Aug. 3	60 26 00	169 54 00 170 48 00	41 42	41	35. 3 32. 0	27 35	gn. m. fne. s. bk. m.
3349	Aug. 3	59 47 00	171 08 00	43	43	31.8	38	dk. m.
350	Aug. 3	58 52 00	170 38 00	45	44	30.8	40	bk.m.
8361 8362	Aug. 4 Aug. 4	58 33 00 58 15 00	170 28 00 170 18 00	46	43	35.4	42	None obtained.
353	Aug. 5	57 24 00	170 24 00	47	43	40.3	37	fne.gy.s.sh.
1354 1355	Aug. 5	58 04 00 58 52 00	171 41 00 172 45 00	48	45	37.4	55	gn. m.
356	Aug. 6	59 09 00	173 09 00	45	43	84.2	57	gn. m.
357	Aug. 6	59 24 00	173 31 00	45	43	35.7	57	gn. m.
358 359	Aug. 6 Aug. 7	59 33 00 58 43 00	175 00 00 176 10 00	51 44	46	36.7	70	gn. m.
360	Aug. 7	58 11 00	176 38 00	45	44	35.5	1,744	gn. m. fne. s.
61	Aug. 7	58 01 00 57 41 00	175 41 00 174 05 00	48	46	35. 2 38. 0	1,367	gn. m. fne. s.
62 63	Aug. 7	57 25 00	172 50 00	49	47	27.8	69	dk. gn. m. fne. s.
364	Aug. 8	57 08 00	171 38 00	47	45	37.8	60	gn. m.
65 66	Aug. 9 Aug. 9	56 49 00 56 37 00	169 42 00 167 55 00	46	44	40.9	37 59	fne.s.sh, gn.m.s,
167	Aug. 9	56 31 00	166 43 00	48	46	37.5	55	dk.gn.m.fne.s.
368 369	Aug. 10	56 23 00 56 18 00	165 28 00	48	45	36.5	48	gn. m. fne. s.
370	Aug. 10 Aug. 10	54 53 15	164 48 00 164 25 40	48 53	45	36.4	49 20	fne. gy. s. dk. gy. s. lava.
371	Aug. 10	1 54 52 00	164 26 20	53	47	-6	17	dk. gy. s. lava.
372 373	Aug. 10 Aug. 10	54 51 30 54 51 00	164 26 40	53 53	47		15	dk.gy.s.
074	Aug. 10	54 50 30	164 27 00 164 27 20	53	47	12 4 2 2 2 2 2 2	9	dk.gy.s.
3375	Aug. 17	53 25 00	167 33 00	47	46	41.8	43	bk s.
3376 3377	Aug. 17 Aug. 17	53 35 00 53 38 00	167 53 00 167 59 00	47	44	40.8 37.9	407	fne. gy. s. bk. sp.
3378	Aug. 17	53 45 00	1 168 01 30	48	44	36.2	755	gn. m. fne. s.
3379 3380	Aug. 17 Aug. 17	53 52 00 53 56 00	168 01 30 168 07 00	48	47	36.5	717	dk. s. fne. g. bk. vol. s.
3381	Aug. 17	54 04 00	168 14 00	49	48	35.8	1,263	gy.s. hard.
3382	Aug. 17	54 30 00	168 35 00	49	47	36.4	822	
3383 3384	Aug. 17 Aug. 18	54 56 00 55 22 00	168 56 00 169 17 00	48 48	46	35. 9 35. 9	1,205 1,187	gy.s. gn.m.s.
3385	Aug. 18	1 55 50 00	169 24 00 169 27 00	48	47	36.0	1,086	gn. m. s.
3386 3387	Aug. 18 Aug. 18	55 59 00 56 09 00	169 27 00	49 49	47	38.3	341 292	gn. m. ers. bk. s. dk. m.
3388	Aug. 18	56 19 00	169 32 00	49	48	130.1	74	
3389	Aug. 18	58 47 00 58 45 00	170 34 00	46	43		57	dk. m.
3391	Aug. 19 Aug. 19	56 42 00	171 10 00 171 45 00	46	45		63	fne.gy.s.bk.sp. fne.gy.s.bk.sp.
3302	Aug. 19	± 56 39 CO	172 21 00	47	45	38.9	76	gy. s. m.
3393 3394	Aug. 19	56 36 00 56 32 00	172 56 00 173 32 00	46	46	38.1 35.4	346	gn. m. bl. m. fno. s. g.
3395	Aug. 19 Aug. 19	56 29 00 56 25 00	174 26 00 175 35 00	48	46 47	35.4	1.787	ers, bk.s.
3396	Aug. 19	56 25 00	175 35 00	47	47	35.4	2,000	gn. m. fne. s. bk. sp.
3397	Aug. 19 Aug. 20	56 21 00	175 35 00 176 45 00	48	47	35. 4 35. 0	2,000	gn. m. Ino. s. DK. sp.

-4-9		Position.			Temperature.				
rial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom,	
	1898.	Off 2	Alaska.	• F'.	∘ <i>F</i> .	° F.	Fms.		
398 1399	Aug. 20	55 25 00	176 13 00	48	47	35.1	2,055	gn. m. fne. s.	
100	Aug. 20 Aug. 20	54 38 00 55 00 00	175 27 00 174 32 00	56 48	49	35. 1 35. 3	2,041 1,996	gn. m. s. gn. m. fne. s.	
101	Aug. 21	55 23 00	173 38 00	48	47	35.5	1,928	gn. m. fne. s.	
02	Aug. 21 Aug. 21	55 46 00 56 26 00	172 44 00 171 04 00	51 50	48	35.1	1,833 171	gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s.	
04	Aug. 22	56 18 00	170 34 00	49	46	39.0	69	gn. m. fne. s.	
05 06	Aug. 22 Aug. 22	56 01 00 55 43 00	170 50 00 171 07 00	48	47 48	36.0 35.4	924 1,647	gn. m. crs. s. gn. m. fne. s.	
07	Aug. 22 Aug. 22	54 59 00	171 49 00	49	48	35.1	1,867	gn. m.	
08 09 10	Aug. 23	54 17 00 53 48 00	172 30 00 173 11 00 171 51 00	48 50	47 48	35.0 35.1	1,932 1,948	gn. m. fne. s. br. m. dk. s.	
10	Aug. 23	53 29 00 53 09 00	171 51 00 170 31 00	50	48	35. 2 35. 8	1,429	gn. m. bk. s. bk. s.	
12	Aug. 23 Aug. 24	53 38 00	170 39 00	50 48	48	99.6	1,027 1,171	bk. s. c.	
12 13 14	Aug. 24 Aug. 31	54 08 00 54 13 00	170 47 00 165 58 00	49	48	AA R	1,053	gn. m. fne. s. dk. gy. s.	
15 16	Aug. 31	54 10 00	165 54 00	51 51	46	44.6 45.0	42 42	dk.gy.s.	
16	Aug. 31 Aug. 31	54 07 00 54 18 00	165 51 00 165 41 00	54 51	47	45.0 45.9	38 45	bk. m. fne. s, g. brk. sh.	
17	Aug. 31	54 26 00	165 28 00	50	46	41.5	84	g. crs. bk. s. ine. gy. s.	
10	Aug. 31 Aug. 31	54 14 00 54 13 45	165 33 00 165 33 30	55 55	47		23 23	fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s.	
ST SE	Aug. 31	54 13 30	165 34 00	55	47		28 25	fne.gy.s.	
	Aug. 31 Aug. 31	54 13 15 54 13 00	165 34 30 165 35 00	55 55	47		25 26	fne.gy, s. bk. sp. fne.gy, s. sh.	
25	Sept. 1	54 36 00	165 27 00	50	46	39.0	113	bk. s. g.	
36   36	Sept. 1 Sept. 1	55 12 00 55 47 00	166 36 00 167 53 00	53 49	49	39.9 38.8	81 78	g. m. fne. bk. s,	
265 267 268		55 59 00	168 19 00	49	46	39.0	79	fne.gy.s.	
20	Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 2	56 11 00 56 22 00	168 45 00 169 09 00	48 49	46	39, 0 40, 0	97	fne. dk, s, ers. s. g.	
Da	Sept. 2	56 22 00 56 28 00	170 04 00	49	47	39.3	81	gn. m. fne. s.	
3K) 31	Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3	56 55 00 56 48 00	170 18 00 169 26 00	49 47	46	40, 6 39, 0	47	gn. m. fne. s.	
99	Sept. 8	54 01 30	166 23 00 166 18 00	51	47	44.7	42	gn. m. bk. s. g,	
Ni M	Sept. 8 Sept. 8	54 05 00 54 09 00	166 15 00	52 52	47	43. 2 42. 5	49 54	rky. g. brk. sh. dk. g.	
15 16	Sept. 8 Sept. 8	54 12 00 54 16 40	166 09 00 165 50 00	51 51	45 45	42.1 44.0	57 49	dk.g. dk.gy.s.	
27	Sept. 8	54 18 00	165 40 00	57	46	43.0	50	gy.s. brk.sh.	
35	Sept. 8 Sept. 9	54 15 30 54 27 00	165 32 00 163 55 00	57 52	46 48	42.9 46.5	51 52	crs. dk. s. brk. sh. fne. gy. s. bk. sp.	
10	Sept. 9	54 32 00	163 31 00	55	48	44.0	54	bk.s.g.	
12	Sept. 9 Sept. 9	54 33 00 54 39 00	163 19 00 163 05 00	55 53	48 47	42.8 45.6	61 35	bk. g. fne. g. brk. sh.	
13	Sept. 9 Sept. 9	54 40 00 54 44 00	163 03 00 162 56 00	53 53	47		37 41	g, brk.sh.	
5	Sept. 9	54 46 00	162 52 00	51	48		30	rky. crs. dk. s.	
17	Sept. 9 Sept. 9	54 48 00 54 51 00	162 50 00 162 43 00	51 51	48		33 23	bk. s. rky.	
8	Sept. 9	54 52 00	162 43 00 162 41 00	51	49		23 15	brk.sh.	
50	Sept. 9 Sept. 9	54 53 00 54 53 30	162 39 00 162 38 00	51 51	49		18 15	g. brk. sh. g. brk. sh.	
11	Sept. 9	54 54 00	162 37 00	51	49		10	bk. s. brk. sh.	
3	Sept. 11 Sept. 11	55 12 30 55 18 00	161 53 00 161 18 00	52 53	48		22 32	bk.s.r. , dk.s.	
14	Sept. 11	55 19 00	161 03 00 160 54 00	52	49		28 31	crs. s. g. brk. sh.	
56	Sept. 11 Sept. 11	55 18 00 55 19 00 55 23 80 55 24 80 55 25 00	160 49 30	52 52	49 49		32	gy.s. bk.sp. bk.s.	
7	Sept. 11 Sept. 11	55 25 00	160 45 00 160 41 00	53 53	49		42 36	fne. bk. s.	
õ	Sept. 11	88 98 00	160 37 00	53	49		21	brk.sh. brk.sh.	
10	Sept. 11 Sept. 11	55 29 00	160 35 00	52 52	48 48		19 13	g. brk. sh. bk. s. sh.	
12	Sept. 11	55 29 00 55 30 00 55 31 00 55 32 00 55 33 00 55 84 00	160 34 30 160 35 00	52	4.8		27	fne. bk. s. sh.	
17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Sept. 11 Sept. 11	55 32 00	160 35 00 160 35 00	52 52	48 48		31 38	fne. bk. s. bk. s.	
35	Sept. 11	55 34 00	160 35 00	52	48		38	gy, s, sh.	
86	Sept. 11 Sept. 11	LED CHA UNI	160 35 00 160 35 00	52 52	49	*****	42 31	bk.s. bk.s.sh.	
68	Sept. 11	55 35 30 55 36 00	160 35 00	52	49		26	bk.s.	
70	Sept. 14 Sept. 14	57 14 00 57 24 00	151 52 00 149 33 00	48	47	36.1	46 938	gy.s.brk.sh.	
71	Sept. 14	57 24 00 57 21 00 57 18 00 57 14 00	149 33 00 149 11 00	49	47	35.1	1.427	bl. m. s.	
70 71 72 73	Sept. 14 Sept. 15	57 14 00	148 38 00 148 06 00	50 50	48 47	35. 1 35	1,961 2,741 2,587	br. m. fne. s. br. m.	
14	Sept. 15	57 0E 00	147 22 00	53	51	35	2,587	br. m.	

		D	***	m-		<u> </u>	1	
Serial	Date.		ition.	Te	mpera		Depth.	· Character of bottom.
No.		Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.		
3475 3476 3477 3478 3479 3480 3481 3482 3483 3484 3485 3485 3485 3486 3487 3488	1893. Sept. 15 Sept. 15 Sept. 15 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 17 Sept. 17 Sept. 17	57 11 00 57 15 00 57 15 00 57 20 00 57 20 00 57 12 00 57 12 00 57 12 00 57 09 00 57 04 00 57 04 00 57 00 00 56 58 40	llaska.  0	• F. 57 56 59 53 53 55 55 55 55	° F. 511 512 511 511 512 54 553 553 554 553 554	° F. 35 34.6 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1	Fms. 2,320 2,150 2,149 2,119 2,099 2,034 1,946 1,868 1,724 1,553 1,270 756 55	gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. lt. br. oz. lt. br. oz. br. oz. br. and gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz.
3489	1894.	isla	inds. Long. E.					
3490 3491	June 6 June 7	52 46 30 52 41 30	175 27 00 176 24 00	44 40	40 39	35	2,237 2,107	No specimen. br. m. fne. s.
3492 3493 3494 3495 3496 3497 3498 3499 3500 3501 3502	June 29 June 29 June 29 June 30 June 30 June 30 June 30 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 13	Eastern 1 57 59 00 58 06 00 58 24 00 57 28 00 56 59 00 56 58 00 56 57 00 56 54 00 57 52 00 South oj Id. and	Bering Sea.   Long. W. 166 04 00 165 22 00 163 38 00 163 14 00 163 02 00 165 15 00 166 33 00 167 51 00 167 51 00 168 18 00 f Unimak d north of	44 45 40 38 42 42 41 39 39 42 43	38 38 37 38 40 40 38 39 39 43 41	33 35.7 34.5 34 32 34.3 34 34 31	32 26 21 27 34 34 40 44 40 44 59	gy.s. fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. gn.m. gy.s. gn.m. sy.s. gn.m. sy.s. s.m.
3503 3504 3505 3506 3507 3508 3509 3510 3511 3512 3513 3514 3515 3516 3517 3518 3519	July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22 July 22	54 24 00 54 26 00 54 29 00 54 30 30 54 32 30 54 36 00 54 37 00 54 37 30 54 46 30 54 46 30 54 48 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 00 54 38 15	k islands.  163 51 00 163 44 00 163 37 00 163 29 00 163 21 00 163 02 00 163 01 00 163 02 00 163 01 00 163 00 00 163 01 00 163 01 00 163 01 00 163 01 00 163 01 00 162 59 00 163 01 00 162 59 00 163 01 00 162 58 30 162 58 30 162 58 30 162 49 00	43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 4	41 41 40 40 39 39 39 39 39 39 41 40 41 42	37. 3 37 39 38 41 40 39 40 38 38 40. 1	43 54 57 59 60 41 46 25 30 38 30 46 23 50 38 33 33	crs. bk.s. fne. bk.s. crs. bk.s. p. bk.s. bk.s. bk.g. gy.s. gy.s. rky. bk.s.g. gn.m. rky. bk.s.p. rky.
3520 3521 3522 3523 3524 3525 3526 3527 3528 3529 3530 3531 3532	Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 7	of Ber 58 18 00 58 27 00 58 37 00 58 40 00 58 42 00 58 44 00 58 56 00 58 56 00 59 55 00 60 25 00 58 00 00 South of Peni	n portion ing Sea.   175 57 00   176 51 00   177 45 00   178 03 00   178 12 00   178 49 00   179 07 00   179 13 00   179 13 00   179 49 00   179 25 00   179 58 00   172 58 00   174 49 00   172 58 00   172 58 00   173 13 00   174 13 00   175 13 00	49 50 49 50 49 48 46 46 46 55 47 48 51	43 43 43 43 43 42 42 42 44 44 44 45	35 35. 6 36. 4 38 38 35 35 35 35 35 36. 3 38 36	1,363 1,279 717 349 369 1,231 1,830 1,812 1,838 1,765 713 183 61	gy. oz. fne. s. gy. oz. fne. s. gn. in. s. r. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. gn. m. fne. s. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. gy. oz. fne. s. gy. oz. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. fne. dk. s.
3533 3534 3535	June 13 June 24 June 24	Bering 8 of St. Pa 56 59 30	159 23 00 Sea, south ul Island.   170 24 30   170 26 20		37 37		20 38	fne. bk. s. fne. bk. s. fne. bk. s. brk. sh,

Nomin 1		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
	4002	of St. I	Sea, south Paul Isd.						
3536 3537 3538 3539 3540 3541	1895. June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24	57 04 00 57 04 45 57 05 30 57 06 00 57 06 40 57 07 30	170 30 45 170 29 15 170 27 45 170 26 30 170 25 00 170 23 20	° F. 36 36 40 40 40 42	° F. 37 35 35 35 34	° F.	Fms. 33 36 25 29 32 19	rky. fne. bk. g. fne. gy. s. p. fne. gy. s. sh. bk. p. fne. gy. s.	
		Pribilof	Sea betw. fand Com- islands.			1			
3542 3543 3544 3545	June 26 June 27 June 28 June 29	56 53 00 56 00 00 56 02 00 55 45 00	172 15 00 177 30 00 178 50 00 179 57 00	37 40 40 40	39 40 40 39	38. 9 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1	66 2,056 2,083 2,086	fne.s.m. No specimen. No specimen. br.m.oz.	
3546 3547 3548 3559 3551 3552 3555 3556 3556 3566 3561 3565 3566 3566	June 30 June 30 June 30 July 1 July 2 July 2 July 2 July 3 July 3 July 3 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 6 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7	55 59 00 55 55 00 55 55 00 55 53 00 56 00 00 56 00 00 55 58 00 55 43 00 55 12 00 55 11 20 55 11 20 55 25 30 55 28 30 55 28 30 55 28 30 56 28 30 56 28 30 57 16 00 57 16 00 57 17 00 57 47 00 57 47 00 57 47 00 58 36 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 13 00 58 10 00 57 49 00	Long. E. 178 43 00 177 12 00 177 12 00 173 53 00 171 57 00 169 46 00 166 15 00 165 46 00 165 46 00 165 48 00 165 51 30 165 56 30 167 52 00 169 41 00 170 09 00 170 24 00 171 51 00 172 47 00 175 49 00 175 49 00 175 49 00 175 49 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 21 00 177 54 00 177 54 90 01 177 51 00 177 49 00 177 54 90 01 177 51 00 177 54 90 01 177 51 00 178 50 00 178 50 0	43 40 38 45 42 42 42 42 42 42 43 45 45 45 45 44 42 42 42 42 44 45 45 45 45 46 46 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	41 40 43 44 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 44 44 44 44	35. 1 35. 6 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1 35. 1 34. 3 35. 1 34. 6 38. 1 35 35 36 38. 1 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	2, 105 2, 113 2, 120 2, 111 2, 086 2, 154 2, 153 2, 119 2, 090 35 37 15 144 66 341 1, 087 2, 137 1, 866 972 410 537 609 540 696 1, 469 1, 898 1, 978 2, 041 2, 068 2, 080	br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. gy. s. m. gy. s. m. gy. s. m. crs. s. rky. gy. s. rky. fne. gy. s. rky. fne. gy. s. rky. gn. oz. bl. m. oz. gy. s. m. br. oz. g. gn. m. oz. gy. s. m. oz. gy. s. m. br. oz. g. br. oz. s. ch. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz. br. m. oz.	
3578 3579 3580 3581 3582 3583 3584 3584	July 7 July 7 July 7 July 7 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8	57 38 00 57 34 00 57 30 00 57 23 00 57 13 00 57 03 00 56 54 00	Long. W. 179 42 00 179 16 00 178 50 00 178 17 00 177 07 00 176 00 00 174 50 00	44 43 43 41 41 41 41 42	42 41 41 41 41 41 41 42	35 35 35.2 35.1 35 35	2,084 2,076 2,059 2,059 1,994 1,803 1,825	br. m. oz. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. fne. s. No specimen.	
		Pribi	Sea betw. lof and an islands.						
3586 3587 3588 3589 3590 3591 3592 3594 3595 3596 3597 3598 3599 3600 3601 3602	Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 5 Aug. 6 Aug. 8 Aug. 8 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 11 Aug. 12	53 59 00 54 01 30 54 00 30 54 00 30 54 30 00 55 12 00 55 12 00 55 12 00 55 12 00 55 12 00 56 15 00 56 29 00 56 31 00 55 33 00 56 31 00 55 33 00	166 30 30 166 31 30 169 20 30 169 31 00 169 41 00 168 47 00 170 56 00 171 48 00 172 17 00 172 35 00 172 39 00 172 40 00	46 46 45 44 46 46 45 44 43 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	46 43 45 45 45 44 45 44 45 43 45 44 45 44 45 44 44	39. 2 38. 8 35. 5 35. 5 35. 2 34. 7 35. 2 35. 5 36 38. 1 37. 1 37. 1 35. 3	76 98 93 1,003 1,491 1,676 1,035 1,315 1,664 1,819 1,901 1,267 296 200 156 110 1,496 1,0025	gn. m. s. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. gy. s. g. gn. m. bk. s. gn. m. gn. m. fne. s. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. br. oz. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s.	

		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		
No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
		Priba	Sea betw. ilofand an isds.					
3604 3605 3606 3607 3608 3609 3610 3611 3612 3613 3614 3615 3616 3617 3618 3619 3620 3621 3622 3623 3624 3622 3623 3624 3625 3626 3627 3628 3630 3631 3632 3638 3634 3635 3636 3637 3640 3641 3645 3646 3647 3648 3649 3650 3651	1895. Aug. 12 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 19 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 24 Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 25	54 46 00 55 01 00 55 01 00 54 41 00 55 42 00 55 32 00 55 32 00 55 32 00 55 42 00 54 11 30 54 11 30 54 11 00 54 17 00 55 32 00 55 32 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 32 00 55 11 00 55 32 00 55 11 00 55 32 00 55 32 00 54 10 00 54 10 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 11 00 55 27 00 55 42 00 55 42 00 55 43 00 55 44 00 55 44 00 55 45 00 56 00 57 00 58 45 00 58 47 00 59 40 00 59 40 00 59 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 50 50 00 5	169 29 00 168 33 00 168 13 00 168 01 00 168 25 00 167 40 00 167 50 00 168 11 00 168 32 00 167 13 00 167 38 00 167 38 00 167 38 00 167 38 00 168 52 30 168 14 00 168 52 30 169 19 00 168 30 30 168 52 30 169 19 00 168 01 00 167 48 00 167 24 00 167 24 00 167 27 00 167 51 00 167 24 00 167 51 00 167 51 00 168 42 00 168 42 00 168 44 00 168 42 00 168 53 30 166 59 00 167 14 00 167 02 30 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 53 00 166 26 30 166 26 30 166 26 30 166 26 30 166 15 30 166 09 00	**************************************	F. 45444545444454545454545454545454545454	**F. 2.2 35.1.5 36.3 37.5.1 35.5.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38	Fms. 1,355 1,162 1,132 1,122 189 110 83 76 778 334 486 1,048 1,075 1,231 1,014 273 229 90 367 78 99 78 74 77 89 141 108 104 68 57 77 116 113 90 106 113 90 106 113 90 106 113 90 106	gn. oz. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. bk. sp. bn. m. fne. s. gn. m. bk. s. gn. m. s.
5051		iforni	thern Cal- a, west of and Tan-					
3652 3653 3654	Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 13	33 06 00 32 38 00 32 30 00 Eastern	nks.   119 17 00   119 36 00   119 43 00   portion ring Sea of Pribi-	58 55 55	56 55 55	39. 1 45. 4 38. 6	892 180 659	fne.s.m. fne.gy.s crs.gy.s.
b 3655	18 <b>96.</b> July 7	lof Isla 54 51 00 From B	inds.   167 46 00   ering Isd. amch <b>a</b> tka	43	43	36.4	671	gn. m. bk. vol. s.
c 3660 3661 3662 3663	Aug. 9 Aug. 9 Aug. 9 Aug. 10	55 11 30 55 08 30 54 49 42 54 51 00	Long. E. 165 39 00 165 26 00 164 36 00 163 46 00	52 49 52. 54	48 49 49 49	35 35 35 35.2	41 2, 250 2, 665 3, 117	fne. gy. s. bk. sh. fne. gy. s. bk. p. c. m. fne. dk. s. p. bn. m. fne. dk. s.

a Except station Hy. 3660, geographical positions on this line are independent of shore features. b No records for Nos. 3656 to 3659, inclusive. c Accepting position of Ari Kamen, Bering Island, as plotted on Stejneger's map, it bore NE. by E. 4 E. (mag.), distant 3 miles from Hy. 3660.

		Position.		Te	mpera	ture.			
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Air.	Sur- face.	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	
		From B to K coast.	ering Isd. amchatka						
a 3664 b 3665 c 3666 d 3667	1896. Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10	54 42 30 54 35 00 54 32 30 54 29 00	,	° F. 57 53 53 54	° F. 50 44 44 45	° F. 35 38 37.4 37	Fms. 2,077 473 586 453	bn. m. dk. s. p. bn. m. dk. s. p. bn. m. fne. s. p. bn. m. dk. s. p.	
			st coast of hatka. e						
3668	Aug. 20		158 10 00 ril Chain.f	53	49	32.7	127	gn. m. co. dk. s. p.	
3669 3670 3671 3672 3673 3674 3675 g 3676 (h)	Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 24	48 43 00 48 33 00 48 32 00 48 36 00 48 26 00 48 19 00 48 13 00 47 35 00	154 31 00 154 53 00 154 55 00 153 59 00 153 33 00 153 23 00 153 20 00 152 48 30	44 42 41 45 47 48 48 48	41 37 37 42 45 44 49 38	36. 7 35. 7 36. 7 34. 7 35. 7 36. 3 35. 7	425 114 106 304 1,102 1,001 624 96	crs. dk. s. hrd. brk. sh. ers. g. ers. dk. s. p bk. s. p. bk. s. rky.	
(10)		from l	Okhotsk Lower Us- Island to i Island. i						
73679 k 3680 l 3681 m 3683 n 3684 3685 3684 3685 3686 3687 3688 3689 3690 3691 3692 3693 3694 3695	Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28	47 31 30 47 31 32 47 31 42 47 32 00 47 36 00 47 40 30 47 45 00 47 55 30 48 01 30 48 08 00 48 15 00 48 27 45 48 31 48 48 29 00	152 45 48 152 39 00 152 32 00 152 21 00 152 07 00 151 05 00 150 23 30 149 42 00 148 16 30 147 34 00 146 51 00 146 51 00 146 51 00 146 52 0 30 144 54 51 144 42 30	45 44 44 47 53 49 43 48 55 55 56 57 58 58	39 40 39 39 39 53 50 47 50 55 55 56 56 56 48 51	38. 7 35. 7 35. 2 34. 7 35. 2 35. 7 35. 9 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 35	37 695 1,164 1,500 1,712 1,830 1,836 1,836 1,843 1,562 1,426 964 796 698 155 27	p. p. fne.gy.s. bn.m.fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s. bn.m.dk.s. bn.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. ln.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. bn.m.fne.s. lt.bn.m.qtz.s. bn.m.fne.s. lt.bn.m.fre.s. lt.bn.m.fre.s.	
		from I	Okhotsk Robben Is- to Iturup .o						
3696 3697 3698 3699	Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3	48 22 00 48 05 00 47 43 00 47 20 30	144 41 00 145 01 00 145 28 00 145 54 00	55 54 54 53	47 55 54 56	40 31 37 35, 9	20 71 631 1,584	fne. s. p. bl. m. gn. m. s. gn. m. fne. s.	

(mag.).

e Geographical positions, approximate, without relation to shore features.

f Geographical positions, approximate, without relation to shore features, except station Hy.

3676.

g Position referred to obs. spot at Old Village, Lower Ushishir Island, as in lat. 47° 30′ 56.8″ N., long. 152° 47′ 55″ E., determined by this vessel,

h Nos. 3677 and 3678 missing.

i Geographical positions on this line referred to obs. spot at Old Village, Lower Ushishir Island, as in lat. 47° 30′ 56.8″ N., long. 152° 47′ 55″ E. Robben Island is assumed to be in lat. 48° 31′ 30″ N., long. 144° 43′ 38″ E.

j Babuskin Rock, south (true) i mile.

k SW. end Lower Ushishir, S. 68° E., true; S. end Ketoy, S. 48° W., true.

l SW. end Lower Ushishir, S. 80° E., true; S. end Ketoy, S. 28° W., true.

m SW. end Lower Ushishir, S. 80° E., true; S. end Ketoy, S. 14° E., true.

n Right end Ketoy, S. 44° E., true; North Ushishir Peak, S. 86° E., true.

The five preceding bearings are all independent of geographical positions of the stations and have not been adjusted.

o Positions on this line are geographical without relation to shore features. Position given on B. A. chart No. 2405, of Shana Village, Iturup Island, is accepted. Lat. 45° 15′ N., long. 147° 56′ E.

a Serial temperatures to 1,000 fathoms.
b 97° 33′ Ext. Rt. Pt. to Cape Kosloff. 95° 08′ first Pt. left of Ext. Rt. Pt. to Kosloff. 77° 02′ Ext.
Rt. Pt. to Mt. Kronotski.
c 102° 43′ Ext. Rt. Pt. to Kosloff. 91° 03′ Ext. Rt. Pt. to Kronotski. 5° 07′ Kosloff to detached rock. Ext. Right Point, N. 16° E. (mag.). Mt. Kronotski, N. 74° W. (mag.). Cape Kosloff, N. 86° 15′ W. (mag.).
d 73° 56′ Ext. Rt. Pt. to Kosloff. 1° 12′ Kosloff to detached rock. Cape Kosloff, N. 46° 30′ W. (mag.)

Sorial		Pos	ition.	Te	mpera	ture.		·
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Air.	Sur	Bot- tom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
	,	from 1	Okhotsk Robben Is- to Iturup					
3700 3701 3702 3703 3704 3705 3706 3707	1896. Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 4	46 58 00 46 35 00 46 15 00 45 48 00 45 40 00 45 31 30 45 23 00 45 18 00	146 20 00 146 49 00 147 07 00 147 22 00 147 28 00 147 32 30 147 39 30 147 42 00	° F. 57 62 55 53 53 53 54 54	55 55 55 54 53 54 54 54 54	* F. 35. 9 36 35. 9 36 36. 5	Fms. 1,818 1,820 1,817 1,825 1,761 1,078 1,107 668	gn. m. fne. s. lt. bn. m. s. bn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. bn. m. fne. s. bn. m. fne. s. bn. m. crs. s.
		from land i	Okhotsk Iturup Is- toward La se Straits.*					
8708 8709 8710 8711 8712 9713 8714 8715 8716 8717 8718	Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 6 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7	45 16 00 45 16 30 45 18 00 45 19 00 45 21 00 45 23 00 45 25 00 45 27 00 45 31 00 45 34 00 45 36 30	147 52 00 147 45 00 147 31 00 147 09 00 146 27 00 145 46 00 145 02 00 144 21 00 143 38 00 142 58 00	64 64 60 60 61 60 62 62 62 61 60	58 55 54 58 58 58 57 54 56 57	50 35. 7 36 36 35. 8 36 35. 9 36. 5 33 34 32	27 312 810 1,641 1,744 1,700 1,649 468 122 68 62	dk. gy. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. s. gn. m. crs. s. p. gy. s. gn. m. gn. m.
	1897.	land, Co	atalina Is- alifornia.					
	Apr. 6		Long.W.	60	56		12-15	gy.s.sh.rky.
	Apr. 7	1½' E. l Avalo Cove.	by N. of n, Dakins	66	59		48	fne.gy.s.
3719 3720	Apr. 7 Apr. 7	do	by N. of n, Dakins	66 66	59 59		48 47	fne.gy.s. fne.gy.s.
	Apr. 7	Offeast	end Santa na Island.	66	59	0-050000	52	fne.gy.s.
	Apr. 7	South o	f east end Catalina	66	59		44	fne.gy.s.
	Apr. 7 Apr. 8	Off east		66	59 58	51.7	38 50	fne.gy.s.hk.sh. fne.gy.s.
	Apr. 8 Apr. 8	do .	east en	66 72	58 59	52	(?)	fne.gy.s.
3721 3721 <i>a</i>	Apr. 9 Apr. 9	33 17 20 Near p position	118 24 40 preceding on.	69 72	60 60		77-132 77-132	rky. rky.
	Apr. 12	vicin Anchor	ity, Cal. age, Santa	62	55	4004	6	gy.s.m.
3722	Apr. 13 Apr. 13	Cruz. 36 44 80 Anchor	121 52 00 age, Mon-	57 64	55 58	49	45 6	gy. s. m. s. m.
	Apr. 14	do .	Harbor.	58	55		6	8. m.
	Apr. 17 Apr. 18	do .		58 61	56 54		7	s. m. s. m.
3723 3724	Apr. 22 Apr. 24	36 56 30 37 37 30	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52 60	51	49	26 68	gy.s. gy.s.co.r.
3725 3726	Apr. 24 Apr. 24	37 41 00 37 41 00	123 03 00	60	51	49	45 50	rky.
+3727	Apr. 24	37 41 00	123 00 00	60	51	49	30-40	rky.

<sup>\*</sup>Positions geographical, without relation to shore features. Position given on B. A. chart No. 2405, of Shane Village, Iturup Island, is accepted. Lat. 45° 15′ N., long. 147° 56 E. † Numbers 3728 to 3777, inclusive, missing from the records.

No	8.	Det	Pos	ition.	Te	mp.	Donth	Character (1)
Ser.	A.A.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Surf.	Bot.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
			Californ	ia to Mar-				
				Islands.				
WW0	1	1899.	31 10 00	125 00 00	° F. 64	$^{\circ}$ F.	Fms. 1,955	No specimen
778 779	1 4	Aug. 26 Aug. 29	24 45 00	130 16 00	68	34.6	2,628	No specimen. lt. br. vol. oz.
780	5	Aug. 30	22 42 00	131 54 00	70	34.6	2,740	br. vol. oz.
3781	6	Aug. 31	20 26 00	133 28 00	75		2,810	dk. br. vol. oz.
3782 3783	8	Sept. 1 Sept. 2	18 19 00 17 13 00	134 57 00 136 09 00	76 76		2,881 2,766	dk. br. vol. oz. No specimen.
784	9	Sept. 2	16 52 00	136 12 00	76		3,003	No specimen.
3785	11	Sept. 3	14 38 00 12 07 00	136 44 00 137 18 00	79		2,646 2,883	lt. br. vol. oz.
3786 3787	12 14	Sept. 4 Sept. 7	6 41 00	137 00 00	81 82		2,776	lt. br. rad. oz. lt. gy. glob. oz.
B788	15	Sept. 8	4 35 00	136 54 00	80		2,583	lt.gy.oz.glob.rad.
<b>B</b> 789	16	Sept. 9	2 38 00	137 22 00	80	35.2	2,440	lt. gy. glob. oz.
3790	18	Sept. 13	Lat. S. 6 25 00	138 59 00	80	35	2,475	lt.gy glob.oz.
<b>3791</b>	19	Sept. 13	7 58 00	139 09 00	79		2.287	gy. yl. oz. crs. glob.
3792	20	Sept. 14	8 13 00	139 10 00	79	35.1	2,267 2,183	gy. yl. oz. crs. glob.
3793 3794	21 22	Sept. 14 Sept. 14	8 28 00 8 31 00	139 12 00 139 26 00	79 79		2, 183 1, 939	gy. yl. oz. crs. glob. gy. yl. oz. crs. glob.
3795	22 23 24	Sept. 14	8 33 00	139 36 00	- 80	35. 5	1,802	gy. yl. oz. crs. glob.
<b>379</b> 6	24	Sept. 14		u Point, kuIsland.	80		1,040	gn. oz. lav.
				tesas, S.				
	6"	(1)	43° E.,	15½ m.			4 480	,
<b>B79</b> 7	25	Sept. 14		u Poi <b>nt</b> , ka Island,	80		1,173	gy. vol. oz.
			E., dis	t. 17 m.				
3798	27	Sept. 15		rtin, Nu-	80	39.5	687	drab vol. oz. glob.
				ı Isl., N. dist.6∤ m.				
3799	28	Sept. 17	Chichike	off Point,	80		1,284	vol. r.
			Nukul	niva Isl.,				
8800	29	Sept. 17	9 16 00	E., 8 m.	80	34.9	1,932	lt. gy. vol. oz. glob.
801	30	Sept. 18	10 29 00	141 52 00	81	35	2,456	lt. gy. vol. oz. glob.
			Paumot	u Islands.				
8802	32	Sept. 20	13 37 00	145 42 00	80	35	2,451	red c. foram.
8803	33	Sept. 20	Ent. Ah	i Lagoon,	81		2,527	red c.
B804	34	Sept. 20		W., 22 m. ii Lagoon,	81		1,208	lt.gy.oz.glob.
			SE 2.	5 m.				
8805 8806	35 38	Sept. 21 Sept. 21	14 42 00 Frat	147 08 00 Avatoru	80		1,462 706	lt. gy. oz. glob. frag. vol. r.
2000	90	popu. zr	Pass.	Rahiroa	00		100	VOI. 1.
				S. 44° W.,				
8807	87	Sept. 24	16 m. Ent.	Avatoru	80		112	wh. co. s.
	0.	юсропи	Pass,	Rahiroa			1111	W. 41. CO. 5.
<b>380</b> 8	20	Sant 94		S., im.	80		604	brk.sh.
0000	38	Sept. 24	Pass.	Avatoru Rahiroa	80		004	DFK. SIL.
0000	-	a	_ Atoli,	S., 1.5 m.			215	
3809	39	Sept. 24	Ent. Pass,	Avatoru Rahiroa	80		645	fne. wh. co. s.
			Atoll,	3., 2.5 m.				
<b>3</b> 810	40	Sept.24		Avatoru	80		661	wh. co. s. glob. oz. min. frag.
			Pass, Atoll,	Rahiroa S., 3.5 m.				
<b>3</b> 811	41	Sept. 24	Ent.	Avatoru	81		684	wh. co. s. glob. oz. min. frag.
			Pass,	Rahiroa S., 5.5 m.				
8812	42	Sept. 24		Avatoru	81		819	wh. co. s. glob. oz. vol. part.
			Pass,	Rahiroa				
3813	43	Sept. 24	Atoll, 15 13 10	S., 7.5 m.   147 53 10	89		341	wh. co. s. glob. pter.
3514	44	Sept. 24	15 14 10	147 51 5	82 82		391	wh. co. s. sh. glob.
3815	45	Sept. 25	15 15 00	147 51 35	82		524	wh. co. s. brk. sh.
3816 3817	46	Sept. 24 Sept. 24	15 16 50 15 19 35	147 52 30 147 53 40	80 82		450 764	pter. oz. vol. part. wh. co. s. vol. part.
3818	48	Sept. 24	15 24 10	147 56 00	80		897	glob. pter. vol. part.
3619	49	Sept. 25	15 25 00	148 08 00	80		1,123	wh. co. s. glob. vol. part.
382() 3821	50 51	Sept 25 Sept 25	15 25 50 15 02 00	148 24 25 148 24 00	80		1,486 488	glob. oz. vol. part.   wh. co. s.
8822	5.2	Sept. 25	15 01 40	148 25 00	80		670	wh. co. s.
3823	53	Sept. 25 Sept. 25	15 01 00 15 00 20	148 27 00 148 30 00	81 81		782 850	wh. pter. oz. vol. part. wh. pter. glob. oz.
3824	54							

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc. -- {\tt Continued}.$ 

N	os.	Data	Pos	ition.	Te	emp.	Daniel	C1
Ser.	A.A.	Date.	Lat. S.	Long. W.	Surf.	Bot.	Depth.	Character of botton
			Paumot	u Islands.			1	
		1899.	0 1 11	0 / //	· F.	∘ F.	Fms.	
826	56	Sept. 25	14 56 00	148 44 00	81		711	wh. pter. oz.
827	57	Sept. 25	14 53 20	148 42 30	80		486	crs. wh. co. s. vol. part.
828	58	Sept. 25	14 51 20	148 51 20	80		624	wh. co. s.
329	59	Sept. 25	14 56 00	148 48 00	80		860	wh. co. s. glob. vol. part.
830 831	60	Sept. 25	15 00 30 15 16 00	148 47 00 148 46 00	80 79		1,257	wh. co. s. glob. vol. part.
832 832	61 62	Sept. 25 Sept. 26	15 33 00	148 45 00	80		1,762	lt.gy.oz.glob. lt.gy.oz.glob.
833	63	Sept. 26		148 44 00	80		2,267 2,243	vol. m. glob.
334	64	Sept. 26	West co	ast Maka-	80		581	crs. wh. co. s.
	0.4	G 4 00		, E. 1.3 m.		,	4 000	
835	65	Sept. 26		ast Maka- N.5 m.	80		1,363	wh. co. s. mang. nods.
336	66	Sept.26		148 26 00	80		2,238	vol. m. glob. mang. nods.
337	67	Sept. 27	16 32 00	148 40 00	80		2,363	vol. m. glob.
338	68	Sept. 27	16 57 00	148 58 00	79		2,224	vol. m. glob.
339	69	Sept. 27	17 14 .00	149 10 00	80		1,930	no spec.
340	70	Sept. 27	17 21 00	149 15 00	80		1,585	vol. m.
341	71	Sept. 27	Point V	enus, Ta- 1., S. 32°,	80		775	crs. vol. s. mang. nods.
			W. 4.2	ມ, ເວ. ຍຂະ, m				
342	72	Sept.27	Point V	enus, Ta-	79		867	co. vol. s.
		-	hiti Id	., S. 54°, E.				
	***		4 m.		810		000	
843	73	Oct. 5	Point V	enus, Ta-	79		807	fne. vol. s. m.
			3.8 m.	., S. 55°, E.				•
844	75	Oct. 5		hore, cen-	80		1,592	gy. vol. m. glob. oz.
JII		000.	ter	Tetiaroa			2,000	gy. 701. III. g100. 02.
			Atoll,	S. 45°, W.				
	l ma		6 m.		00	05.0	0.000	14.1
345	76	Oct. 6 Oct. 7	15 56 20	147 40 00	80	35. 0 36. 0	2,269	lt. br. vol. m.
846 847	77	Oct. 7	16 03 00	146 42 00	78 79	39.0	1,321 609	glob. oz. vol. part. glob. oz.
348	79	Oct. 7		west side	79	00.0	252	co. s. glob. oz.
<b>J1</b> 0		000.		Atoll, E.			NOW	00.0.6100.02.
			₹ m.	•				
849	80	Oct. 7	Village	west side	80		491	co. s. pter. oz.
			1.75 m.	Atoll, NE.				
850	81	Oct. 7		toll, S. 3°,	80		677	co. s. glob. oz.
-	02		E. 14 m	1.				00.0.910.010
851	82	Oct. 7	Apataki	, south	80		675	pter. oz.
050	00	0-4 7	end, N		00		000	
852	83	Oct. 7		entrance ki Lagoon,	80		333	co. s.
			NE.					
853	84	Oct. 8	Pakaka	entrance	80	39.4	613	co. vol.
			Apata	ki Lagoon.				
			N.50°,	E.2 m. entrance			W00	
854	85	Oct. 8	Pakaka	entrance	80		520	co.s.
				ki Lagoon, E. 1 m.				
855	86	Oct. 8	Northw	est point	80	38.8	654	crs. co. s.
			Apata	ki, SE. 1m.	!		301	
856	87	Oct. 8	Northea	st point	80		1,364	crs. co. s.
OFF	00	Oct o		ki,SW.7m.			000	
857	88	Oct. 9		Tikei, Id.,	80		360	crs. co. s.
858	89	Oct. 14	E. 1 m	ae Pass,	80		599	crs. co. s.
300	00	000. 11		ava Atoll,	00		000	0.0.00
			S. 28°,					
959	90	Oct. 14	Ngaru	ae Pass,	80		666	pter. oz. vol. part.
				ava Atoll,				
860	91	Oct. 14	Southwe	E.3.5 m. est end	80		602	co. s. pter. oz.
000	01	OCU. 14		ava, NE. 2	00		000	co. s. pter. 02.
			m.	,_,_, ~				
861	92	Oct. 14	16 44 00	145 35 00	80		839	fne. co. s. mang.
862	93	Oct. 14	16 51 00	143 42 00	80		1,300	yl. glob. oz.
863	94	Oct. 14	16 57 00	145 49 00	79	20 1	1,531	fne. vol. m. glob.
864 865	95	Oct. 15 Oct. 15	17 09 00 17 14 30	146 00 00 145 49 00	78 77	36. 1 39. 7	1,079 527	lt. yl. glob. oz. co. s. mang.
866	97	Oct. 15	17 17 00	145 45 30	79	00.1	804	glob. oz. mang.
867	98	Oct. 15	Northw	est point	79		642	pter. oz. mang. nods.
			Anaa	Atoli, E.				•
	00	Oct 15	5 m.		***		****	
	99	Oct. 15	Northw	est face Atoll, S.	79	39	568	crs. co. s. mang. globs.
868	1							

N	08.	Date.	Pos	ition.	T	emp.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
Ser.	A.A.	Date.	Lat. S.	Long. W.	Surf.	Bot.	Deptil.	Character of Dottom.
			Paumot	u Islands.				
		1899.	0 1 //	0 / //	∘ F.	° F.	Fms.	
3869	100	Oct. 15		entrance Lagoon, S.	80		225	wh. co. s.
<b>9870</b>	101	Oct. 15	Village,	Atoll, S.	80	36.0	1,110	fne. co. s. pter. oz. glob.
3871	102	Oct. 15	17 10 00	.5 m.   145 19 00	82	36.0	1,679	lt.gy.glob.oz.
3872	103	Oct. 15	17 03 00	145 08 30	82	35.1	1,733	glob. oz.
3873	104	Oct. 15	Tahan E. 4 m.	ae, N. 68°,	81		966	glob. oz. mang.
3874	105	Oct. 15	Southwe	est point ae, E. 2 m.	80	38.6	654	co. s. mang.
3875	106	Oct. 16		est point	80		269	crs. co. s.
			Tahan	ae, about off-shore,				
3876	107	Oct. 16		west en-	80		467	wh. co. s.
			trance	Makemo				
3877	108	Oct. 16	Northw Maker	n, SE. 1 m. est point no Atoll,	80		856	crs. co. s. pter. glob. oz.
3878	109	Oct. 16	S. 4 m. 16 13 00		80		987	glob. pter. vol. parts.
3879	110	Oct. 17	16 03 00	143 32 30	80	36.3	1,084	gy. yl. glob. oz.
3880	111	Oct. 17	15 53 00	143 26 00	80	35.2	1,805	gy. yl. glob. oz.
3881	112	Oct. 17	15 54 00	143 06 00	80	35.4	1,568	glob. oz. mang.
3882 3883	113 114	Oct. 17 Oct. 17	Northw	142 39 00 est Pass	80	35.7	1,503 1,385	lt. br. glob. oz. gy. yl. glob. oz. mang. parts.
<b>3884</b>	115	Oct. 17	Northw	est point a, SE. ‡ m.	81	40.2	508	crs. co. s. pter. oz.
<b>3</b> 885	116	Oct. 18	Southw	est point ne Atoll,	79	38.7	572	crs. co. s.
			NE.1.	5 m.				
3886	117	Oct. 18	Raroi	between a and Ta-	79	38.0	563	mang. part.
3887	118	Oct. 18		atolls. est point	80	38.2	630	co.s.mang.
				ia Atoll,				
<b>388</b> 8	119	Oct. 18	16 14 00	142 50 00 est face	80	35. 5	1,516	glob. oz. mang.
<b>3</b> 889	120	Oct. 18	Taeng	a Atoll. N.	80	36.5	928	glob. pter. oz.
3890	121	Oct. 19	16 25 00	3 m.   143 33 00	79	36.1	1,108	glob. oz. mang.
3891	122	Oct. 19	16 30 00	143 41 00	79	39.7	540	co. s. pter. oz.
3892	123	Oct. 25	Maker	no, S.1 m.	80	39.0	603	crs. co. s.
<b>38</b> 93	124	Oct. 25	East po	int Make- 78°, W.11 m.	79	36.0	1,221	glob. mang.
3894	125	Oct. 26	Midway Marut	between ea and Ni-	79	36.0	1,135	glob. oz.
2005	100	Oot on	hiru I		770	25.0	1 005	wish many
<b>38</b> 95 <b>38</b> 96	126 127	Oct. 26 Oct. 26	Tekoko		79 79	35.9 38.4	1,235 617	glob. mang. co. s.
<b>3</b> 897	128	Oct. 26		Hikueru	80	36.6	1,600	pter. oz. glob.
<b>389</b> 8	129	Oct. 27		S.6 m. est point	80	43.8	348	co.s.brk.sh.
			Hikue E. ‡ m	ru Ātoll,				
3899	130	Oct. 27		est point ru Atoll,	80	37.8	798	co. s. pter. oz.
<b>3</b> 900	131	Oct. 28	Midway Hiku	between eru and	79	35.7	1,372	glob. oz.
<b>39</b> 01	132	Oct. 28	Marol Northw	rau. rest point. rau, E.8 m	77	35.6	1,620	glob. oz. mang.
3902	135	Oct. 28	Pass bet	tau, E. 8 m tween Ma- and Rava-	79	48.1	278	fne. co. s. mang. glob.
8903	136	Oct. 28	here.	141 49 00	79	35.2	2,187	vol. m. glob.
	137	Oct. 29		141 26 00		00. N	1,713	

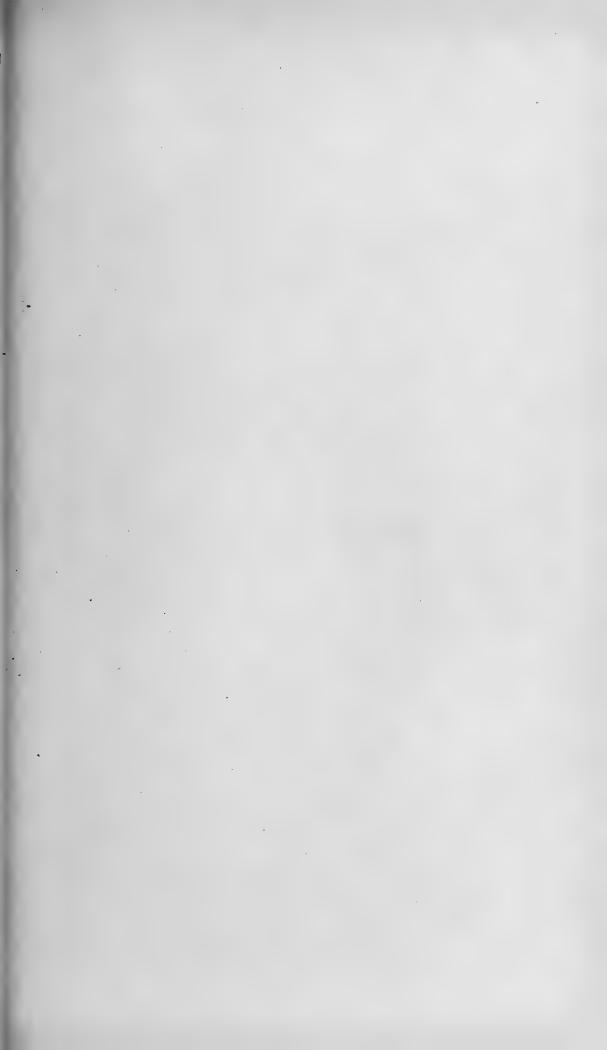
 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc.{\rm --Continued.}$ 

No	08.	Date.	Pos	ition.	Te	mp.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
Ser.	A.A.	Date.	Lat. S.	Long. W.	Surf.	Bot.	Берин.	
				and Society				
		1899.	0 / //	0 / //	∘ F.	• F.	Fms.	
905	138	Oct. 29	Northwest Atoll, SE	point Hao	79	42.0	425	crs. co. s.
906	140 141	Oct. 29 Oct. 30	18 27 00 18 29 00	140 21 00 139 53 00	77 78	35. 1 35. 0	2,042 1,490	fne. co. s. glob.
908	142	Oct. 30	18 30 00	139 30 00	78	35. 1	2, 103	glob. mang. fne. vol. m. glob.
1909 1910	143 144	Oct. 30 Oct. 30	Aki Aki At Southwest Aki, E. 1	point Aki	78 79	35.6 43.0	1,364 377	glob. mang. co. s.
3911 3912	145 146	Oct. 30 Oct. 31	Aki Aki At	toll, N. 5 m   139   05   00	78 78	35. 0 35. 1	1,725 2,343	crs. co. s. red c.
3913	147	Oct. 31	Northeast	end Nukuta-	78	35.2	1,688	mang. glob
3914	148	Oct. 31	vake, E. ( Northeast tavake, S	point Nuku-	78	38.9	636	co. s.
3915	149 150	Oct. 31	Pinaki Ato	ll, SE. 3.5 m	78 79	37.0	860	glob. mang.
3916 3917	151	Oct. 31 Oct. 31	5 m.	oll, N. 68°, E.	79	41.0 35.0	1,907	crs. co. s. pter. oz. glob. oz. vol. m.
3918 3919	152 153	Oct. 31 Nov. 1	19 35 00 19 45 30	139 13 00 139 54 00	78	35. 1 35. 4	2,335 1,494	red c. glob. glob. mang.
3920	154	Nov. 1	19 52 00	140 16 00	77	35.0	2,284	red c. glob.
3921 3922	155 156	Nov. 1 Nov. 2	20 07 00 20 31 00	141 00 00 142 00 00	78	35. 0 35. 0	2,391 2,467	mang. no spec.
3923	157 158	Nov. 2	5 m.	i Atoll, NW.	78	35.0	2,315	red c. glob.
3924 3925	159	Nov. 2 Nov. 2	1 m.	i Atoll, NW. i Atoll, S. 68°,	77	39.0	649 736	co. s. brk. sh.
	160		E.1 m.		78	05 E		
3926	100	Nov. 2	kutipipi Anurung	etween Nu- and Anu a.	10	35.5	1,609	co. s. mang. glob.
3927 3928	161 162	Nov. 2 Nov. 2	Anu Anuri	unga, W. 1 m. unga, SE. 1 m.	78 78	39. 0 38. 5	574 659	crs. co. s. mang. pter. oz. co. s. brk. sh. pter. oz.
3929	163	Nov. 2	Midway b Anurung	etween Anu a and Anu	78	35.2	1,890	glob. oz.
<b>393</b> 0	164	Nov. 2	Anuraro Anu Anu NW. ½ m	raro Atoll,	78	40.7	438	co.s.
3931	165	Nov. 2		aro Atoll, SE.	77	42.5	405	co. s. pter. oz. mang. part
3932 3933	166 167	Nov. 2 Nov. 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 15 & 00 \\ 20 & 02 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$	144 00 00 144 28 00	77	34.8 34.9	2,265 2,524	red c. mang. sft. red c.
3934	168	Nov. 3	Hereheret	ue Atoll, W.	77	35.0	1,719	glob. oz.
3935	169	Nov. 3	6 m. Hereheret 1 m.	ue Atoll, W.	78	39.5	594	crs. co. s.
3936	170	Nov. 3		ue Atoll, E.	78	62.1	189	co. s. mang. part.
3937	171	Nov. 3		ue Atoll, SE.	78	35.3	1,688	lt. br. glob. oz. mang. par
3938 3939	172 174	Nov. 3 Nov. 3	19 22 00 18 28 00	145 47 00 147 11 00	77	35. 0 35. 0	2,322 2,087	vol. m. glob. mang. nods.
3940	175	Nov. 5	South end land, NV	Mehetia Is-	78	34.8	2, 129	vol. m.
3941	176		Southeast	point Mehe-	80	38.1	832	vol. co. s.
3942	177		Northwest	NW. 1.25 m. point Mehe-	80	69.0	142	vol. r. crs. co. s.
3943	178		17 46 00	148 23 00	81	34.9	2,111	vol.s.
3944 3945	179		Northeast	148 48 00   point Murea	80 79	35. 0 36. 7	1,755 981	br. vol. s. crs. vol. s. pter.
3946	181		Island, S 18 54 00	W. 5 m.   162 31 00	79	34.7	2,498	no spec.
				Marshall ands.				
3947	182		18 59 00	164 47 00	82	33.4	2,882	red c. glob.
3948 3949	184 186		20 15 00 21 18 00	172 00 00 173 51 00	80	34. 0 34. 2	3,141 4,540	red c. lt. br. vol. m.
3950	187	Dec. 4	Fatumang	a Isl., Vavau	79		682	co. s. glob. pter. oz.
3951	188	Dec. 6	18 43 00	onga, E. 4 m.   175 28 00	79	36.2	1,381	vol. m. glob. oz.
3952	189	Dec. 7	Mothe, N	tant from Iomuka, and	79	42.9	453	co.s.glob.pter.oz.
			Yangasa Lau Gro	Islands,				

N	os.	Date.	Pos	ition.	T	emp.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
er.	4.A.	Date.	Lat. S.	Long. W.	Surf.	Bot.	Берин.	Character of bottom.
				Marshall ınds.				
953	190	1899. Dec. 7	gasa an	eefs of Yan- d Nomuka	° F.	° F. 47. 0	Fms. 324	co.s.mang.
954	191	Dec 7	groups. West end M N 33°, E.	Nomuka Isl.,	79	39. 2	600	co. s. pum. pter. oz.
55	192	Dec. 7	Marembo 2.7 m.	Island, S.	79	42.4	450	co. s. mang. pter. glob.
956	193	Dec. 9	18 56 30	179 16 00 Long. E.	80	37.0	990	fne. co. s. oz.
957	195	Dec. 22	South poir Island, N	it Nurakita	86		245	co.
<b>958</b>	196	Dec. 23	Village, s Apamam ‡ m.	outh coast a Island, N.	88		Did no	t sound.
959	197	1900. Jan. 2	Lat. N. Abatiku Isl Atoll, S.	  ., Apamama  63°, E. 16 m.	83	35.0	2,221	lt.gy.glob.oz.
960	198	Jan. 2	South poi	nt Maiana 55°, W. 9 m.	84	35.6	1,365	lge. yl. glob. oz.
961	199	Jan. 2	Center sou rawa, N.	th coast Ta-	84	43.5	413	ers. br. glob. oz.
962	200	Jan. 2	rawa, N.	th coast Ta- m.	84		. 99	co.
963	201	Jan. 2	South coa sta. No. 3 W. 1 m.	st Tarawa, 3963, N. ‡ m.,	84		208	co.
964	202	Jan. 3	Southeast rawa, N.	point Ta- 12°, W. 5 m.	84	35.3	1,569	glob. oz.
965	203	Jan. 4	Apaiang A	toll, in line th point Ta-	84	51.3	170	gy. glob. oz.
966° 967	204 205	Jan. 4 Jan. 4	1 52 00 Monument	173 15 00 west shore toll, S. 56°,	84 83	34.9	2, 156 431	gy. glob. oz. no spec.
968 969	206 207	Jan. 5 Jan. 5	2 27 00 2 49 00	173 09 00 173 01 00	83 83	34.8 35.3	$2,255 \\ 1,461$	glob. oz. glob. oz.
970 971	208 209	Jan. 7 Jan. 8	3 57 00 4 25 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	83 83	34.7 34.7	2,486 2,505	lt. yl. glob. lt. gy. glob. oz.
972	210 211	Jan. 8 Jan. 9	4 54 00 5 20 00	170 21 00 169 43 00	83 83	34.7 34.8	2,444 2,411	glob. oz. glob. oz.
974	212	Jan. 9		Jaluit Atoll,	82	35.0	1,937	crs. gy. glob. oz.
975 976	213 214	Jan. 14 Jan. 15	6 34 00 Southeastr	169 13 00   169 13 00   169 13 00   179 13 00   189 13 00   189 13 00	83 82	35. 0 35. 0	2, 613 2, 136	glob. oz. m. crs. glob. oz.
977	215	Jan. 15	Southeastr	ooint Elmore 30, W. 9 m.	82	35.9	1,283	crs. glob. oz.
978	216	Jan. 15	Wotju Isla Atoll, SE	nd, Elmore	82	36.5	1,068	co.s.
979	217	Jan. 15	Midway bet Island, E and Let Namu A from latt	ween Wotju lmore Atoll, ien Island, itoll, 12 m. ier.	82	87.0	906	crs. glob. cz.
				to Ladrone ands.				
980	218	Jan. 15	Namu, N	t Leuen Isl.,	83	39.7	630	crs. co. s.
981 982	219 220	Jan. 15 Jan. 16	8 02 00	167 43 00 t Kwajalong	82 82	35. 0 35. 0	2,179 1,897	glob. m. glob. m.
983	221	Jan. 18		South Pass,	80	43.4	400	co.s.
84	222	Jan. 18	Entrance Rongelat	South Pass.	81	39.0	746	crs. co. s.
985 986 987	223 224 225	Jan. 18 Jan. 19 Jan. 20	10 49 00 10 30 00 10 15 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	80 80 81	35. 0 35. 0 34. 9	2,469 2,586 2,609	glob. oz. glob. oz. vol. part. vol. m. glob.
988	226	Jan. 20	N. 63°. E.	land, Likieb, 8 m.	80	34. 9	2,231	wh. glob. m.
989 990	227 228 229	Jan. 21 Jan. 21	S. Pass. Lik	ieb, $N. \downarrow m$ ieb, $N. \downarrow m$	81 81	42.6 36.9	468 933	crs. co. s.
991 992	229 230	Jan. 21 Jan. 23	9 40 00 Schischma	169 32 00	81 81	35.5 41.7	1,583 482	glob. oz. co. s.

 $Record\ of\ hydrographic\ soundings\ of\ the\ Albatross,\ etc.$ —Continued.

N	os.	Data	Posi	tion.	Te	emp.	D42	
Ser.	A.A.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Surf.	Bot.	Depth.	Character of bottom.
				o Ladrone nds.				
3993	231	1900. Jan. 23	Schischman Wotje, N.	ev Pass,	° F. 81	° F. 36.1	Fms. 1,187	co. s. mang.
3994 3995	232 233	Jan. 23 Jan. 24	8 50 00 7 54 00	170 26 00 170 56 00	81 81	34.9 36.5	2,221 1,009	glob. oz.
3996	234	Jan. 24	1	int Arhno	81	36.0	1,325	ers. glob. oz. ers. glob. oz.
3997	235	Jan. 28		point Arhno	82	36.0	1,253	glob. oz.
3998 3999	236 237	Jan. 28 Jan. 29	6 34 00 6 11 00	$170  59  00 \\ 170  25  00$	81 81	34.9 34.7	2,482 2,486	glob. m. glob. m.
<b>4</b> 000	238	Feb. 5	5 48 00	169 01 00	82	35.0	2,424	glob. oz.
4001	239	Feb. 9	Kusaie, N		82	43.5	371	vol. co. s.
4002 4003	240 241	Feb. 13 Feb. 13	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	156 36 00 154 39 00	82 81	34. 9 35. 0	2,475 2,533	glob. oz. vol. m. glob. m. vol. part.
4004 4005	242 243	Feb. 14 Feb. 15	6 55 00   South Islan	152 40 00 d. Royalist	82	41. 5 35. 0	525 2, 162	crs. co. s. gy. glob. m. vol. parts.
	210	1 00. 10	Cluster T NW.17 m	ruk Group.		50.0	,, 100	gj. 8100. m. von pur us.
4006 4007	244 245	Feb. 17 Feb. 18	8 06 00 9 31 00	151 08 00 149 36 00	81 81	35. 0 35. 0	2, 205 2, 735	$egin{aligned} \mathbf{glob}.  \mathbf{m}. \ \mathbf{red}  \mathbf{c}. \end{aligned}$
4008	246	Feb. 19	10 34 00	148 25 00	81	35.0	2,993	red c. mang.
4009 4010	247 248	Feb. 20 Feb. 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	147 15 00 145 46 00	80 81	35. 0 35. 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,213 \\ a4,813 \end{bmatrix}$	red c. mang. pum. red c. mang. pum.
4011	249	Feb. 21	13 08 00	145 25 00 st Honshu	80	35.0	2,337	vol.s.
			Island,	Japan.				
4012		June 2	Inuboe Sak	m.	72		1,371	vol. s. part.
<b>4</b> 013		June 3	Inuboe Sak 74°, W. 76 1		72		1,759	vol. s. part.
4014		June 3	Inuboe Sal 73°, W. 96 1	ti Light, S. n.	75		3,800	vol. s. part.
4015		June 3	Inuboe Sak 72°, W. 118	m.	75	35.2	4,300	no spec.
4016		June 3	Shioya Sak 73°, W. 74 1	ti Light, N. n.	66	35.1	2,976	no spec.
			North	ril Islands, Pacific.				
4017		June 16	21 m.	n, N. 67°, W.	36		528	vol. s. fne. g.
				unski, Kam- tward across				
4018		June 23	Cape Tschi	ipunski, N.	47	35.2	87	bk. vol. s. fne. g. co.
		_	Cape Koslo	ff, N.) each about				
<b>4</b> 019		June 24	Cape Tasch ski, S. 82°.	ipun- 72	45	35	2,991	gn. m. vol. s.
			(S. E. end B)	ering) each	K			
4020		June 24	Id., N. E. Cape Krone		47	35	1,804	gy. vol. s.
4021		June 26		Jmiles. 1 Id., S. 90 m.	45	35	2, 166	fne. yl. vol. s.
4022		June 27	appx. 54 31 00	179 21 00	45	38	282	gn. m. fne. vol. s.
4023 4024		June 27 June 27	54 31 00 54 24 20	179 30 00 179 24 00	45 45	37 37. 7	636   454	gn. m. vol. s. wh. sp. gn. m. fne. vol. s.
4025 4026		June 27	54 18 00	179 14 00	45	37.2	536	gy. m. fne. vol. s.
4026 4027		June 27 June 27	54 14 00 54 22 00	179 08 00 179 08 00	45 45		897 708	no spec. gy. s.
4028		June 27	54 40 00	179 08 00	45		310	gy. vol. s. wh. sp.
4029		June 27	54 47 20	$179 08 00 \\ 179 25 00$	45 45		913	gy.s.c.
4030 4031		June 27 June 27	54 47 20 54 47 20	179 54 00	45		1,279 2,111	gy.s. bn.m.bk.s.
4032		June 27	54 50 00	Long. W. 177 11 00	46	35	2,086	vol. m.
							, 555	





TOW-NET RECORDS.

Record of surface tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1887-88. (Voyage around South America.)

	Barome- ter.	88888888 88838838	25.00 25.00	88.8888 88.4888 78.888	8.8.8.8.8 4.8.7.9.8 4.8.7.7.7.8	29.90 29.80 29.80	29.68	29.74 29.80	29.80 29.74 29.72
ture.	Sur- face water.	. F. 735.23.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88	2000 2000 2000	823.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.	13333	75 83 83	8	80	888 888 888
Temperature.	Air wet.	**************************************	82888	834128	777	55 88 88 88	88	79	3838
TeT	Air dry.	7.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.	8285	60 47 73 80 80	78 79 77 77	77.88	₹	82	\$ \$ \$
	Ses	Smooth do Rough Smooth do do	Rough Smooth Light swell Smooth	Very smooth. Very smooth. Very smooth. do	Smooth. Light swell Very smooth. do	Light swell Very smooth.	Light swell	Smoothdo	Very smooth.
	Sky.	Clear Slightly cloudy Cloudy and rainy Clear Part overcast Slightly cloudy Slightly cloudy Showery	Light clouds Clear Light clouds	Overcast Light clouds Clear Moonlight do	do Light clouds. Hazy sundown Starlight	Overcastdo	Light clouds	Very cloudy	Light cloudsdo
Position.	Long. W.	74 · 74 13 30 · 74 15 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	37 49 00 37 17 00 38 32 54 41 34 00	64 20 00 65 46 00 65 46 00 77 10 00 81 59 00 81 00 00	Jo.	01 Fanama. 79 09 00 80 27 00 85 14 00	88 37 30	89 06 00 sland, Gala-	00 46 00   89 54 300 I. 00 08 00 08 00 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Posi	Lat. N.	**************************************	23 00 23 00 23 00 23 00 23 00 23 00 23 00 23 00	45 22 00 48 37 00 51 34 23 52 54 00 4 4 21 00 00 37 00	Lat. N. 1 3 00 7 37 00 7 57 00 8 5 00 At anchor	18ds. Gulf 8 44 00 6 44 00 4 18 00	00 30 00	00 24 00 Off Hood I	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
	Instrument used:	3-foot net. do do do do do do	do do do do do	do do 2 Tanner combination nets do do Tanner combination	do do do	Tanner combination do	Tanner combination	Scoop nets, electric light.	Tanner combination
ne.	In.	6.150 6.150 11.190 12.190 12.150 13.150 14.150 14.150 15.1	11.30 a. m. 5.30 p. m. 2.30 p. m. 6.55 a. m.	12.10 p. m. 11.55 a. m. 8.25 p. m. 4.45 a. m. 4.15 p. m.	8. 20 a. m. 2. 15 p. m. 4. 45 p. m. 6. 15 p. m. 10. 25 p. m.		7.35 p. m.	7.48 a.m. 9.00 p.m.	10.45 a.m. 2.20 p.m. 7.30 p.m.
Time	Out.	4. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16	10.40 a. m. 4.15 p. m. 12.45 p. m. 6.45 a. m.	11.46 a. m. 11.45 a. m. 11.45 a. m. 8.05 a. m. 4.31 a. m. 3.25 p. m.	6.40 a.m. 1.55 p.m. 4.25 p.m. 5.54 p.m. 7.15 p.m.	11.15 a.m. 7.00 p.m. 8.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.31 a.m. 8.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.
		1887. Nov. 23 Nov. 23 Nov. 24 Nov. 24 Dec. 4 12 Dec. 5 12 Dec. 5		Jan. 15 Jan. 16 Jan. 17 Feb. 24 Mar. 1	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	Mar. 6 Mar. 31 Apr. 1	Apr. 3	Apr. 4 Apr. 7	Apr. 15 Apr. 15 Apr. 15
Equivalent dredging station.		2750 2751 2753 2753 2755 2755	2756 2760 2761 2762	2769 2770 2771 2732	2793 2794 2795 2796	2799	2806	2807	2817 2818 2819
	Serial No.	Sur. 1.000 4.000 7.000	8 10 11	222422	**************************************	828	98	28	888

Record of Tanner intermediate tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1891.

[Region from Panama and Galapagos Islands to Gulf of California.]

		Remarks.	Hauled direct from 200 fathoms in 10 min-	utes; ship stationary.  Hauled direct from 100 fathoms in 5 min-	utes; snip stationary. Sounded at 7.06 a. m. in 1.100 fms. Took	second trial of net at 9.44 a. m., and finished at 11.56 a. m., having drifted into deeper water, as shown by soundings taken at 12.03 p. m. in 1,482 fms. Greatest amount of wire out while towing, 1,100 fms., the angle equaling depth of 1,000 fms.	Fathoms=mean depth at which towed net. Net was lowered to 1,400 fms, vertically, and veered to 1,500 fathoms at an angle between 10° and 15°, equaling a depth varying between 1,773 and 1,739 fms.	Fathoms=mean depth at which towed net. Towed 14 minutes between 200 fathoms and surface to fill upper bag.	Fathoms=mean depth at which towed net.		No soundings taken; depth estimated approximately as over 2,000 fathoms.	Net dragged on bottom. Do.
,		Mean depth.	Fms.		1 1 1 6 8 2 6 8 3 1 8 8 1 8 8		1,756	224		198		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	ft.	Time tow- ing.	Min. 15		17 19 16		&	8		5 5	3025	<b>3333</b>
	Drift.	Towed Time at a tow- depth. ing.	Fms. 200 200	100	400 300 1,000		1,739	214 234	105		300	18256
5	-	Force	ස	<del>ر</del> ه	05 05 05		-	0	65	1 1	0-0-0	
	Wind	Direc- tion.	ZZ	Z	zzz		WNW	Calm.	ENE	E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	NNW Calm WSW	
		Character of bottom.	gn. m. gn. m.	gn. m	gn. glob. oz. gn. glob. oz. gn. glob. oz.		gy.glob. oz.		gn. m	gn. m.		bn. m. bk. sp bn. m. bk. sp bn. m. bk. sp bu. m. bk. sp
		Depth.	Fms. 1, 793 1, 793	1,793	1,168 1,100 1,100		1,832		2, 232	% %; % %; % %;	K, 60%	905 773 628 628
	ture.	Bot- tom.	o.F. 35.8 35.8	35.8	88.88 86.73 87.73		98		35.8	සු පු හ හ හ	0.50	89 <del>2</del>
	Temperat	Sur- face.	o.F. 75	7.2	200		<u>z</u>	28	88	3 33 3	3888 388	22122
	Tem	Air.	°F.	77	523		<b>26</b>	8	81	<u> </u>	42885	: 6858 
	Position.	Long. W.	80 41 00 80 41 00	80 41 00	79 48 00 78 42 30 78 42 30		82 45 00	84 52 00	88	88 88 8	3223	1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 111
	Posi	Lat. N.	6 21 00 6 21 00 6 21 00	6 21 00	7 06 00 7 31 00 7 31 00		98 0	Lat. 0 0 13 00.	Lat. 10 14	10 14 10 14 14 14	16888	2222 2222 2222 2423 2423 2423 2423 243 24
		Time.	8.50 s. m. 9.53 s. m.	10.23 a.m.	10.31 a.m. 8.25 a.m. 9.44 a.m.		6.49 a.m.	9.14 a. m.	6.57 a. m.	7.47 a.m. 8.49 a.m.	8.68 p. m.	7.21 p.m. 5.31 p.m. 7.26 a.m.
		Date.	1891. Mar. 7	Mar. 7	Mar. 9 Mar. 11 Mar. 11		Mar. 25	Mar. 26	_	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 22 Apr. 23 Apr. 23
		Serial No.	3382 Dr 3382 Dr	3382 Dr	3388 Dr 2619 Hyd 2619 Hyd		2627 Hyd	2628 Hyd	3414 Dr	3414 Dr 3414 Dr 3414 Dr	2414 Dr	3436 Dr. 2637 Hy. 3437 Dr. 2638 Hy.

# Record of surface tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1891.

## [Region from Panama and Galapagos to Gulf of California.]

	Kemarks.	15 miles from Mariato Point.	At Cocos Island. Surface net at night. Surface net 8 p.m. Surface net 8.30 p.m. Off Galera Point.	Off Bindloe Island, 4 miles. 5 miles off Wenman Island. Surface net noon.
	Character of bottom.	gn. m gn. m stt. bl. m Modern greensand fne. bk. dk. gn s gn. oz wh. glob. oz yl. glob. oz	rky. rks. and s. gy. glob. oz. gy. glob. oz. gy. glob. oz. gn. m. fne. gy. s. fne. gy. s. gn. oz.	lt. gy. glob. oz bk. s. glob. oz. dk. sp. gn. m. bk. sp. br. m. bk. sp. br. m. bk. sp. br. m. bk. sp. br. m. bk. sp. br. m. bk. sp. br. m. bk. sp.
	Depta:	Fms. 895 322 322 546 782 1,672 1,471 1,010 1,007	8 22 22 22 22 25 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1,322 327 918 1,360 2,232 772 1,218 1,588 965 905
res.	Bot- tom.	1.834.888.88.89.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99	జాభాజ్ఞక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ్లక్షాణ శావవాదాలు	88 88 88 89 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96
Tempera tures.	Sur- face.	F.65888888888	3345854548	13.05 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Position.	Long. W.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	4818847424	96 46 00 90 34 00 91 43 00 92 86 60 96 88 00 109 48 00 110 45 20 110 53 40
Posi	Lat. N.	. 57-500000000000000000000000000000000000	44688888888888888888888888888888888888	7. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Time.	92838278 93838378 9479 9479 9479	6.25 6.25 6.25 6.25 10.45	6.10 a.m. 7.24 p.m. 8.34 a.m. 11.14 a.m. 5.59 p.m. 10.14 a.m. 8.56 a.m. 3.10 p.m.
	Date.	1891. Feb. 23 Feb. 23 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 27	Feb. 28 Mar. 1 Mar. 4 Mar. 7 Mar. 1 Mar. 11 Mar. 23 Mar. 23	Mar. 27 Apr. 3 Apr. 4 Apr. 11 Apr. 11 Apr. 21 Apr. 21 Apr. 22 Apr. 22 Apr. 22
O.	No.	3858 Dr 3854 Dr 3857 Dr 3861 Dr 3861 Dr 3865 Dr 3865 Dr	8868 DT 8876 DT 8876 DT 8876 DT 8877 DT 8877 DT 8887 DT	3400 Dr 3412 Dr 3413 Dr 3413 Dr 3414 Dr 3413 Dr 3434 Dr 3435 Dr 3436 Dr

Record of tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1891, 1892.

[California to Hawaiian Islands.]

•	Remarks.	Surface tow net. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do	Surface tow net.  Do.  Tanner submarine	Surface tow net.  Tanner submarine	Surface tow net. Do. Do. Do. Tanner submarine	Surface tow net. Do. Do.	Tanner subm. net. Tanner submarine net and surface tow	Surface tow net. Do.
Appear-	ance of sky.	Cloudy Clear do Showery Clear do do Cloudy Cloudy do Clear	op op	do do	Cloudydo	Cleardo	Clear do	Moonlight .
	Dis- tance.	Mile 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	က်ကဲကဲ	ಸ್ತುಣ	က်ကဲ့ကဲ့ကဲ့	က်က်က်က်	က်က်	က်ကဲ
Drift.	Direction.	SOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOS	SW by S SW by S SW by S	SW. by S	SSW W SSW W SSW W W SSW W W W SSW W W SSW W W W SSW W W W SSW W W W SSW W W W W SSW W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	SSW. #W SSW. #W WNW NE. by E # E.	NE. PE	NE. # E
	Force.	01-10000000000000000000000000000000000	<b>८१ ८५</b> ८५	22	®&===	87-i8	o3 ← .	०२०३
Wind.	Direction. Force.	WNW West. West. Calm. SSE. ENE East. East. East. East. East. East.	East East	East.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	NNW West NE ENE	North NNE	NNE
Condition	of sea	Moderate Smooth do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do do	ор	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	do do do	ор	ор.
Depth at	which used.	Surfacedododododododo	Surface do 330 fath.	Surface. 330 fath	Surface do do do 100 fath.	Surfacedodo	300 fath Surface and 300	Surface.
ures.	Bot- tom.	**************************************	95		35.3 35.2	35.4	35.1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Temperati	Sur- face.	。 666666666666666666666666666666666666	558	400	55555	777	57	88
Ter	Air.	664568886476 70664688886476	2881	69	33333	52 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	20.00	56
Position.	Long.W.	128 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	138 29 30 138 40 00 140 05 30	140 26 30 142 17 00	144 00 00 145 03 30 145 35 00 145 45 30 147 14 00	156 09 00 156 29 30 157 44 27 138 24 00	125 21 30 125 09 30	124 57 30 124 45 30
Posi	Lat. N.	· 3388888888888888888888888888888888888	31 10 00 31 05 00 30 31 30	30 23 00 29 38 00	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	22 11 00 21 55 30 21 15 49 29 52 30	35 19 30 35 25 30	35 31 00 35 36 30
,	Time.	11. 33.38 8. 23.38 8. 25.00 P. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.	6.00 p.m. 7.42 p.m. 1.10 p.m.	6.00 p.m. 2.43 p.m.	3.34 p.m. 9.42 a.m. 6.00 p.m. 7.29 p.m. 2.13 p.m.	2.45 p. m. 7.26 p. m. 5.00 p. m. 4.00 p. m.	1.58 p.m. 5.17 p.m.	7.19 p.m. 9.28 p.m.
	Date.	1891. Oct. 13 Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Nov. 8 Nov. 8 Nov. 9 Nov. 10 Nov. 10	Nov. 10 Nov. 10 Nov. 11	Nov. 11 Nov. 12	Nov. 13 Nov. 14 Nov. 14 Nov. 14 Nov. 15	Nov. 20 Nov. 20 Dec. 2 Dec. 24	Jan. 14 Jan. 14	Jan. 14 Jan. 14
	No.a	34498488844888 444888	153	165	185 192 195 204	257 259 286 452	540 541	542

a Seria. numbers indicate cable survey numbers of stations, where Tanner submarine and surfce tow nets were used. Numbers same as regular hydrographic series from No. 2655 to 3202.

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	Force.	
Drift.	Direction.	SE. by S. SE. # E. SSE. # E. WN. W. # W. WS. W. # W. SSE. # E. SSE. # E. SSE. By S. SSE. SSE. N. W. by W. W. # S. SSE. by E. # E. SSE. by E. # E. SSE. by E. # E. SSE. by W. # W. N. W. N. W. W. N.
	Force.	€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€€
Wind.	Direction.	SW South South South NWW West SSE SSW SSW SSW SSW SSW SSW SSW SSW SSW
	Character of bottom.	gy s. m. fne. gy s. g. gn. m. dk. s. fne. gy s. fne. gy s. fne. gy s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. gn. m. fne. s. fne. gy s. s. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. sh. fne. gy s. m. fne. gy s. m. gn. m. fne. gy s. m. gn. m. fne. gy s. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m. gn. m.
	Depth.	1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
ure.	Bot- tom.	* 888
Temperati	Sur- face.	F.832233433333434444444444444444444444444
Tei	Air.	。 京路部的部份出口的品面的社会的社会的社会的的社会的的证明的的证明的证明。
Position.	Long. W.	120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120
Pos	Lat. N.	22222222222222222222222222222222222222
	Time.	11.22 2.53 p. m. 1.53 p. m. 1.53 p. m. 1.65 p. m.
	Date.	A Auge 10 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sept
30	Dredgi No.	83888888888888888888888888888888888888

Record of Tanner intermediate tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1893.

## [Condition of sea, smooth.]

	Remarks.	Entire net open. All specimens from upper net.		Specimens from both nets.  Do.  All specimens from upper net. Specimens from both nets.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.	Do.
Amongona	Appearance of sky.	Clear		Cloudy do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Clcar
	Force.	∞		<b>∞∞≈≈4400∺−≈≈≈≈≈≈∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞</b>	-
Wind.	Direction.	N W W		WA WE BY E BY E BY E BY E BY E BY E BY E B	w
Doneth den bath	Depth (in rath- oms).	5 to surface		25 to surface 25 fathoms a 25 tathoms a 25 to surface 30 to surface 30 fathoms a 44 to surface 44 fathoms a 40 to surface 44 fathoms a 40 to surface 40 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 30 to surface 250 to surface 125 fathoms a 125 tathoms a 250 to surface 100 to surface 50 t	4 to surface
ture.	Bot- tom.	°F.		88558888888888888888888888888888888888	*
Temperature.	Sur- face.	F.228		33334444663662444868686	94
Tel	Air.	. 7. 58 54		ははははいいののはないないないないないないないないないないないと	83
Position.	Long. W.	California coast.  6 48 15   121 59 05   77 29 00   128 01 20	Bering Sea.	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	Coast of Washing- ton. 48 14 30   122 58 00
Posi	Lat. N.	Californ ° '' 36 48 15 37 29 00	Berin	858377788888874788884747474 \$\$\$88888876447711488448444 8888888887644774488448444 8888888888	Coast of to 48 14 30
	Time.	10.11 a. m. 8.30 a. m.		6.40 a. m. 10.05 a. m. 10.05 a. m. 10.05 a. m. 11.05 a	1.08 р. ш.
	Date.	1893. Apr. 26 Apr. 27		Aug. 33 Aug. 6 Aug. 6 Aug. 6 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 22 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 21 Sept. 1	1894. Apr. 30
	Serial No.	288		<b>作作的的存在中午中的眼睛影響的说明的影響的影響</b>	*

a Lower net closed at this depth by messenger.

Record of Townsend intermediate and surface tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1895.

	Result.	•		1				Adundance of Small crustaces and sapitts.	6		1 1	I very small squid; few larval shells; abundance pelagic	1 1		pus: sagitta and crustacea.	Quantity of brownish spicules and pelagic refuse.	Few small red medusæ; 1 large white medusa; many small	crustaces and worms.  Numerous small crustaces and sagitts.  Asmall fish faw moduce worms and ameterous	) E	:	small cod; small invertebrates.  Abundance brownish alge and pelagic refuse; few larval	:	<u> </u>	Quantity of Jarval shells, minute crustacea, and minute	11	
7	Net used.		Tatoumodioto	Surface	Intermediate.	Surface	Surface	Intermediate	Surface Intermediate	Surface	The state of the s	Surface	Intermediate	Intermediate	Surface	op	qo	Intermediate	do	Intermediate	Surface	op	Intermediate	Surface	Intermediate	Intermediate.
Length	of trial.		Min.	38	888	357	200	3.50	38	88	2	<b>5</b> 7	25	388	8	188	2	88	38	33	83	40	e e e	83	뚕뚌	30
Depth of	net.		Fms.	Surface.	100	Surrace.	Surface.	200	10 feet.	20 feet.		25	Surface 50	48	Surface	Surface.	Surface.	Surface	Surface.	93	Surface.	Surface.	200	Surface.	Surface.	575
Time of	day.			1. 17 p. m.	7 W	7.17 p.m.	218	3æ 3æ	11.30 a. m. 5.08 p. m.	5.15 p.m.	2 9	1.40 p.m.	4.27 p.m.	3 22	12 43 n m	2.47 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	11. 47 a. m.	45	12.53 p.m.	12.53 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	12.00 m. 12.00 m.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Temperature.	Surface. Depth.		o F.	-	44	45.45.88	-	4.2	:		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	# 1	754	2		8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	45	45 39.5	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;							
Position.	Long. W.	Bering Sea.	- 8	38	3;	£ %	26	343	35	171 17 00	3 8	172 35 00	172 20 00	32	170 31 00	; ;	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	168 59 00	3	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	168 53 30 168 53 30 1	
Pos	Lat. N.	Berin								26.25 44.55		56 15	56 13 58 13		55.		8 0 0 0 8 8	54 54 54 54		1 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1	2 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	54 17 54 17	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9	Date.		1896.	0 .00	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	)	Aug. 8	Aug. 8	A 110 10			Aug.10	Aug.11			٠	Aug.12		Aug.13			Aug.18		Aug.19	Aug.19
Serial	No.		48	2	47	84		40	20	ī	5		22	25				54		30		1	26	48	57	85

Record of Townsend intermediate and surface tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1895-Continued.

\$	Kesult.		Onentity of level shells complement of the constant	Wantony of all variables, Small of usuacea, and metusse. Hauled with electric light. Struck bottom: sagitta and minute pink crustacea; small	ophiurans; 3 small fishes; worms. Few small crustacea.		Many small medusæ and abundance of small crustacea. Abundance minute pinkish crustacea of many species. Small quantity ova and larval squid; many larval crabs;	Iew small pelagic fishes; brown alga.  Abundance small crustacea and sagicta.	Few Crustacea. Few Harval Gadidæ and squid; abundance of petropods	with shells; lew small medusæ. Usual sagitta and crustacea.
	Net used.		Surface	do Intermediate	Surface do	Intermediate	Juriace do Intermediate Surface	Intermediate	Intermediate	Surface
Length	of trial.		Min.	888	20	255	8888	88	356	58
Depth of	day. net. of trial.		Fms.	Surface.		Surince.			Surrace.	Surface.
Time of	day.			9.25 p.m. 12.01 p.m.	12.01 p. m. 9.55 a. m.	то. то р. ш.	10.35 p.m. 9.20 p.m. 9.20 p.m.	8 8 8	9.18 p.m.	9.18 p.m.
Temperature.	Surface. Depth.		°F.		8 6 8 8 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9				1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 2 3 4 5 5 7 9 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Position.	Lat. N.   Long. W. Surface. Depth	Bering Sea.			55 19 168 11 00	i	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		E 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
-	Date.		1895. Aug.19	Aug.20	Aug.20	Aug.20 -	Aug.21	Aug.21  -	Aug.22	·
Serial	No.		7.C		20	09	19	28	88	

Record of surface and intermediate tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1899-1900.

1																	
	Downwa	Ivolliar K5.		Open intermediate to 300 fms. Surface 31 minutes. Surface 30 minutes.	Open intermediate to 350 fms. Open intermediate to 100 fms. Surface 20 minutes.	Open intermediate to 200 fms. Open intermediate to 500 fms.	Surface & minutes. Surface 8 minutes. Surface 20 minutes.	Open intermediate to 150 fms. Surface 14 minutes.	Open intermediate to 150 fms. Do.	Surface 15 minutes. Surface 19 minutes.	Open intermediate to 150 ms. Surface 13 minutes.	Surface 22 minutes. Surface 15 minutes. Surface 25 minutes.	Surface 15 minutes.	Surface 21 minutes. Open intermediate to 150 fms. Surface 15 minutes.	Surface 20 minutes. Elec. light and dip nets 18 min. Open intermediate to 150 fms.	Surface 15 minutes.	Surface 20 minutes. Do. Open intermediate to 250 fms.
		Force.		ကလေက	es es es	:co 41±	3104	403	०३ ०३	- 22	440	000 es	C5	63 00 00	ကကက	က	භ භ භ
	Wind.	Direction.		NNN	NE DY N	NE	NNE	N. by E.	NE	NN		ZZZ	E	E by S E by S	SEE SE	SE	E. by S SE. by E SE. by E
	Character of	bottom.		No specimen- do lt. br. vol. oz.	368   It. br. vol. oz 368   It. br. vol. oz Did not sound.)	Did not sound.) 628   It. br. vol. oz.	it. br. vol. oz br. vol. oz	br. vol. oz dk. br. vol. oz.	dk. br. vol. oz. dk. br. vol. oz.	881   dk. br. vol. oz. Did not sound.)		t n n	oz. 1t. br. m. rad.	Did not sound.) 776   1t. gy. glob. oz 776   1t. gy. glob. oz	Did not sound.) Did not sound.) 583 lt. gy. oz.	giob. rad. 1t. gy. oz.	(Did not sound.) 440   It.gy.glob.oz
	Donth	Deput		Fms. 1,955 1,955 2,368	2,368 2,368 Did	(Did	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	,2,2, 740 810	2,8 88,8 8810	2,881 (Did	8,8% 8,8% 8,8% 8,8% 1,8% 1,8% 1,8% 1,8%	(D) (D) (B) (D)	2,690	Did 2,776 2,776	(Did (Did 2,583	2,583	(Did 2,440 2,440
	ares.	Bot- tom.	1	°F.	34.6 34.6	34.6	4.4.4. 0.0.0	34.6	9 B 9 D 1 D 1 D 1 D	: !	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	;	85.85 67.65
	Temperatures	Sur- face.	I	. F. 64 64 64 64	888	888	388	55	75	55°	<u> </u>	388	82	3333	<b>222</b>	80	888
		Air.	·		662	328	222	77.	12	æ29	333	288	84	\$ <del>2</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del>	222	81	888
	don and true bearings.	Long. W.	Ze K	125 00 00 125 00 00 126 57 00	57	329	527	<b>25</b> 88	238	229	2 <u>0</u> 2	884	137 47 00		136 47 00 136 47 00 136 54 00	136 54 00	136 54 00 137 22 00 137 22 00
	Fosition and bearings	Lat. N.	an Cal., hiva quesc	331 10 % 331 10 00 28 23 00	×××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	34	3:3:3	32	89	382	332	525	00 29 6	9 26 00 6 41 00 6 41 00	84 94 94 8	4 35 00	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	i E	rime.		4.52 a. m. 5.06 a. m. 10.15 a. m.	3.36 p. m 4.25 p. m 8.20 p. m	3.42 p. m 9.41 a. m	10.03 a. m.	8.23 a. m 9.56 a. m	10.95 a. m. 9.26 a. m.	9.30 a. m 8.06 p. m	10.05 a. m. 10.13 a. m.	8.48 p.m. 10 a.m.	1.30 p.m	8.08 p.m 10 a.m	8.22 p. m 9.58 a. m	10 a. m	8.01 p.m 9.23 a. m 9.28 a. m
	1	Date.		18 <b>99.</b> Aug. 26 Aug. 26 Aug. 27	Aug. 27 Aug. 27	Aug. 28 Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Aug. 31 Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 4 Sept. 4 Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Sept. 5 Sept. 7 Sept. 7	Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 8 Sept. 9 Sept. 9
	Agassiz	serial No.		11-6	Substation	1 1 1	447	# 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6	station.		Substation. Substation. 13	13	Substation.	bstation. bstation.	15	Substation.
	Serial	No.		Hy. 3778 Hy. 3778 Dr. 3681	Dr. 3681 Dr. 3681 Substation	Substation Hy. 3779	Hy. 3779	Hy. 3780 Hy. 3781	Hy. 3781 Hy. 3782	Hy. 3782 Substation	Hy. 3786	Substation Substation Dr. 3683	Dr. 3683	Substation Hy. 3787 Hy. 3787	Substation Substation Hy. 3788	Ну. 3788	Substation Hy. 3789 Hy. 3789

Record of intermediate and surface tow-net stations of the Albatross, 1899-1900-Continued.

	Kemarks.	Surface 20 minutes. Tanner intermediate to 350 fms. Surface 15 minutes.	Surface 20 minutes. Open intermediate to 400 fms. Surface 20 minutes.	Surface 18 minutes.	Surface 15 minutes.	Open intermediate to 300 fms. Do.		Surface 20 minutes.	Open intermediate to 300 fms	Surface 30 minutes. Surface 21 minutes. Open intermediate to 300 fms. Surface 20 minutes. Open intermediate to 300 fms. Surface 24 minutes.		Surface 15 minutes.
	Force.	m €3 €0	202001	જ	¢ι	e3 co		က	က	ದು ಕೂ ಕೂ ಕೂ ಕೂ ಕೂ		1
Wind.	Direction.	SE. by ESE. by ESE.	ESE ESE ESE	E. by N	E. by N	E. by N.		SE. by E	SE. by E	SE by E E E E E SE		ENE
Character of	bottom.	ms: (Did not sound.) (Did not sound.)	lt. gy. glob. oz lt. gy. glob. oz vol. s. glob	vol. s. glob	gy. vol. oz	gy. vol. ozdrab vol. oz. glob.		lt.gy. vol. oz.	lt. gy. vol. oz.			fne. vol. s. yl. m.
	Depth.	Fms: (Did (Did 2,463	2, 475 2, 475 830	830	1,173	1,173		2,456	2,456	2,700 (Did (Did (Did (Did		357
	Bot- tom.	· Æ.	*8*8	38	1 1	39.5		88	35	88		
Temperatures	Sur- face.	° F. 79 79 80	288	8	8	88		81	81	£38888		7.9
Ter	Air.	°.F. 80 80 80	222	81	<b>%</b>	88		81	81	77 88 88 77 77		7.4
tion and true bearings.	Long. W.	0 / // 137 36 00 137 36 00 137 54 00	25 00   138 59 00 25 00   138 59 00 aunanu Point,	E. (true),	Haunanu Point, UaHuka Isd. E.,	Cape Martin, Nu- kuhiva Isd., N. 30° E., dist. 64 m.	Nukuhiva, Mar- quesas Isds., to Tahiti, Society Isds., via NW. Paumotu.	141 52 00	141 52 00	144 15 00 144 40 00 145 42 00 145 42 00 147 59 40	From Tahiti, Society Isds., through Paumotu Archipelago.	enus, Ta- id., S. 82° m.
Position and bearings	Lat. N.		100円	S. 72° E. (	Haunanu UaHuka I	Cape Mekuhiva	Nukuhiva, quesas Is Tahiti, S Isds., via Paumotu.	10 29 00   141	10 29 00	12 20 00 12 41 00 12 41 00 13 37 00 13 37 00 15 24 30	From Tahiti, ety Isds., thr Paumotu A pelago.	Point Venus, hiti Isd., S. E., & m.
	Time.	7.20 p.m 7.35 p.m 10.45 a.m.	9.38 a. m 9.48 a. m 2.30 p. m	2.57 p.m	9 p.m	9.05 p. m 7.01 a. m		9.28 a. m	9.33 a. m.	9.42 a. m. 6.59 p. m. 7.15 p. m. 9.18 a. m. 9.26 a. m.		8.40 a.m
	Date.	1899. Sept. 9 Sept. 9 Sept. 10	Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 14 Sept. 15		Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 20 Sept. 24		Oct. 5
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leiro Q	No.	Substation Substation Dr. 3684	Hy. 3790 Hy. 3790 Dr. 3685	Dr. 3685	Ну. 3797	Hy. 3797 Hy. 3798		Hy. 3801	Hy. 3801	Dr. 3686 Substation Substation Hy. 3802 Hy. 3802		Dr. 3687

	Surface 12 minutes.	2 Open intermediate to 350 fms.	2 Surface 16 minutes.	2 Surface 21 minutes.	1 Open intermediate to 100 fms.	1 Open intermediate to 300 fms.		1 Surface 9 minutes.	1 Surface 25 minutes.		Surface 31 minutes.	Open intermediate to 150 fms.		Do.	Surface 15 minutes.
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7.08 p. m 7.19 p. m 3.56 p. m	4.12 p.m 8.15 a.m	11.50 a.m.	10.28 a.m.	9.15 a.m	12.54 p.m.	2.22 p. m		10.23 a.m.	9.30 a.m		11.57 a.m.	12.07 p. m.	1	12.41 p. m.	12.45.p.m.
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Record of surface and intermediate tow-net stations (off Japan), 1900.

	KB.		fathoms.	fathoms; good haul.				L.
	Remarks.		Open intermediate; 20 minutes at 106 fathoms. Surface; 28 minutes.	Surface; 27 minutes; poor haul. Open intermediate; 19 minutes at 250 fathoms; good haul.		Surface; 22 minutes.		Surface; 22 minutes; excellent haul.
	Depth. Character of bor- tom.		Fms. Did not sound					Did not sound
	Depth.		Fms. Did no	500 600		1 1 1 1 1		Did no
tures.	Bot- tom.		°F.					
Temperatures.	Air. Sur- face.		°F. 64	65		79.		69
Te	Air.		°F.	59		61		02
Position.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Suruga Gulf, Hon- shu Island, Japan.	34 49 15   138 34 45 Seno Umi, S. 18°	m.   138 39 50   S. 72° E.,	South coast Honshu Island, Japan.	ki Light, E., 14.5.	East coast Honshu Island, Japan.	143 12 00 Saki Lt., W.,108 m.
Pos	Lat. N.	Suruga ( shu Islar	34 49 15 Seno U	W., 5.8 35 03 30 Oze Zak 64 m.	South coc Island	Omai Zs N. 17°	East coa Island	36 36 00 Shioya N. 78°
	Time.		1.10 p.m 1.13 p.m	May 10 4.09 p.m 35 03 30   138 39 50 May 10 4.17 p.m Oze Zaki, S. 72° E., 64 m.		8.31 a. m Omai Zaki Light, N. 17° E., 14.5.		3766 Dr June 3 3.08 p.m Shioya Saki Lt., N. 78° W., 108 m.
	Date.		1900. May 7 May 7	May 10 May 10		May 16		June 3
,	Serial No.		3705 Dr	3712 Dr		3730 Dr		3766 Dr

## MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Record of gill-net stations of the Albatross, 1397.

		Posi	ition.	T	emp tur					Net	ts set.
Serial No.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Air.	Surface.	Bottom.	Depth.	Character of bottom.	Hours.	Number.	Kind.
¢			ntalina Is- ulifornia.								
	1897. Apr. 7	1' 3" SE	of Ava- kinsCove.	° F. 64	° F. 58	° F.	Fms. 6–10	rky	11	2	Menha- den.
•	Apr. 8	Montere	y Bay and	60	58		6–10	rky	(?)	2	Do
1 2 3	Apr. 13 Apr. 13 Apr. 14	36 45 15 36 39 30 Off Paci	121 53 00   121 53 00   fic Grove,	64 57 60	55 56 57	47.7 48.7	68 39 5	m.s. bldr gy.s. mica gy.s. rky	70 19 13	2 2 2	Cod. Salmon. Do.
4	Apr. 16	Point 3 36 47 00	122 10 00	55	57	42.7	278	gy. m. fne. s	17	$\left\{egin{array}{c}1\2\1\end{array}\right.$	Salmon. Cod. Salmon.
5 6	Apr. 17 Apr. 21	36 43 00 37 00 30	122 12 00 122 20 30	57	55	37.8	581 56	gy.m.s.	51 48		Cod Salmon.
.7	Apr. 24	37 37 30	123 02 00	56	49	49.0	68	s. co. r	20	$\left\{ egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right.$	Cod. Salmon.
8	May 14		ry Bank.   124 50 15	53	48	45.0	80	gn. m. s	22	$\left\{ rac{1}{2} ight.$	Salmon. Cod.

April 7.—1 anchovy.
April 8.—Barren.
No. 1.—One net badly torn. 8 rockfish (S. paucispinis), 3 badly eaten by sea lice—skin only remaining; average length of 5 not destroyed, 26\footnote{1} inches; average weight, 8 lbs.; 4 females, all with empty stomachs; 1 male with fish bones. 1 rockfish (S. melanops), 20 inches long, also badly eaten. 1 cultus-cod (badly eaten), 38 inches long. 3 ground sharks (2 badly eaten), 1 with beaks of large octopus in stomach. 3 dogfish.
No. 2.—Barren.
No. 3.—2 rock-bass.
No. 4.—One cod and one salmon net badly torn; 7 black cod, 3 males and 4 females; average length, 28 inches; average weight, 8\footnote{1} pounds; 3

length, 28 inches; average weight, 8½ pounds; 3 stomachs empty; others with fish bones, young shrimps, and medusa. 3 red rockfish; bodies of 2 badly eaten; the other, 19 inches, 3 pounds; male, stomach empty. 1 large flounder; 2 dog-

fish; 6 crabs; branch of cherry tree with anemone attached (preserved section with anemone.)

anemone.)

No. 5.—Cod net badly torn; 3 black cod; all females; average length, 30½ inches; average weight, 11½ pounds; 2 stomachs empty; 1 with small piece fishbone; ova partially developed; 9 Macruri; 8 males, 1 female; average length, 2½ inches; average weight, 2½ pounds.

No. 6.—Barren. Set from ship.

No. 7.—1 rockfish (S. entomelas); female; 18 inches; 3 pounds; stomach empty. 8 rockfish (S. paucispinis); 1 badly eaten by sea lice and slime eels; eel found in skin; of other 7, 3 were females and 4 males; average length, 27 inches; average weight, 6½ pounds; stomachs all empty; 2 black cod; 1 chimæra; 1 barndoor skate; 5 small dogfish.

No. 8.—Nets badly torn; 1 ground shark 10½ feet long; several dogfish; 1 flounder; 1 black cod.

### Record of dip-net trials with electric light.

					Tempe	rature.
Date.	Time.	Position.	Length of trial.	State of sea.	Air D. B.	Sea sur- face.
1897. Apr. 6 Apr. 9	8 p. m 8 p. m	Santa Catalina Island, Cal. Anchorage, Isthmus Covedo Monterey Bay and vicinity, Cal.	1 hourdo	Smoothdo	° F'. 60 70	° F. 56 58
Apr. 12 Apr. 23	7.30 p. m 8 p. m	Anchorage, Santa Cruz Anchorage, Halfmoon Bay	1 hours 1 hour	Smooth Light	59 55	54 49

April 6.--Quantity of minute crustacea, medusæ, and marine refuse. One worm.

April 9.—Several annelids. Quantity of minute crustacea and marine refuse. April 12.-1 small fish.

April 23.—Many young fishes, thought to be anchovies and sand launces; 4 very tiny fishes; 3 young shrimps; many minute crustacea; large crustacean like a centipede; several minute worms.

RECORD OF SERIAL TEMPERATURES.

Record of serial temperatures, 1883.

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Record of serial temperatures, 1885.

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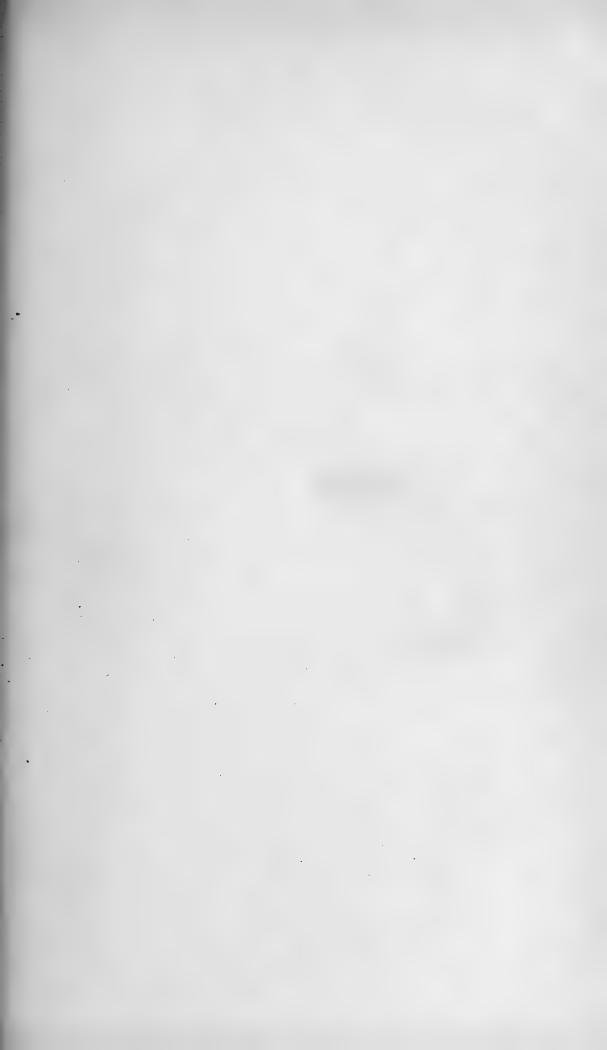
Record of serial temperatures, 1893—Continued.

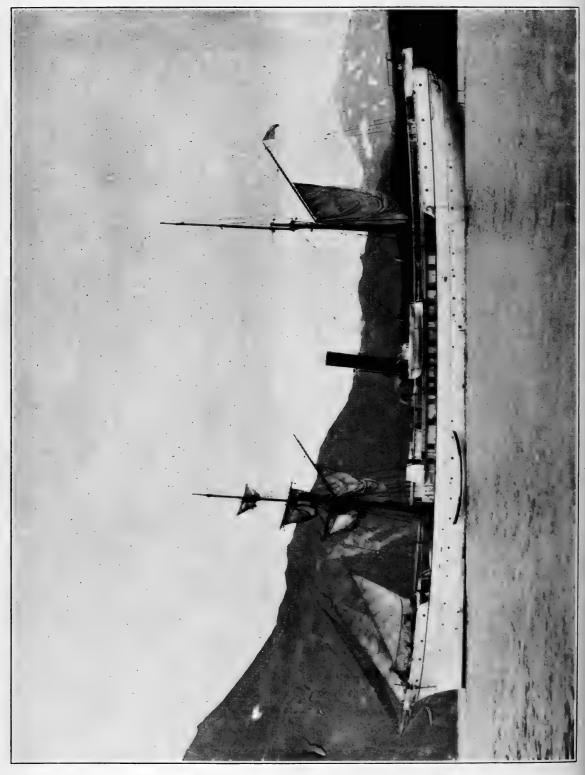
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# CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY RELATIVE TO THE WORK OF THE ALBATROSS.

1.

1884. GILL, THEODORE. Diagnoses of new genera and species of deep-sea fish-like vertebrates.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1883, vol. 6, pp. 253-260.

The new genera and species described are as follows: Histiobranchus, Sigmops, Hyperchoristus, Plectromus, Stephanoberyx, Caulolepis, Bassozetus, Petromyzon bairdii, Chimæra abbreviata, Histiobranchus infernalis, Notacanthus analis, Sigmops stigmaticus, Hyperchoristus tanneri, Alepocephalus productus, Halosaurus goodei, Plectromus suborbitalis, Stephanoberyx monæ, Caulolepis longidens, Bassozetus normalis, Onos rufus.

2.

1884. GILL, THEODORE, and JOHN A. RYDER. Diagnoses of new genera of Nemichthyoid eels.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1883, vol. 6, pp. 260-262.

The new genera and species described are as follows: Serrivomer, Spinivomer, Labichthys, Serrivomer beanii, Spinivomer goodei, Labichthys carinatus, L. elongatus.

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1884. GILL, THEODORE. Deep-sea fishing fishes.

Forest and Stream, vol. 21, Nov. 8, p. 284.

The following genera and species from Albatross dredgings are described as new: Typhlopsaras shufeldti, Cryptopsaras couesii.

3a.

1884. GILL, THEODORE, and JOHN A.

RYDER. On the anatomy and relations of the Eurypharyngidæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1883, vol. 6, pp. 262-273.

Material dredged by the Albatross. Gastrostomus bairdii described as new genus and species.

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1884. TANNER, Z. L., Lieut., U. S. N. Report on the work of the U.S. F. C. steamer Fish Hawk for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, and on the construction of the steamer Albatross.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1882, pp. 3-34,3 pls.

õ.

1884. Gill, Theodore. The ichthyological peculiarities of the Bassalian Fauna.

Science, vol. 3, No. 68, pp. 620-622, 3 cuts.

Based on Albatross dredgings; 28 families noted as founded on deep-sea fishes.

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1884. GILL, THEODORE. Three new families of fishes added to the deep-sea fauna in a year.

Am. Nat., vol. 18, p. 433.

Notes on Derichthyidæ and Stephanoberycidæ from Albatross dredgings. The third family, Eurypharyngidæ, described previously. The new genera are Derichthys, Acanthochænus and Aleposomus; new species, Derichthys serpentinus, Acanthochænus lutkenii, Aleposomus copei.

7.

1885. GILL, THEODORE, and JOHN A. RYDER. On the literature and systematic relations of the Saccopharyngoid fishes.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, vol. 7, pp. 48-65, 1 pl.

Based in part on *Albatross* collections. Remarks on bibliography, history, relationship, synonymy, etc.

8.

1884. BAIRD, G.W., P.A. Engr., U.S. N. Annual report on the electric lighting of the U.S. steamer Albatross, Dec. 31, 1883.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1884, vol. 4, pp. 153-158, 8 figs.

1884. BAIRD, G. W., P. A. Engr., U. S. N. Report on the working of the boilers and engine of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross*.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1884, vol. 4, pp. 145–151, 6 figs.

10.

1884. SMITH, SIDNEY I. Report on the Decapod Crustacea of the Albatross dredgings off the east coast of the United States in 1883.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1882, vol. 10, pp. 345–426, 10 pls.

The new genera and species here described are as follows: Ethusina, Benthæcetes, Parapasiphaë, Ethusina abyssicola, Galacantha bairdii, Pentacheles nanus, P. debilis, Pontophilus abyssi, Acanthephyra eximea, Notostomus robustus, Pasiphaë princeps, Parapasiphaë sulcatifrons, P. cristata, P. compta, Benthesicymus carinatus, Amalopenæus valens, Aristeus tridens, Hepomadus tener, Hymenopenæus microps, Sergestes mollis.

11.

1884. VERRILL, A. E. Second catalogue of Mollusca recently added to the fauna of the New England coast and adjacent parts of the Atlantic, consisting mostly of deep-sea species, with notes on others previously recorded.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences, vol. 6, pp. 139-294, 5 pls.

Based chiefly on Albatross dredgings. New genera and species described are as follows: Leptoteuthis, Eledonella, Gymnobela, Benthodolium, Leptoteuthis diaphana, Eledonella pygmæa, Pleurotomella bairdii, P. benedicti, P. sandersoni, P. saffordi, P. diomedece, P. emertoni, P. bruneri, P. catharinæ, Gymnobela engonia, G. curta, G. curta subangulata, Bela subvitrea, B. subturgida, Spirotropis ephamilla, Typhlomangelia tanneri, Marginella borealis, Buccinum abyssorum, Sipho obesus, S. profundicola, S. profundicola dispar, S. cælatus hebes, S. (Mohnia) cælatulus, S. (Mohnia) simplex, S. leptaleus, Benthodolium abyssorum, Cingula brychia, C. syngenes, C. leptalea, C. apicina, Cithna cingulata, C. (?) olivacea, Seguenzia eritima, S. formosa nitida, Eulimella lucida, E. charissa, E. nitida, E. (or Menestho) lissa, Odostomia tornata, O. disparilis, Cyclostrema cingulatum, C. affine, C. diaphanum, Cocculina leptalea, Cocculina dalli, C. conica, Puncturella (Fis11.

1884. VERRILL, A. E.—Continued.

surisepta) eritmeta, Propilidium elegans, Scaphander nobilis, Atlanta pulchella, Dentalium solidum, Cadulus grandis, Thracia nitida, Poromya sublevis, Neœra undata, N. gigantea, Yoldia regularis, Leda bushiana, Pecten leptaleus, Octopus carolinensis, O. gracilis, Bela rathbuni, Urosalpinx carolinensis, U. macra, Sipho hispidulus, Cingula sandersoni, Rotella cryptospira Ethalia multistriata, Taranis morchii tornatus, Cyclostrema dalli ornatum.

12.

1884. VERRILL, A. E. List of deep-water and surface Mollusca taken off the east coast of the United States by the U. S. F. C. steamers Fish Hawk and Albatross, 1880–1883.

Ext. Conn. Acad. Sci. Transactions, New Haven. The society. July. vol. 6, pp. 263-290. 8°.

Lists giving bathymetric range.

13.

1885. TANNER, Z. L., Lieut. Commander, U. S. N. Report on the construction and outfit of the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1883, part 11, pp. 3-116, 55 pls., 20 figs.

Contains chapters on the construction of the vessel, machinery, and appliances, apparatus for deep-sea research, methods of sounding, etc.

14.

1885. TANNER, Z. L., Lieut. Commander, U. S. N. Report on the work of the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1883, part 11, pp 117-236, 3 pls.

General outline of contents: Investigations of menhaden and mackerel fisheries; records of sounding, dredging, and other operations; list of fishes dredged, etc.; report of naturalist, etc.

15.

1885. Schroeder, Seaton, Lieut., U.S. N. Hydrographic work of the Albatross in 1884.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1885, vol. 5, pp. 269, 270.

Chiefly hydrographic notes relating to the West Indies.

1885. VERRILL, A. E. Results of the explorations made by the steamer Albatross off the northern coast of the United States in 1883.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1883, part 11, pp. 503-699, 44 pls.

Contains chapters on character of deep-sea deposits; fauna of deep water; notes on several groups of invertebrates; fauna of northern waters; lists of species dredged, with descriptions of new species; fauna of shallow waters near Cape Hatteras; fauna of surface waters of Gulf Stream, etc. New genera and species described as follows: Nauphantopsis, Pterophysa, Angelopsis, Ephyroides, Synapta brychia, Ophiacantha fraterna, O. varispina, O. gracilis, Amphiura fragilis, Mangilia ephamilla, M. oxytata, M. glypta, Niso ægleës, Dentalium leptum, Cadulus carolinensis, Neæra costata, Atolla verrillii, Nauphantopsis diomedeæ, Pterophysa grandis, Angelopsis globosa.

17.

1885. VERRILL, A. E. Notice of the remarkable marine fauna occupying the outer banks off the southern coast of New England.

No. 11. [Brief contributions to zoology from the museum of Yale College. No. LVII.]

Work of the Albatross in 1884.

Am. Jour. Sci. 1885, third series, vol. 29, No. 170, Feb., pp. 149-157.

Work of the Albatross in 1884. The genus Benthoptillum and the following species described as new: Benthoptillum sertum, Desmophyllum nobile V., Hymenaster modestus, Archaster sepitus, Solaster abyssicola V., Ophiacantha crassidens, O. enopla, O. granulifera V., O. aculeata, Ophiomitra spinea V.

18.

of Mollusca recently added to the fauna of the New England coast and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic, consisting mostly of deep-sea species, with notes on others previously recorded.

Trans. Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sciences 1885, vol. 6, pp. 395–452, 3 pls.

Based on Albatross dredgings. Contains notes on character of deep-sea deposits and lists giving bathymetric range. The genus Benthoteuthis, and the following species are described as new: Ancistrocheirus megaptera, Teleoteuthis (Onychia) agilis, Benthoteuthis megalops, Cirrhoteuthis plena, C. me-

18.

1885. VERRILL, A. E.—Continued.

gaptera, Pleurotomella jeffreysii, P. tincta, P. frielei, P. vitrea, P. lottæ, Gymnobela brevis, Bela blakei, Admete nodosa, Marginella virginiana, Trophon abyssorum, T. abyssorum limicola, Jumala brychia, Omalaxis nobilis, Delphinula nitida, Puncturella abyssicola, Cocculina reticulata, Turbonilla perlepida, T. grandis, Actœon hebes, Cylichna eburnea, Pleurobranchus americanus, Dentalium laqueatum, Cadulus spectabilis, Periploma undulata, Pecchiolia granulifera, Choristodon (?) cancellatus, Cryptodon grandis, C. plicatus, Kelliella nitida, Nucula trigona, Arca profundicola, Limopsis plana, L. affinis, Crenella fragilis, Pecten undatus.

19.

1885. Bush, Katherine J. Additions to the shallow-water Mollusca of Cape Hatteras, N. C., dredged by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross in 1883 and 1884.

Trans. Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sciences 1885, vol. 6, pp. 453-480, 1 pl.

The following are described as new: Mangilia psila, M. eritima, M. ceroplasta, Skenea trilix, Scalaria leptalea, S. teres, Odostomia engonia, O. engonia teres, Cylichna cælata, Volvula oxytata, V. minuta, Cadulus incisus, Pandora carolinensis, Venericardia obliqua.

20.

or little-known Decapod Crustacea, from recent Fish Commission dredgings off the east coast of the United States.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1884, vol. 7, pp. 493-511.

Descriptions of new genera and species, mostly from Albatross dredgings: Ephyrina, Benthonectes, Munidopsis crassa, M. similis, Bythocaris gracilis, B. nana, Acanthephyra micropthalma, A. brevirostris, Ephyrina benedicti, Benthonectes filipes.

21.

1885. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. On a collection of birds made by Messrs.

J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, of the steamer *Albatross*.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1884, vol. 7, pp. 172-180.

Collections from St. Thomas, W. I.; Curação, Venezuela; Sabanilla, New Granada; Old Providence, Caribbean Sea. The following species are described as new: Mimus gilvus rostratus, Dendroica rufopileata, Icterus curaso-

1885. RIDGWAY, ROBERT—Continued.
ensis, Zenaida vinaceo-rufa, Certhiola
tricolor, Vireosylvia grandior, Vireo approximans, Elainea cinerascens.

22.

1885. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Descriptions of some new specie. of birds from Cozumel Island, Yucatan.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 3, 1884–85.
Preliminary descriptions—see No. 37,
Catalogue of Cozumel birds.

23.

1885. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. A new petrel for North America.

The Auk, 1885, vol. 2, pp. 386-387.

A record of the capture on board the Albatross of Pelagodroma marina.

24.

1885. Nye, Jr., Willard. Notes taken during cruise of the *Albatross* to Grand Banks in June and July, 1885.

Bull. U.S. F. C. 1885, vol. 5, p. 336.

25.

1885. NYE, Jr., WILLARD. Notes upon octopus, flying-fish, etc., taken during the *Albatross* cruise in January, 1884.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1885, vol. 5, pp. 189-190.

26.

1886. BEAN, TARLETON H. Description of a new species of Plectromus (P. crassiceps) taken by the U. S. Fish Commission.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 73,74.

This specimen was dredged by the *Albatross* in 2,949 fathoms.

27.

1886. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLETON
H. BEAN. Description of Leptophidium cervinum and L. marmoratum, new fishes from deep water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 422-424.

28.

1886. Goode, G. Brown, and Tarleton
H. Bean. Descriptions of new
fishes obtained by the United
States Fish Commission mainly
from deep water off the Atlantic
and Gulf coasts.

28.

1886. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLETON H. BEAN—Continued.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 589-605.

New genera and species here described are as follows: Neobythites, Porogadus, Bathyonus, Aphoristia diomedeana, A. pusilla, Hemirhombus fimbriatus, Citharichthys ventralis, Etropus rimosus, Macrurus caribbæus, M. occa, Coryphænoides sulcatus, Malacocephalus occidentalis, Bathygadus cavernosus, B. macrops, B. longifilis, Neobythites gilli, Porogadus miles, Bathyonus catena, B. pectoralis.

29.

1886. Goode, G. Brown, and Tarleton H. Bean. Descriptions of thirteen species and two genera of fishes from the *Blake* collection.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 12, No. 5, pp. 153-170.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The new genera and species described are as follows: Barathronus, Benthosaurus, Aphoristia marginata, A. pigra, Monolene atrimana, Citharichthys dinoceros, Bathygadus arcuatus, B. favosus, Neobythites robustus, N. marginatus, Aphyonus mollis, Barathronus bicolor, Bregmaceros atlanticus, Peristedium longispatha, P. platycephalum, Benthosaurus grallator.

30.

1886. Fewkes, J. Walter. Report on the Medusæ collected by the U.S. F. C. steamer *Albatross*, in the region of the Gulf Stream, in 1883-84.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1884, part 12, pp. 927-980, 10 pls.

A systematic arrangement of the species, with the following genera and species described as new: Nauphantopsis, Ephyroides, Pterophysa, Angelopsis, Periphylla humilis, Atolla bairdii, A. verrilli, Nauphantopsis diomedeæ, Ephyroides rotaformis, Solmaris incisa, Polycanna americana, Mesonema bairdii, Rhizophysa uvaria, Pterophysa grandis, Angelopsis globosa.

81.

1886. Fewkes, J. Walter. On a collection of Medusæ made by the steamer *Albatross* in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 397-402.

Nine species discussed.

on the Echini collected by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, January to May, 1884.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 83-89.

A list of 23 species, with brief notes.

33.

1886. RATHBUN, RICHARD. Notice of a collection of Stalked Crinoids made by the steamer Albatross in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. 1884 and 1885.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 628-635.

Descriptive notes on 4 species.

34.

1886. RATHBUN, RICHARD. Reportupon the Echini collected by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross in the Gulf of Mexico from January to March, 1885.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 606-620.

Notice of the cruise, with an account of species obtained: Lists of species obtained in 1884-85 off Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.

35.

1886. TANNER, Z. L. Report on the work of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Report U. S. F. C. 1884, part 12, pp. 3-116, 3 pls.

Outline of contents: Hydrographic and dredging operations in Caribbean Sea; fishery and deep-sea investigations off New England coast; records of dredging and other operations, report of naturalist, etc.

26.

1886. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Description of a new hawk from Cozumel.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 94-95.

Rupornis gracilis described as a new species.

37.

1886. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Catalogue of a collection of birds made on the island of Cozumel, Yucatan, by the naturalists of the U.S. F.C. steamer *Albatross*, Capt. Z. L. Tanner, commander.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 560-583.

An annotated catalogue of 64 species, one (Centurus rubriventris pygmæus) described as new. Full descriptions are given of several species, of which brief diagnoses only were given, when first received, in the Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1884-85. These are as follows: Harporhynchus guttatus, Troglodytes beani, Dendroica petechia rufivertex, Vireo cinereus, V. bairdi, Cyclorhis insularis, Spindalis benedicti, Euetheia olivacea intermedia, Cardinalis cardinalis saturatus, Myiarchus platyrhynchus, Empidonax gracilis, Attila cozumelæ, Lampornis prevosti thalassinus, Chlorostilbon forficatus, Centurus dubius leei, Centurus rubriventris pygmæus, Rupornis magnirostris gracilis.

38.

1886. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Description of four new species of birds from the Bahama Islands.

The Auk., 1886, vol. 3, July, pp. 334-337.

New species described from collections made by the Albatross: Geothlypis coryi, G. tanneri, Centurus nyeanus, C. blakei.

39.

1886. SMITH, SIDNEY I. On some genera and species of Penæidæ, mostly from recent dredgings of the U.S. Fish Commission.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 170-190.

The genus, Parapenœus, and the following species here described as new: Parapenœus megalops, P. goodei, Hymenopenœus robustus, H. modestus.

40.

1886. SMITH, SIDNEY I. Description of a new crustacean allied to Homarus and Nephrops.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 167-170.

Eunephrops bairdii described as new genus and species.

1886. VERRILL, A. E. Notice of recent additions to the Marine Invertebrata of the northeastern coast of America, with descriptions of new genera and species and critical remarks on others. Part V.—Annelida, Echinodermata, Hydroida, Tunicata.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, vol. 8, pp. 424-448.

The genus Ophioglycera and the following new species described: Polynoë aurantiaca, Leanira robusta, Amphinome lepadis, Leodice benedicti, Notophyllum americanum, Anaitis formosa, A. picta, Castalia cincinnata, Polydora tubifex, Syllis spongiphila, Ophioglycera gigantea, Ammochares artifex, Lepræa abyssicola, Sabella picta, Synapta brychia, Ophiacantha fraterna, O. varispina, O. gracilis, Amphiura fragilis, Cladocarpus flexilis, Culeolus tanneri.

42.

1886. WASHBURN, F. L. Deep-seadredging on the U. S. S. Albatross.

Trans. Am. Fish. Soc., pp. 17-21.

A brief description of the ship and the methods of deep-sea exploration.

43.

1887. BENEDICT, JAMES E. Descriptions of 10 species and a new genus of Annelids from the dredgings of the steamer *Albatross*.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 1886, vol. 9, pp. 547–553, 6 pls.

The genus Crucigera and the following species described: Protula diomedeæ, P. alba, Hydroides spongicola, H. protulicola, Crucigera websteri.

44.

1887. Collins, Capt. J. W. Report on the discovery and investigation of fishing grounds made by the Albatross during a cruise along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, with notes on the Gulf fisheries.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1885, part 13, pp. 217-311, 10 pls.

Contains chapters on shore and bank fisheries, sponge, turtle, red-snapper, and other fisheries, statistics, etc.

45

1887. TANNER, Z. L. Report on the work of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1885, part 13, pp. 3–89, 5 pls., 9 figs.

Outline of contents: Fishery, hydrographic and deep sea investigations off South Atlantic coast, in Gulf of Mexico, and off New England coast; notes on results of dredge hauls; tabular records of dredging and other operations; report of naturalist, etc.

46.

1887. TANNER, Z. L. Record of hydrographic soundings and dredging stations occupied by the steamer Albatross in 1886.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1886, vol. 6, pp. 277-285.

47.

1887. SMITH, SIDNEY I. Report on the Decapod Crustacea of the Albatross dredgings off the east coast of the United States during the summer and autumn of 1884.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1885, part 13, pp. 605-705, 20 pls.

Contains notes on bathymetrical distribution, character of eyes, number of eggs, etc.; systematic arrangement of species; the following described as new: Notastomus vescus, Hymenodora gracilis, Benthesicymus moratus.

48.

1887. Collins, J. W. Notes on an investigation of the great fishing banks of the western Atlantic.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1886, vol. 6, pp. 369-381.

Notes by the writer as fishery expert on board the *Albatross* in June and July, 1885.

49.

1888. COPE, E. D. List of Batrachia and Reptilia of the Bahama Islands.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1887, vol. 10, pp. 436-439.

Based partly on Albatross collections; Liocephalus loxogrammus described as a new species.

1888. FEWKES, J. WALTER. Are there deep-sea Medusæ?

Amer. Jour. Sci., 1888, third series, vol. 35, No. 206, Feb., pp. 166-179.

The writer states that "our present information is insufficient to answer the question."

51.

1888. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Description of a new form of Spindalis from the Bahamas.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1887, vol. 10, p.3.

Spindalis zena townsendi, from Albatross collections, described as a new subspecies.

52.

1889. TANNER, Z. L. Report on the work of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1886, part 14, pp. 605-692, 10 pls.

Outline of contents: Investigations respecting mackerel, menhaden, bluefish, etc.; hydrographic, dredging, and fishery work among Bahama Islands and off New England coast; notes on results of dredge hauls; report of naturalist; list of fishes and birds taken among the Bahamas; tabular records of dredging and other operations.

53.

1889. TANNER, Z. L. Report of the movements and operations of the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross from Sept. 15 to 20, 1887.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1887, vol. 7, pp. 155-158.

**54.** 

1889. DALL, WILLIAM HEALEY. A preliminary catalogue of the Shellbearing Marine Mollusks and Brachiopods of the southeastern coast of the United States, with illustrations of many of the species.

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 37, 221 pp., 74 pls.

Contains bibliography, lists in tabular form showing range in depth, etc.; much of the data due to explorations of the *Albatross*.

55.

1889. Fewkes, J. Walter. Report on the Medusæ collected by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross in the region of the Gulf Stream in 1885-86.

. Rep. U. S. F. C. 1886, part 14, pp. 513-536, 1 pl.

A systematic arrangement of species with *Pleurophysa insignis* described as new genus and species.

56.

1889. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. Birds collected on the island of Santa Lucia, West Indies; Abrolhos Islands, Brazil; and at Straits of Magellan in 1887-88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 129-139.

Geositta longipennis and Upucerthia propinqua, from Straits of Magellan. are described as new.

57.

1889. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. Birds collected in Galapagos Islands in 1888.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889*, vol. 12, pp. 101–128.

Contains lists of species known to the different islands of the archipelago. The following are described as new: Nesomimus macdonaldi, N. personatus, Certhidea cinerascens, Geospiza conirostris, G. media, Cactornis brevirostris, C. hypoleuca, Camarhyncus townsendi, C. pauper, Pæcilonetta galapagensis.

58.

1889. SMITH, SANDERSON. Lists of the dredging stations of the U. S. Fish Commission, the U. S. Coast Survey, and the British steamer Challenger, in North American waters, from 1867 to 1887, together with those of the principal European government expeditions in the Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1886, part 14, pp. 871-1017, 5 chts.

1889. SMITH, SANDERSON-Continued

Lists of dredging stations of U. S. F. C. steamers Fish Hawk and Albatross; vessels of U. S. Coast Survey; Challenger, Travailleur, Talisman, Washington; Swedish expeditions; Danish expeditions; Lightning, Porcupine, Shearwater, Valorous, Knight Errant, Triton, Josephine, etc.; list of the deep-water dredgings north of the Bahamas, serial temperatures, etc.

58a.

1889. GOODE, G. BROWN. The depths of the ocean.

Atlantic Monthly, Jan. 7, pp. 124-128.

59.

1890. TANNER, Z. L., et al. Explorations of the fishing grounds of Alaska, Washington Territory, and Oregon, during 1888, by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1888, vol. 8, pp. 1-95, 10 pls., 2 chts.

Compiled from the reports of Commander Tanner, C. H. Townsend, and A. B. Alexander, with introduction by Richard Rathbun. Presents in detail the results of hydrographic dredging and fishery investigations throughout the regions named.

60.

1890. BEAN, TARLETON H. Notes on fishes collected at Cozumel, Yucatan, by the U.S. Fish Commission, with descriptions of new species.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1888, vol. 8, pp. 193-206, 2 pls.

Sixty species collected by the Albatross considered—the following described as new: Xyrichthys ventralis, X. infirmus, Scarus cuzamilæ.

61.

1890. BEAN, TARLETON H. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. VIII.—Description of a new cottoid fish from British Columbia.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 641, 642.

The genus and species (Synchirus gilli) decribed as new.

62.

1890. COPE, E. D. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross*. III.—Report on the Batrachians and Reptiles collected in 1887-88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 141-147.

Collections from the West Indies, the east coast of Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chile, Panama, the Galapagos Islands, Lower California, and Pacific coast of North America. The following species are described as new: Zachænus roseus, Paludicola frenata, Phyllodactylus leei, Tropidurus lemniscatus.

63.

1890. Dall, William Healey. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. VII.—Preliminary report on the collection of Mollusca and Brachiopoda obtained in 1887-88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 219–362, 10 pls.

The collections were made during the voyage of the Albatross from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco, Cal., via Straits of Magellan. Mollusks were obtained at 80 dredging stations and 27 anchorages. Contains copious notes, descriptions of the new species, and discussion of the conditions under which deep-sea mollusks exist. New species: Malletia goniura, M. ceolata, M. agathida, M. acinula, M. virens, Yoldia scapania, Leda cestrota, L. platessa, L. pontonia, Nucula callicredemna, Cryptodon fuegiensis, Callocardia albida, Cytherea eucymata, Cymatoica occidentalis, C. orientalis, Verticordia perplicata, Cuspidaria monosteira, C. chilensis, Poromya cymata, P. microdonta, Dentalium megathyris, Cadulus albicomatus, Actœon curtulus, A. perconicus, Scaphander interruptus, Leucosyrinx persimilis, L. goodei, Pleurotoma exulans, Calliotectum vernicosum, Pleurotomella cingulata, P. argeta, P. agonia, P. suffusa, Volutilithes philippiana, Conomitra intermedia, Mesorhytis costatus, Buccinum viridum, Chrysodomus amiantus, C. griseus, C. aphelus, C. testudinis, Nassa townsendi, Columbella permodesta, Murex leeanus, Scala pompholyx, Adeorbis sincera, Cocculina pocillum, Halistylus columna, Calliostoma platinum, C. rioensis, Turcicula macdonaldi, Solariella oxybasis, S. acti nophora.

64

1890. AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER. Notice of Calamocrinus diomedæ, a new Stalked Crinoid from the Galapagos, dredged by the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S. N., commanding.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol, 20, pp. 165-167.

A preliminary account. See detailed account Calamocrinus diomedæ, etc., Agassiz, 85.

65.

1890. JORDAN, DAVID STARR. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. IX.—Catalogue of fishes collected at Port Castries, St. Lucia, by the steamer Albatross, Nov., 1888.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 645-652

Notes, with description of one new species—Corvula sanctæ-luciæ.

66.

1890. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, and CHARLES HARVEY BOLLMAN.
Scientific results of explorations by the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross. IV.—Descriptions of new species of fishes collected at the Galapagos Islands and along the coast of the United States of Colombia, 1887-88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 149-183.

Four new genera and 31 new species are described: Xenocys, Bollmannia, Runula, Engyophrys; Raja equatorialis, Discopyge ommata, Urolophus goodei, Synodus evermanni, S. jenkinsi, Ophisoma nitens, Ophichthus evionthas, O. rugifer, Menidia gilberti, Stromateus palometa, Diplectrum euryplectrum, Prionodes stilbostigma, Kuhlia arge, Xenocys jessiæ, Larimus pacificus, Polycirrhus rathbuni, Kathetostoma averruncus, Bollmannia chlamydes, Scorpæna russula, Prionotus quiescens, P. albirostris, P. xenisma, Runula azalea, Porichthys nautopædium, Otophidium indefatigable, Bregmaceros bathymaster, Azevia querna, Engyophrys sancti-laurentii, Symphurus atramentatus, S. leei, Leptophidium prorates.

67.

1890. Howard, L. O., et al. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. V.—Annotated catalogue of the insects collected in 1887–88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12, pp. 185-216.

Contains notes and descriptions of new genus and species from San Clemente Island, California, Lower California and Panama, Galapagos Islands, St. Lucia, W. I., and coasts of South America: Thymele. Protoparce calapagensis, Centruroides luctifer, Spirobolus sanctæ·luciæ, Pectiniunguis americanus, Scolopendra microcanthus, S. galapagoensis, S. macracanthus, Vejovis galapagoensis, Timogenes niger.

68.

1890. STEARNS, ROBERT E. C. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XVII.—Descriptions of new West American land, freshwater, and marine shells, with notes and comments.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 205–225.

The following genus and species are described as new: Cyclothyca; Helix coloradoensis, H. magdalenensis, Holospira semisculpta, H. arizonensis, Melania acutifilosa, Cyclothyca corrugata, Mitra nodocancellata, Venericardia barbarensis, Lucina æquizonata, Venus effeminata, Periploma discus.

69.

1890. VASEY, GEORGE. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross*. VI.—List of the plants collected in Alaska in 1888.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1889, vol. 12. pp. 217, 218.

A list of species by localities.

70.

1891. TANNER, Z. L. Report on the work of the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross from Jan. 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1887, part 15, pp. 371-435, 4 pls.

Outline of contents: Deep-sea investigations off North Atlantic coast;

1891. TANNER, Z. L.—Continued.
investigations during voyage from
Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco, Cal.,
including West Indies, Straits of Magellan, Galapagos Islands, etc; notes on
results of dredge hauls; tabular records
of dredging and other operations.

71.

1891. TANNER, Z. L. The fishing grounds of Bristol Bay, Alaska:
A preliminary report upon the investigations of the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during the summer of 1890.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1889, vol. 9, pp. 279-288, 3 chts.

Notes on hydrography and on the cod and salmon fisheries.

72.

1891. GILBERT, CHARLES H. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XII.—A preliminary report on fishes collected by the steamer Albatross on the Pacific coast of North America during the year 1889, with descriptions of 12 new genera and 92 new species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 49-126.

Collections from anchorages and the dredging stations off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, California, and Lower California: Leuroglossus, Calotomus, Xenochirus, Gillellus, Cryptotrema, Plectobranchus, Lucioblennius, Aprodon, Lycodapus, Lioglossina, Radulinus, Bathyagonus, Myctophum nannochir, M. mexicanum, M. protoculus, Bathytroctes stomias, Synodus lacertinus, Etrumeus acuminatus, Argentina sialis, Leuroglossus stilbius, Neoconger vermiformis, Ophichthys notochir, Exocœtus xenopterus, Melamphæs cristiceps, M. lugubris, Serranus æquidens, Pronotogrammus eos, Micropogon mega $lops,\ Cynoscion\ macdonaldi,\ Pseudojulis$ adustus, P. melanotis, P. inornatus, Halichæres sellifer, Thalassoma virens, T. grammaticum, T. socorroense, Calotomus xenodon, Microspathodon cinereus, Holacanthus clarionensis, Gobius zebra, G. dalli, Microgobius cyclolepis, Sebastichthys sp., S. alutus, S. rupestris, S. zacentrus, S. saxicola, S. diploproa, S. aurora, S. introniger, S. sinensis, S. goodei, Scorpæna sierra, Icelinus filamentosus, I. tenuis, I. fimbriatus, I. ocu72.

1891. GILBERT, CHARLES H.—Cont'd.

latus, I. cavifrons, Radulinus asprellus, Bathyagonus nigripinnis, Xenochirus triacanthus, X. pentacanthus, X. latifrons, Paraliparis rosaceus, Gobiesox funebris, G. humeralis, G. eigenmanni, G. papillifer, Bathymaster hypoplectus, Gillellus semicinctus, G. arenicolus, Dactyloscopus lunaticus, Labrosomus cremnobates, Cryptotrema corallinum, Plectobranchus evides, Lucioblennius alepidotus, Lycodes porifer, Lycodopsis crotalinus, L. crassilabris, Aprodon cortezianus, Lycodapus fierasfer, Leptophidium pardale, L. microlepis, L. stigmatistium, L. emmelas, Ophidium galeoides, Catætyx rubrirostris, Neobythites stelliferoides, Physiculus rastrelliger, P. nematopus, Macrurus scaphopsis, M. liolepis, M. stelgidolepis, Platophrys tæniopterus, Citharichthys xanthostigma, C. fragilis, Ancylopsetta dendritica, Hippoglossina bollmani, Lioglossina tetrophthalmus, Cynicoglossus bathybius, Halieutæa spongiosa, Melichthys bispinosus, Idiacanthus antrostomus, Bathylagus pacificus.

73.

1891. GILBERT, CHARLES H. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XIX.—A supplementary list of fishes collected at the Galapagos Islands and Panama, with descriptions of one new genus and three new species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 449-55.

Thirty-four species are considered, Dialommus, Priacanthus serrula, Dialommus fuscus, Citharichthys platophrys being described as new.

74.

1891. AGASSIZ, A. Three letters from Alexander Agassiz to Hon. Marshall McDonald, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 21, pp. 186-200.

Preliminary reports submitted during the voyage.

1891. BEAN, TARLETON H. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XI.—New fishes collected off the coast of Alaska and the adjacent region southward.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 37-45.

The 4 new genera and 17 new species here described are all from dredging stations: Bothrocara, Poroclinus, Dasycottus, Malacocottus, Chalinura serrula, Antimora microlepis, Lycodes brevipes, Bothrocara mollis, Maynea pusilla, M. brunnea, Poroclinus rothrocki, Careproctus spectrum, Icelus scutiger, I. euryops, Dasycottus setiger, Malacocottus zonurus, Hemitripterus marmoratus, Psychrolutes zebra, Sebastolobus alascanus, Chauliodus macouni, Labichthys gilli.

76.

1891. JORDAN, DAVID STARR. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XVIII.—List of fishes obtained in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, and in adjacent waters.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp 313-36.

One hundred and twelve species were from Bahia and 4 species from coast of Patagonia—the following described as new: Verecundum rasile, Paralichthys isosceles, Psammobatis rutrum.

77.

1891. VASEY, GEORGE, and J. N. Rose.
Scientific results of explorations
by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XVI.—Plants collected in
1889 at Socorro and Clarion
islands, Pacific Ocean.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 145-49.

Twenty-six species considered—three described as new: Teucrium town sendii, Cardiospermum palmeri, Viguiera deltoidea townsendii.

78.

1891. Lucas, Frederic A. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XIII.—Catalogue of skeletons of birds collected at the Abrolhos Islands, Brazil, the Straits of Magellan, and the Galapagos Islands, in 1887-88.

78.

1891. Lucas, Frederic A.—Cont'd.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 127-30.

A list of 33 species, with osteological notes.

79.

1891. White, Charles A. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. X.—On certain Mesozoic fossils from the islands of St. Pauls and St. Peters in the Straits of Magellan.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 13, 14, 2 pls.

Two species considered—one (Lucina townsendi) described as new.

80.

1891. BENEDICT, J. E., and MARY J. RATHBUN. The genus Panopeus.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1891*, vol. 14, pp. 355-385, pls. xix-xxiv.

Based in part on Albatross dredgings. New species described: Panopeus areolatus, P. dissimilis, P. angustifrons, P. hemphillii, P. bermudensis, P. ovatus.

81.

1891. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. List of birds collected on the Bahama Islands by the naturalists of the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross.

The Auk, vol. 8, 1891, No. 4, Oct., pp. 333-339.

A list of species by localities.

82.

1891. Townsend, C. H. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XIV. Birds from the coasts of western North America and adjacent islands, collected in 1888–89, with descriptions of new species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp. 131-42.

Ninety two species considered, 12 described as new: Speotyto rostrata, Zenaidura clarionensis, Troglodytes tanneri, Puffinus auricularis, Oceanodroma socorroensis, Amphispiza belli cinerea, Helminthophila celata sordida, Melospiza fasciata clementæ, M. fasciata graminea, Otocoris alpestris insularis, O. alpestris pallida.

1891. Townsend, C. H. The scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XV. Reptiles from Clarion and Socorro islands and the Gulf of California, with description of a new species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1890, vol. 13, pp 143, 144.

Twelve species considered, one (Uta clarionensis) described as new.

84.

1891. Townsend, C. H. Report upon the pearl fishery of the Gulf of California.

Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1889, vol. 9, pp. 91-94, 3 pls.

Mentions dredging of pearl oysters by the Albatross in the Gulf of California.

85.

of an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross, during 1891.

I. Calamocrinus diomedæ, a new Stalked Crinoid, with notes on the apical system and the homologies of Echinoderms.

Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1892, vol. 17, 96 pp., 32 pls.

An elaborate paper on one of the most interesting crinoids brought to light by any of the deep-sea dredging expeditions.

86.

on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the West Coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. II. General sketch of the expedition of the Albatross, from Feb. to May, 1891.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1892, vol. 23, pp. 1-90, 22 pls.

86.

1892. AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER-Cont'd.

Contains chapters on topography of the bottoms, character of bottom deposits, temperature, observations on pelagic fauna by *Albatross* and other expeditions, with critical remarks; acalephs, pelagic fauna of intermediate depths, fauna, flora, and topography of Galapagos Islands; deep-sea fauna compared with Caribbean Sea; color of deep-sea types, etc.

87.

1892. TANNER, Z. L. Report of the investigations of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1888, part 16, pp. 395-512,3 pls.

Investigations of fisheries along coasts of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California, and in Gulf of California, notes on results of dredge hauls, tabular records of dredging and other operations.

88.

1892. TANNER, Z. L. Cable surveys from Cali ornia to the Hawaiian Islands, 1891-92.

Trans. and Proc. Geog. Soc. Pacific, San Francisco, 1892, vol. 3, pp. 63-83

The article is based chiefly on *Albatross* soundings, and the practicability of the route demonstrated.

89.

1892. Report of the results of the survey for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying a telegraphic cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

Senate Doc. 153, 52d Congress, 1st sess., 26 pp., 4 photos, 9 charts.

This report contains extensive tabulated data on the sounding operations of the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross between San Francisco and Monterey, Cal., and Honolulu, H. I., with records of temperatures and specific gravities. Similar records on the work of the U. S. S. Thetis between Point Conception, Cal., and Hilo, H. I. The route along the line between Monterey and Honolulu reported as the most practicable. The Albatross data are from a report made by Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., commanding.

1892. Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy. Submarine cables.

Rept. No. 103, U. S. Hyd. Office, 67 pp., maps, charts, etc.

Prepared for publication as a part of the report of the survey by the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross and the U.S.S. Thetis for a cable route between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. Contains general instructions for deep-sea sounding by Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S. N., with information respecting submarine cables.

91.

1892. GOODE, G. Brown, and T. H. BEAN. The present condition of the study of deep-sea fishes.

Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., vol. 40, p. 324.

An abstract—a brief reference to the progress of deep-sea ichthyology.

92.

1892. GILBERT, CHARLES H. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXI. Descriptions of apodal fishes from the tropical Pacific.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1891, vol. 14, pp. 347-52.

Collections from dredging stations off Panama, Galapagos Islands, and in the Gulf of California. Two genera and five species described as new: Xenomystax, Ilyophis, Chlopsis equatorialis, Xenomystax atrarius, Ophisoma prorigerum, O. macrurum, Ilyophis brunneus.

93.

1892. GILBERT, CHARLES H. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXII. Descriptions of thirty-four new species of fishes collected in 1888 and 1889, principally among the Santa Barbara Islands and in the Gulf of California.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1891, vol. 14, pp. 539-66.

Collections from shore and dredging stations. The genus Chriolepis and the following species described as new: Raia trachura, Catulus xaniurus, C. cephalus, C. brunneus, Eulamia platyrhynchus, Stolephorus cultratus, Myctophum re-

98.

1892. GILBERT, CHARLES H.—Cont'd.

gale, Alepocephalus tenebrosus, Porogadus promelas, Siphostoma carinatum, Callechelys peninsulæ, Atherinops insularum, Mugil setosus, Diplectrum sciurus, Mycteroperca pardalis, Bodianus acanthistius, Upeneus xanthogrammus, Pomacentrus leucorus, Gobius microdon, Bollmania ocellata, B. macropoma, B. stigmatura, Gobiosoma crescentalis, Chriolepis minutillus, Gillellus ornatus, Prionotus gymnostethus, Careproctus melanurus, Paraliparis cephalus, P. mento, Trachyrhynchus helolepis, Macrurus pectoralis, Lycodes diapterus, Symphurus fasciolaris, Antennarius reticularis.

94.

ing operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. III. On a peculiar type of Arenaceous Foraminifer from the American tropical Pacific, Neusina agassizi.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1892, vol. 23, pp. 195-98, 1 pl.

95.

1892. Dall, William H. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F.C. steamer Albatross. XX. On some new or interesting West American shells obtained from the dredgings of the U.S. F.C. steamer Albatross in 1888, and from other sources.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1891*, vol. 14, pp. 173-91, 3 pls.

Thirty-four species are considered; the genus Calyptogena and twenty-one species are described as new: Trophon cerrosensis, Cancellaria crawfordiana, Terebratella occidentalis obsoleta, Buccinum strigillatum, B. taphrium, Mohnia frielei, Strombella middendorfii, S. fragilis, S. melonis, Chrysodomus periscelidus, C. phæniceus, C. eucosmius, C. hypolispus, C. acosmius, C. halibrectus, Trophon scitulus, T. disparilis, Solemya johnsoni, Calyptogena pacifica, Limopsis vaginatus, Chrysodomus ithius.

1892. RATHBUN, RICHARD. The U.S. Fish Commission, some of its work.

Century Mag. 1892, vol. 43, Mar., pp. 679-697; 20 cuts.

Contains some account of the fishery and deep-sea investigations of the *Albatross*, with illustrations showing her methods of work.

97.

1892. VERRILL, A. E. The Marine Nemerteans of New England and adjacent waters.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences 1892, vol. 8, pp. 382-456; 7 pls., 9 figs.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New genera and species described: Nectonemertes, Hyalonemertes; Amphiporus multisorus, A. heterosorus, A. tetrasorus, A. frontalis, A. mesosorus, A. cœcus, Tetrastemma roseum, T. vermiculus catenulatum, T. dorsale unicolor, Lineus bicolor, Micrura dorsalis, M. rubra, Nectonemertes mirabilis, Hyalonemertes atlantica.

98.

1892. VERRILL, A. E. Marine Planarians of New England.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences 1892, vol. 8, pp. 459-520, 5 pls., 2 figs.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New genera and species: Eustylochus, Heterostylochus, Planoceropsis Stylochus frontalis, S. crassus, Leptoplana virilis, L. angusta, Trigonoporus dendriticus, Eurylepta maculosa, Aphanostoma aurantiacum, A. olivaceum.

98a.

1892. Cruise of the Albatross.

Bull. Am. Geog. Soc. 1892, vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 464-467.

Notes from report to U.S. Fish Commission, relating to work of the vessel at various points between the Aleutian Islands and Gulf of California.

99.

1893. TANNER, Z. L. Report upon the investigations of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1889-1891, part 17, pp. 207-342, 1 pl.

Outline of contents: Voyage to southeast Alaska with Senate Committee on Indian Affairs; investigations of fishing grounds off Oregon, Washington, California, and in Bering Sea; scientific investigations off the west coast of Mexico and Central America and off the 99.

1893. TANNER, Z. L.—Continued.

Galapagos Islands; notes on results of dredge hauls; report of fishery expert; tabular records of dredging and other operations.

99a.

1893. Brooks, William K. The genus Salpa.

Mems. Biol. Lab. Johns Hopk. Univ. 1893, 11, pp. 1-371, 57 pls.

Based in part on *Albatross* collections. A monograph of the genus.

100.

1893. BENEDICT, JAMES E. Corystoid crabs of the genera Telmessus and Erimacrus.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1892, vol. 15, pp. 223-30, 3 pls.

Erimacrus described as a new genus.

101.

descriptions of 37 new species of Hermit Crabs of the genus Eupagurus in U. S. Nat. Museum.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1892, vol. 15, pp. 1-26.

Based largely on Albatross collections.
New species described: Eupagurus alaskensis, E. aleuticus, E. patagoniensis, E. smithi, E. impressus, E. floridanus, E. exilis, E. albus, E. gladius, E. defensus, E. capillatus, E. brandti, E. dalli, E. tanneri, E. confragosus, E. cornutus, E. townsendi, E. rathbuni, E. minutus, E. purpuratus, E. hemphilli, E. beringanus, E. newcombei, E. undosus, E. kennerlyi, E. setosus, E. munitus, E. gilli, E. curacaoensis, E. californiensis, E. mexicanus, E. roseus, E. corallinus, E. coronatus, E. varians, E. cervicornis, E. parvus, E. hispidus.

102.

1893. BEARD, J. CARTER. The Abysmal depths of the sea.

Cosmopolitan Magazine, Mar., pp. 1 532-538, 11 cuts.

A popular account of deep-sea life and conditions, based chiefly on the investigations of the *Albatross*.

103.

1893. BEECHER, CHARLES E. The development of Terebratalia obsoleta Dall.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences 1893, vol. 9, pp. 392-399, 3 pls.

1893. FAXON, WALTER. Reports on dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. VI.—Preliminary Descriptions of new species of Crustacea.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1893, vol. 24, pp. 149-220.

Five new genera and one hundred new species are described: Maiopsis, Trachycarcinus, Calastacus, Scolophthalmus, Ceratomysis, Euprognatha granulata, Anamathia occidentalis, Maiopsis panamensis, Lambrus hassleri, Xanthodes sulcatus, Panopeus latus, P. tanneri, Achelous affinis, Trachycarcinus corallinus, Gecarcinus malpilensis, Pinnixa panamensis, Osachila lata, Æthusa ciliatifrons, A. pubescens, Athusina smithiana, Cymopolia tuberculata, Raninops fornicata, Rhinolithodes cristatipes, Echinocerus diomedeæ, Paralomis aspera, P. longipes, Lithodes panamensis, Cancellus tanneri, Pylopagurus longimanus, P. affinis, P. hirtimanus, Catapagurus diomedeæ, Spiropagurus occidentalis, Paguristes fecundus, Petrolisthes agassizii, Pachycheles panamensis, Munida obesa, M. refulgens, M. propinqua, M. gracilipes, Galacantha diomedeæ, Munidopsis vicina, M. agassizii, M. villosa, M. hystrix, M. sericea, M. margarita, M. crinita, M. ornata, M. scabra, M. tanneri, M. hamata, M. quadrata, M. depressa, M. carinipes, M. hendersoniana, M. inermis, Uroptychus nitidus occidentalis, U. pubescens, U. bellus, Axius crista-galli, Calastacus stilirostris, Nephropsis occidentalis, Willemæsia inornata, Polycheles tanneri, P. sculptus pacificus, P. granulatus, Eryonicus spinulosus, Gnathophyllum panamense, Sclerocrangon atrox, S. procax, Pontophilus occidentalis, Paracrangon areolata, Glyphocrangon alata, G. spinulosa, G. sicarius, Heterocarpus vicarius, H. hostilis, H. affinis, Nematocarcinus agassizii, Acanthephyra cristata, A. cucullata, Notostomus fragilis, N. westergreni, Pasiphæia cristata americana, P. magna, Sicyonia affinis, S. picta, Peneus balboæ, Solenocera agassizii, Peneopsis diomedeæ, Haliporus nereus, H. doris, H. thetis, Aristœus occidentalis, Hemipeneus triton, Benthesicymus tanneri, Sergestes inous, S. phorcus, S. halia, Gnathophausia dentata, Eucopia sculp-Petalophthalmus pacificus, Scolophthalmus lucifugus, Ceratomysis spinosa.

105.

1893. BEAN, TARLETON H. Description of a new species of star-gazer (Cathetostoma albigutta) from the Gulf of Mexico.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1892, vol. 15, pp. 121, 122.

Based on specimens from Albatross dredgings.

105a.

1893. EVERMANN B.W. A skeleton of Steller's sea-cow.

Science, vol. 21, No. 52, Feb. 3, pp. 5-9.
An account of the finding of a nearly perfect skeleton on Bering Island and its purchase for the U. S. National Museum at the time of the visit of the Albatross to that island in 1892.

106.

1893. RATHBUN, MARY J. Catalogue of the crabs of the family Periceridæ in the U. S. National Museum.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1892, vol. 15, pp. 231–277, pls. XXVIII-XL.

Based largely on Albatross collections. New species described: Libinia macdonaldi, L. spinimana, L. mexicana, Pericera triangulata, P. atlantica, P. contigua, Macrocæloma tenuirostra, Othonia carolinensis, O. nicholsi, O. rotunda, Mithrax pilosus, M. hemphilli, M. sinensis, M. bahamensis, M. brazitiensis.

107.

1893. Ludwig, Hubert. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and to the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross in 1897. IV. Vorläufiger Bericht über die erbeuteten Holothurien.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1893, vol. 24, pp. 105-114.

A preliminary report on the collection of holothurians, with references to new genera and species to be described in a final report. See paper No. 124 (The Holothurioidea) by the same author.

1893. SCUDDER, SAMUEL H. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. VII. The Orthoptera of the Galapagos Islands.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1893, vol. 25, pp. 1–26, 12 pls.

Five genera and seven species are described as new: Galapagia, Closteridea, Halmenus, Desmopleura, Nesœcia, Anisolabis bormansi, Closteridea bauri, Halmenus robustus, Desmopleura concinna, Anaulocomera darwinii, Conocephalus insulanus, Gryllus galapageius.

#### 109.

on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F: C. steamer Albatross during 1891. VIII. Compte-Rendu sur les Pantopodes.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1893, vol. 25, pp. 27-44, 2 pls.

New species here described are as follows: Collossendeis bicincta, C. macerrima minor, C. gracilis pallida, C. subminuta, Ascorhynchus agassizii, Pallenopsis californica.

# 110.

1893. MERRILL, GEORGE P. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. V. Report upon rocks collected from the Galapagos Islands.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 235-237.

111.

1894. TANNER, Z. L. Report upon the investigations of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Rep. U.S. F. C. 1892, part 18, pp. 1-64, 1 pl.

General contents: Cruise to Pribilof Islands with U. S. Bering Sea commissioners; deep-sea and fishery investigations off coast of Washington; survey of cable route between California and Hawaiian Islands; fur-seal investigation; voyage to Commander Islands; tabular records of dredging, sounding, and other operations.

#### 112.

1894. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXVII. Catalogue of a collection of birds made in Alaska by Mr. C. H. Townsend during the cruise of the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross in the summer and autumn of 1888.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 663-665.

A list of 35 species from localities along the southern side of the Alaska Peninsula.

# 113.

1894. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Description of a new storm petrel from the coast of western Mexico.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 687-688.

Oceanodroma townsendi described from Albatross collections,

## 114.

1894. PECK, JAMES I. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXVI. Report on the Pteropods and Heteropods collected by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross during the voyage from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco, Cal., 1887-88.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 451-466,3 pls.

Collections from surface and dredging stations; the genera and species are discussed chiefly with reference to their distribution, form, and anatomy, and as bottom deposits.

1894. STEARNS, ROBERT E. C. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F.C. steamer Albatross. XXV.—Report on the Molluskfauna of the Galapagos Islands, with descriptions of new species.

> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 353-450, 1 pl., 1 map.

This paper contains chapters on geographical and physical characteristics, origin, distribution, etc. There are supplementary lists of other Galapagos collections, among them a list of 18 new species previously described by Dall from Albatross dredgings near the Galapagos Islands. New species: Bulimulus habeli, Onchidium lesliei, Nitidella incerta, Littorina galapagiensis.

116

1894. STEARNS, ROBERT E. C. The shells of the Tres Marias and other localities along the shores of Lower California and the Gulf of California.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 139-204.

Based in part on Albatross collections.

117.

of the fishery investigations conducted in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea from July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1892, by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1892, vol. 12, pp. 127-201, 5 chts.

Contains descriptions of the fishing grounds with the results of the fishing and dredging operations conducted on them; notes on deep-sea explorations; bibliography. The bay and off-shore fishing grounds from Bering Sea to the Gulf of California, with their fisheries, are considered in detail.

118.

1894. RATHBUN, MARY J. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXIV.—Descriptions of new genera and species of crabs from the west coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 223–60.

Six genera and 46 species described as new: Ericerus, Erileptus, Œdiplax, Scleroplax, Opisthopus, Cryptophrys, Ericerus latimanus, Podochela tenuipes, P. 118.

1894. RATHBUN, MARY J.—Cont'd.

mexicana, P. lobifrons, Erileptus spinosus, Anasimus rostratus, Inachoides magdalenensis, Cyrtomaia smithi, Collodes tenuirostris, Sphenocarcinus agassizi, Euprognatha bifida, Pugettia dalli, Neorhynchus mexicanus, Lambrus exilipes, Mesorrhæa gilli, Lophozozymus frontalis, Cycloxanthus californiensis, Micropanope polita, Menippe convexa, Pilodius flavus, Pilumnus gonzalensis, Neptunus iridescens, Œdiplax granulatus, Speccarcinus granulimanus, Carcinoplax dentatus, Gelasimus gracilis, G. latimanus, G. coloradensis, Brachynotus jouyi, Pinnixa occidentalis, P. californiensis, Cryptophrys concharum, Scleroplax granulatus, Opisthopus transversus, Mursia hawaiiensis, Platymera californiensis, Ebalia americana, Myra townsendi, M. subovata, Nursia tuberculata, Randallia distincta, Ethusa lata, Cymopolia fragilis, C. zonata, Pachygrapsus longipes, Xanthodes minutus.

119.

of the crabs of the family Maiidæ in the U.S. National Museum.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 63-103, pls. III-VIII.

Based largely on Albatross collections. New genus and species described: Lepteces, Chionæcetes tanneri, Cælocerus grandis, Lepteces ornatus, Hyastinus caribbæus.

120.

1894. McMurrich, J. Playfair. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXIII. Report on the Actiniæ collected by the Albatross during the winter of 1887–88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 119-216, 17 pls.

Chapters on the classification and geographical and bathymetrical distribution, with descriptions of 7 new genera and 28 new species: Halcurias, Myonanthus, Pycnanthus, Cymbactis, Chitonanthus, Cradactis, Oractis, Edwardsia intermedia, Oractis diomedeæ, Halcurias pilatus, Peachia koreni, Anemonia variabilis, A. inequalis, Myonanthus ambiguus, Bolocera occidua, B.  $pannosa, B.\ brevicornis, Paractis vinosa,$ Actinernus plebeius, Actinostola excelsa, A. pergamentacea, Pycnanthus maliformis, Cymbactis fæculenta, Sagartia lactea, S. sancti-matthæi, S. paradoxa, Adamsia involvens, Stephanactis hyalonematis, Leiotealia badia, Oulactis californica, Cradactis digitata, Cerianthus vas.

1894. STUDER, THÉOPHILE. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. X. Note préliminaire sur les Alcyonaires.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1894, vol. 25, pp. 55-70.

The following species are described as new: Clavularia gregaria, Væringia pacifica, Pennatula alata, P. distorta pacifica, P. kællikeri, Stachyptilum superhum, Kophobelemnon affine, Umbellula geniculata, Cladiscus agassizii, Distichoptilum verrillii, Anthothela argentea, Dasygorgia fruticosa, Lepidisis inermis, Calyptrophora agassizii, Stachyodes ambigua, Stenella ramosa, Amphilaphis abietina, Acanthogorgia brevispina, Psammogorgia variabilis, Callistephanus wrightii.

# 122.

1894. CLARKE, SAMUEL F. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. XI. The Hydroids.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1894, vol. 25, pp. 71-78, 5 pls.

The following species are described as new: Obelia castellata, Lictorella geniculata, Sertularia variabilis, Halecium argenteum.

123.

1894. WOODWORTH, W. McM. Reports on dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. IX. Report on the Turbellaria.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1894, vol. 25, pp. 49-52, 1 pl.

Stylochoplana californica and Prostheceræus panamensis described as new.

124.

1894. Ludwig, Hubert. Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross during 1891. XII. The Holothurioidea.

Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1894, vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 1-183, 19 pl.

A systematic arrangement of the species, with notes. The following genera and species are described as new: Synallactes, Mesothuria, Scotodeima, Lætmophasma, Capheira, Pelagothuria, Sphærothuria, Pælopatides suspecta, Synallactes alexandri, S. ænigma. Mesothuria multipes, Meseres macdonaldi, Euphronides tanneri, E. verrucosa, Psychropotes raripes, P. dubiosa, Benthodytes incerta, Deima pacificum, Oneirophanta affinis, Scotodeima setigerum, Lætmogone theeli, Lætmophasma fecundum, Capheira sulcata, Peniagone intermedia, Scotoanassa gracilis, Pelagothuria natatrix, Phyllophorus aculeatus, Psolidium panamense, P. gracile, Psolus diomedeæ, P. digitatus, P. pauper, Sphærothuria bitentaculata, Caudina californica, Trochostoma granulatum, T, intermedium, Ankyroderma spinosum.

125.

1894. BERGH, RUDOLPH. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross during 1891. XIII. Die Opisthobranchien.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1894, vol. 25, pp. 125-233, 12 pl.

A systematic arrangement with descriptions of the following new genera and species: Geitodoris, Gargamella, Eolidia herculea, Himatella trophina, Tritonia diomedea, T. exsulans, Geitodoris immunda, Gargamella immaculata, Chromodoris agassizii, Tridachia diomedea, Doridium purpureum, D. diomedeum, D. ocelligerum, Navarchus ænigmaticus, Thordisa dubia, Gastropteron pacificum.

1894. McDonald, Marshall. The salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1892, vol. 12, pp. 1-20,9 pls.

Contains chapters on origin and development of Alaskan salmon fisheries, statistics, present condition, methods, regulations; life history of the salmon by Dr. T. H. Bean; bibliography, etc.

127.

1894. MANN, ALBERT. List of Diatomaceæ from a deep-sea dredging in the Atlantic Ocean off Delaware Bay, by the Albatross.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1893, vol. 16, pp. 306-312.

128.

1894. EIGENMANN, CARL H., and C. H.

BEESON. A revision of fishes of
the subfamily Sebastinæ of the
Pacific coast of America.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 375-407.

Refers to many species brought to light by Albatross explorations.

129.

1894. Knowlton, F. H. A review of the fossil flora of Alaska, with descriptions of new species.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 207-243, 1 pl.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New species described from Albatross collections are as follows: Salix minuta, Juglans townsendi, Fraxinus herendeenensis, Rhus frigida, Zizyphus townsendi, Phyllites arctica. An abstract from this paper, entitled "Fossil flora of Alaska," is contained in Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., vol. 5, 1893, pp. 573-590.

180.

1894. ORTMANN, ARNOLD. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the steamer Albatross during 1891. XIV. The Pelagic Schizopoda.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1894, vol. 25, pp. 99-110, 1 pl.

An annotated catalogue with the following species described as new: Thysanopoda agassizi, Euphausia diomedeæ, Boreomysis californica.

181.

1894. HICKSON, SYDNEY J. The fauna of the deep sea.

12mo, xvi+169 pp. 23 ills. Appleton's, N. Y. (Modern science series, edited by Sir John Lubbock.)

A condensed presentation of the more important facts respecting deep-sea life; contains references to investigations by steamship *Albatross*.

132.

1895. TANNER, Z. L. Report on the work of the steamer *Albatross* for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Rep. U.S. F. C. 1893, part 19, pp. 305-41, 4 pls.

General contents: Fur-seal investigations at Pribilof Islands; pelagic sealing inquiries and patrol of Bering sea; tabular records of operations.

188.

1895. TANNER, Z. L. On the appliances for collecting pelagic organisms, with special reference to those employed by the U. S. Fish Commission.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1894, vol. 14, pp. 143-51, 4 pls.

Descriptions of surface and intermediate towing nets.

184.

1895. TANNER, Z. L. The U. S. Fish Commission and its relations with the U. S. Navy.

> Proc. U. S. Naval Inst., 21, No. 1. Whole number 73.

> > 135.

1895. BEAN, BARTON A. Scientific results of explorations by the Albatross. XXXIII.—Descriptions of two new flounders.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol 17, pp. 633-36.

From Albatross dredging stations off Florida. The genus Gastropsetta and the species G. frontalis and Cyclopsetta chittendeni are described as new.

186.

1895. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLE-TON H. BEAN. Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXVIII.— On Cetomimidæ and Rondeletiidæ, two new families of bathy-

1895. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLETON H. BEAN—Continued. bial fishes from the Northwest-

ern Atlantic.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp.

451-54.

Descriptions of genera and species:
Cetomimus, Rondeletia, Cetomimus gil-

lii, C. storeri, Rondeletia bicolor. 137.

1895. Goode, G. Brown, and Tarleton H. Bean. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXIX.—A revision of the order Heteromi, deep-sea fishes, with a description of the new generic types, Macdonaldia and Lipogenys.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 455-70.

Descriptions of new genera and species, with analytical keys: Gigliolia, Macdonaldia, Lipogenys, Gigliolia moseleyi, Lipogenys gillii.

128.

1895. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLETON
H. BEAN. Scientific results of
explorations by the U. S. F. C.
steamer Albatross. XXX.—On
Harriotta, a new type of Chimæroid fish from the deep waters
of the Northwestern Atlantic.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894*, vol. 17, pp. 471–73, 1 pl.

Description of a new genus and species: Harriotta raleighana.

139.

1895. Goode, George Brown, and Tarleton H. Bean. Oceanic ichthyology, a treatise on the deep-sea and pelagic fishes of the world, based chiefly upon the collections made by the steamers Blake, Albatross, and Fish Hawk, in the northwestern Atlantic, with an atlas containing 417 figures.

Spec. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. xxxv+ 553 pp. Atlas, xx111+26 pp., 123 pls.

An elaborate work, presenting a discussion of all deep-sea and pelagic fishes dwelling in the open ocean, either at the surface or at bottom, beyond a depth of 500 feet; separate volume of plates. List of genera and species here de-

139.

1895. GOODE, GEORGE BROWN, and TARLETON H. BEAN—Cont'd.

scribed as new: Abyssicola, Æthoprora, Alcockia, Aldrovandia, Bathylaco, Benthocometes, Bonapartia, Caulophryne, Celema, Cetomimus, Collettia, Conocara, Dicromita, Electrona, Gigliolia, Grammatostomias, Harriotta, Helicolenus, Hypoclydonia, Lampadena, Mæbia, Moseleya, Penopus, Rondoletia, Steindachneria, Yarrella, Macdonaldia, Scylliorhinus profundorum, Harriotta raleighana, Conocara macdonaldi, Bathytroctes antillarum, B. æquatoris, Argen $tina\, striata$ ,  $Bathylagus\, euryops$ ,  $B.\, bene$ dicti, Bathylaco nigricans, Chlorophthalmus truculentus, Rondeletia bicolor, Cetomimus gillii, C. storeri, Myctophum opalinum, M. remiger, Lampanyctus alatus, L. guntheri. L. gemmifer, L. lacerta, Notoscopelus quercinus, N. margaritiferus, N. castaneus, Lampadena speculigera, Æthoprora lucida, Æ. effulgens, Nannobrachium macdonaldi, Bonapartia pedaliota, Yarrella blackfordi, Astronesthes gemmifer, Echiostoma margarita, Grammatostomias dentatus, Photonectes gracilis, Halosaurus guntheri, Aldrovandia gracilis, A. pallida, Congermuræna flava, Hoplunnis diomedianus, Pisoodonophis cruentifer, Gigliolia moseleyi, Lipogenys gillii, Stephanoberyx gillii, Bathyclupea argentea, Dicrotus parvipinnis, Benthodesmus atlanticus, Cyttus hololepis, Epigonus occidentalis, Hypoclydonia bella, Scorpæna cristulata, S. agassizii, Helicolenus maderensis, Pontinus rathbuni, P. macrolepis, P. longispinis, Paraliparis copei, Callionymus himantophorus, Lycodes zoarchus, Dicromita agassizii, Bassogigas gillii, Penopus macdonaldi, Phycis cirratus, Læmonema melanurum, Chalinura brevibarbis, Steindachneria argentea, Prionotus militaris, P. egretta, P. beanii, Peristedion gracile, Caulophrynejordani.

139.

1895. The same. Smithsonian Contribto Knowl. Vol. XXX, pp. XXXV+553; Vol. XXXI, pp. XXII+26 pp., 123 pls.

This work was also published in the Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology as vol. 22, "in connection with the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution," and dated September, 1896.

140.

1895. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLETON H. BEAN. New deep-sea fishes. Am. Nat., vol. 29, pp. 281.

> A notice of the author's paper in Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 17, 1894.

140a.

1895. GOODE, G. BROWN, and TARLETON H. BEAN. More deep-sea fishes.

Am. Nat., vol 29, pp. 376, 3 pls.

A reference to the above, with plates and additional remarks.

141.

1895. GILBERT, CHARLES H. The ichthyological collections of the steamer Albatross during the years 1890 and 1891.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1893, part 19, pp. 393-476, 16 pls.

The fishes were collected in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, along the coasts of Alaska, Washington, and California, and are from shore and dredging stations. A systematic arrangement of the species; the following genera and species described as new: Elanura, Rhinoliparis, Gyrinichthys, Bathyphasma, Lethotremus, Lyconectes, Derepodichthys, Raja abyssicola, R. aleutica, Bathylagus borealis, Sebastolobus altivelis, Icelús vicinalis, I. canaliculatus, I. spiniger, Icelinus borealis, Artediellus pacificus, Cottus aleuticus, Acanthocottus sellaris, A. laticeps, A. profundorum, Triglops beani, T. scepticus, T. xenostethus, Elanura forficata, Oligocottus acuticeps, Paricelinus thoburni, Aspidophoroides bartoni, Odontopyxis frenatus, O. leptorhynchus, Xenochirus alascanus, Paraliparis holomelas, P. ulochir, Careproctus ectenes, C. colletti, C. phasma, C. ostentum, C. simus, Gyrinichthys minytremus, Rhinoliparis barbulifer, Liparis cyclostigma, L. fucensis, Leptoblennius mackayi, Bathyphasma ovigerum, Lethotremus muticus, Lyconectes aleutensis, Lycodes palearis, Lycodapus extensus, L. parviceps, Derepodichthys alepidotus, Nematonurus cyclolepis, Chalinura filifera, Limanda proboscidea.

142.

1895. Dall, William Healey. Geientific results of explorations by U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXXIV. Report on Mollusca and Brachiopoda dredged in deep water, chiefly near the Hawaiian Islands, with illustrations of hitherto unfigured species from Northwest America.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894*, vol. 17, pp. 675–733, 10 pls.

Twenty-eight species are described as new, a few being discussed anatomically at considerable length. New species as follows: Scaphander alatus, Sabatia pustulosa, Pleurotoma micros-

142.

1895. Dall, William Healey—Cont'd. celida, Pleurotomella gypsina, Liothyrina clarkeana, P. havaiiana, P. climacella, Spergo glandiniformis, S. daphnelloides, Lunatia sandwichensis, Solariella reticulina, Emarginula hawaiiensis, Dentalium phaneum, D. complexum, Euciroa pacifica, Lyonsiella alaskana, Pectunculus arcodentiens, Buccinum aleuticum, B. ovulum, Chrysodomus insularis, C. magnus, Beringius frielei, B. aleuticus, Frieleia halli, Hemithyris beecheri, H. craneana, Macandrevia americana, M. craniella, M. diamantina.

143.

1895. Dall, W. H. Synopsis of a review of the genera of recent and Tertiary Mactridæ and Mesodesmatidæ.

Proc. Malacological Soc. (Lond.), vol. 1, pt. 5, Mar., pp. 203-213.

Based in part on Albatross collections.

144.

1895. Dall, W. H. New species of land shells from Galapagos Islands.

The Nautilus, vol. 8, May, No. 11, pp. 126-127.

The following species from Albatross collections are described as new: Bulimulus reibischii, B. tanneri.

145.

1895. COPE, E. D. On some new North American snakes.

Am. Nat., vol. 29, pp. 676-680.

The following, derived partly from Albatross collections, are described as new: Natrix compressicauda tæniata. N. fasciata pictiventris, Seminatrix pygæus, Zamenis stejnegerianus, Z. conirostris, Z. lateralis fuliginosus.

146.

1895. BENEDICT, JAMES E. Scientific results of explorations by the steamer Albatross. XXXI. Descriptions of new genera and species of crabs of the family Lithodidæ, with notes on the young of Lithodes camtschaticus and Lithodes brevipes.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 478-88.

Collections from shore and dredging stations chiefly in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Four genera and 11 species are described as new: Leptolithodes, Pristopus, Œdignathus, Lepeopus, Lithodes goodei, L. diomedeæ, L. æquispinus, L. couesi, L. rathbuni, L. californiensis, Leptolithodes multispinus, L. papillatus, Pristopus verrilli, Œdignathus gilli, Lepeopus forcipatus.

1895. BIGELOW, ROBERT PAYNE. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. XXXII. Report on the Crustacea of the order Stomatopoda collected by the steamer Albatross between 1885 and 1891, and on other specimens in the U. S. National Museum.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 489-550, 8 pls.

Collections from the Atlantic and Pacific shore and dredging stations. The paper contains classification, with analytical keys, bibliography, and descriptions of the genus Odontodactylus and 14 species originally described in Circ. Johns Hopk. Univ. 88, 1891; 106, 1893: Gonodactylus spinosus, Odontodactylus havanensis, Pseudosquilla megalopthalma, Lysiosquilla biminiensis, Squilla quadridens, S. polita, S. parva, S. mantoidea, S. aculeata, S. panamensis, S. intermedia, S. biformis, S. alba, S. rugosa.

148.

1895. GIESBRECHT, WILHELM. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by Albatross, during 1891. XVI. Die Pelagischen Copepoden.

Bull Mus. Comp. Zool. 1895, vol. 25, pp. 243-263, 4 pls.

The following genera and species are described as new: Gaidius, Lopothrix, Gaidius pungens, Chirundina streetsii, Lopothrix frontalis, Centropages elegans, Euchæta tonsa, Scolecithrix cristata, S. persecans, Leuckartia grandis, Heterochæta tanneri, Pontella agassizii.

149.

1895. FAXON, WALTER. Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, by the steamer Albatross, during 1891. XV. The Stalk-eyed Crustacea.

Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1895, vol. 18, pp. 1-292, 67 pls.

A systematic account of the species with special chapters on distribution, colors, bathymetric range, etc. Many of the plates are colored.

150.

1895. Muller, G. W. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross, during 1891. XIX. Die Ostracoden.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1895, vol. 27, pp. 153-170, 3 pls.

The genus Gigantocypris and species Gigantocypris pellucida, Conchecia agassizii described as new.

151

1895. HARTLAUB, C. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the steamer Albatross, during 1891.

XVIII. Die Comatuliden.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1895, vol. 27, pp. 137-152, 4 pls.

The new species described are as follows: Antedon agassizii, A. tanneri, A. parvula, A. brigadata, A. subtilis.

152.

1895. Townsend, C. H. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross, during 1891. XVII. Birds from Cocos and Malpelo islands, with notes on petrels obtained at sea.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1895, vol. 27, pp. 121-126, 2 pls.

The ornithological relationship of Cocos Island with the Galapagos and with the mainland is referred to. Eleven species are considered, and the following genera and species from Cocos Island are described as new; Cocornis agassizi, Nesotriccus ridgwayi.

152a.

1895. Fur Seal Arbitration. Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration convened at Paris.

Sen. Ex. Doc. 177, 53d Cong., 2d sess., 15 vols.

Contains much matter based on Albatross investigations.

1895. RATHBUN, MARY J. Descriptions of a new genus and four new species of crabs from the Antillean region.

*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1894*, vol. 17, pp. 83–86.

Three species based on Albatross collections. The following are described as new: Thyrolambrus, Thyrolambrus astroides, Solenolambrus decemspinosus, Pilumnus diomedeæ, Actæa palmeri.

154.

1895. RATHBUN, MARY J. Notes on the crabs of the family Inachidæ in the U. S. National Museum.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 43-75, 1 pl.

Based largely on Albatross dredgings. New genera and species described: Holoplites, Echinœcus, Achœus trituberculatus, Podichela spinifrons, Collodes leptocheles, Batrachonotus brasiliensis, B. nicholsi, Inachoides intermedius, Anasimus latus, Echinœcus pentagonus.

155.

1895. RATHBUN, MARY J. The genus Callinectes.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, vol. 18, pp. 349–375.

Based partly on Albatross collections. Callinectes sapidus acutidens described as new.

156.

1895. VERRILL, A. E. Descriptions of new species of starfishes and Ophiurans, with a revision of certain species formerly described; mostly from collections made by the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1894, vol. 17, pp. 245-297.

Based chiefly on Albatross dredgings. New genera and species: Isaster, Acantharchaster, Pseudarchaster concinnus, Isaster bairdii, Pentagonaster eximius, Neomorphaster forcipatus, Solaster syrtensis, S. benedicti, Crossaster helianthus, Pteraster hexactis, Cribrella pectinata, Brisinga multicostata, Freyella aspera, F. microspina, Ophioglypha saurura, O. tessellata, O. grandis, Astroschema clavigera.

157.

1895. VERRILL, A. E. Distribution of the Echinoderms of Northeastern America. [Brief contributions to zoology from museum of Yale College, No. LVIII.]

Am. Jour. Sci. 1895, Third Series, vol. 49, No. 290, Feb., pp. 127-141. (Abstract of a paper read before the National Academy of Science, Dec. 31, 1894.)

The same (continuation).

Am. Jour. Sci., Third Series, vol. 49,No. 291, Mar., 1895, pp. 199-212.

Based in part on Albatross dredgings. Contains notes on bathymetric distribution. The genus Lophopteraster and the following species described as new: Pentagonaster simplex, P. planus, Porania insignis, Rhegaster abyssicola, Lophopteraster abyssorum, Hymenaster regalis, Asterias enopla, A. austera, Leptasterias hispidella.

158.

1895. VERRILL, A. E. Supplement to the Marine Nemerteans and Planarians of New England.

Trans. Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sciences 1895, vol. 9, pp. 523-534.

An annotated list, Micrura cæca described as a new species.

159.

1896. TANNER, Z. L., and F. J. DRAKE. Report upon the operations of the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1894, part 20, pp. 197-278, 2 pls., cht.

Fur-seal investigations at Pribilof Islands; fishery investigations and the patrol of Bering Sea; fishery investigations in Puget Sound and off southern California; report of fishery expert; tabular records of hydrographic and other operations.

160.

1896. Drake, F. J., Lieut. Commander U. S. N. Report upon the investigations of the steamer Albatross for the year ending June 30, 1895. (Abstract.)

Rep. U.S. F. C. 1895, part 21, pp. 125-168.

General contents: Fur-seal investigations at Pribilof and Commander islands; pelagic sealing investigations and patrol of Bering Sea; report of fishery expert; records of operations.

1896. Dall, W. H. Insular land-shell faunas, especially as illustrated by the data obtained by Dr. G. Baur in the Galapagos Islands.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1896, Aug., pp. 395-459, 3 pls.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The following species are described as new: Bulimulus nesioticus, B. sp.

#### 162.

1896. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, et al.

Observations on the fur seals of
the Pribilof Islands. Preliminary Report.

Treas. Dept. Doc. No. 1913, 69 pp., chart.

A preliminary report by the commission of investigation into the condition of the fur-seal fisheries. See Nos. 186, 187. The *Albatross* was detailed for this work.

163.

1896-1900. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, and
BARTON WARREN EVERMANN. Fishes of North
and Middle America. A
descriptive catalogue of
the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the
waters of North America
north of the Isthmus of
Panama.

Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Mus., Parts I-IV, lviii+3313 pp., 392 pls.

The most valuable representation of our knowledge of the fauna in question. Contains descriptions of nearly all fishes brought to light by the investigations of the steamship Albatross. Genera and species from Albatross collections here described as new are as follows: Palometa, Enneistus, Xystroperca, Alcidea, Archistes, Stelgistrum, Sternias, Oxycottus, Nautiscus, Bryssophilus, Embryx, Albatrossia, Bogoslovius, Verasper, Ramularia, Perissias, Crystallichthys, Prognurus, Leuresthes crameri, Mugil thoburni, Archistes plu $marius, Radulinus\, boleoides, Stelgistrum$ steinegeri, Nautiscus pribilovius, Podothecus hamlini, P. thompsoni, Averruncus sterletus, Gnathypops snyderi, Hippoglossoides hamiltoni, Verasper moseri, Osmerus albatrossis, Bathylagus milleri, Oligoplites mundus, Crystallichthys mirabilis, Prognurus cypselurus, Larimus acclivus, Iridio kirschii, Sebastodes aleutianus.

164.

and A. B. ALEXANDER. Reports of agents, officers, and persons acting under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the condition of seal life on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, and to pelagic sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, 1883–1895. Part II.—Condition of seal life on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, 1893–1895.

Senate Doc. No. 137, part 2, 54th Cong., 1st sess., 154 pp., 19 pls., 11 charts; atlas of 46 pls.

Reports on fur-seal fisheries, made in connection with the work of the steam-ship *Albatross*.

165.

1896. VERRILL, A. E. The Opisthoteuthidæ, a remarkable new family of deep-sea Cephalopoda, with remarks on some points in molluscan morphology.

Am. Jour. Sci. 1896, fourth series, vol. 2, No. 7—July, pp. 74-80, 7 figs.

A second specimen of *Opisthoteuthis* agassizii noted as dredged by the *Albatross*.

166.

1896. Dall, W. H. Diagnoses of new species of Mollusks from the west coast of America.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, vol. 18, pp. 7-20.

Based on Albatross collections. New species here described: Calliostoma iridium, C. turbinum, Anaplocamus borealis, Solariella nuda, S. ceratophora, Rimula expansa, Emarginula flabellum, Choristes carpenteri, Benthodolium pacificum, Phos cocosensis, Cominella brunneocincta, Fusus rufocaudatus, Tractolira sparta, Scaphella benthalis, Cancellaria centrota, C. io, Pleurotoma aulaca, Pleurotomella castanea, Nucula iphigenia, Limopsis compressus, Philobrya atlantica, Callocardia lepta, C. ovalis, C. gigas, Callogonia angulata, Periploma stearnsii, P. carpenteri.

167.

1896. Goes, Axel. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of

1896. Goes, Axel—Continued.

Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the U.S. F. C. steamer *Albatross*, during 1891. XX. The Foraminifera.

 Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1896, vol. 29, pp. 1-103, 9 pls.

An annotated catalogue, with synonymy and descriptions of new species; a list of stations; a table showing bathymetric distribution and a comparison of the faunus on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama. The following are described as new: Astrorhiza furcata, A. tenuis, A. vermiformis, Crithionina pisum, C. rugosa, C. lens, C. granum subsimplex, Thurammina erinacea, Reophax insectus, R. armatus, R. turbo, Haplophragmium helicoideum, H. obsoletum, H. lituolinoideum, Verneuilina pusilla, Textularia solita inflata.

168.

1896. Townsend, C. H. Description of a closing tow net for submarine use at all depths.

Rept. U. S. F. C. 1894, part 20, pp. 279-282, 2 pls.

A new and simple form of towing net for exploring at intermediate depths, the jaws of the net closing by means of a messenger.

168a.

1896. ELLIOTT, D. G. Descriptions of an apparently new-species and subspecies of ptarmigan from the Aleutian Islands.

The Auk, vol. 13, pp. 24-29, 1 pl.

Based chiefly on Albatross collections. Lagopus evermanni and L. rupestris townsendi described as new.

169.

1897. TANNER, Z. L., Commander, U.S.
Navy. Deep-sea exploration:
A general description of the
steamer Albatross, her appliances and methods.

Bull. U. S. F. C. 1896, vol. 16, pp. 257-424, 40 pls., 76 figs.

A valuable work, describing in detail the methods of operating the many appliances used in connection with deep-sea investigations. Contains chapters on the construction of the vessel, deep-sea sounding, thermometers, density of sea water, development of deep-sea exploration, navigation, the conduct of deep-sea work, marine deposits, preservation of collections, etc.

170.

1897. GILBERT, C. H., and FRANK
CRAMER. Report on the fishes
dredged in deep water near the
Hawaiian Islands, with descriptions and figures of 23 new
species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1896, vol. 19, pp. 403-435.

Includes a description of the remarkable genus Pelecanichthys. New genera and species: Argyripnus, Cœlocephalus, Pelecanichthys, Promyllantor alcocki, Congermuræna æquorea, Chlorophthalmus providens, Diaphus urolampus, D. chrysorhynchus. Myctophum fibulatum, Dasyscopelus pristilepis, Argyripnus ephippiatus, Melanostoma argyreum, Scorpæna remigera, Peristedion hians, Cœlorhynchus gladius, Macrourus ectenes, M. propinguus, M. holocentrus, M. gibber, Hymenocephalus antraus, Trachonurus sentipellis, Chalinura ctenomelas, Optonurus atherodon, Pelecanichthys crumenalis, Malthopsis mitriger, Cœlocephalus acipenserinus.

171.

1897. GILBERT, CHARLES HENRY. Descriptions of 22 new species of fishes collected by the steamer Albatross.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1896, vol. 19, pp. 437-457

Collections from the North Pacific Ocean between Panama and California. One species from Brazil. New genera and species: Emmnion. Ulvicola, Tachysurus liropus, Netuma insularum, Mugil thoburni, Myripristis clarionensis, Epinephelus niphobles, Orthopristis forbesi, Ophioscion strabo, Holacanthus iodocus, Scorpæna pannosa, Sebastodes semicinctus, S. ayresii, S. crameri, Prionotus loxias, Astroscopus zephyrius, Emblemaria oculocirris, Lepidion verecundum, Paralichthys woolmani, Emmnion bristolæ, Leuresthes crameri, Centropomus constantinus, Ulvicola sanctæ-rosæ.

172.

1897. BENEDICT, JAMES E. A revision of the genus Synidotea.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1897, pp. 389-404, 13 cuts.

Based in part on Albatross collections: Contains an analytical key to species. The following are described as new: Syndotea laticauda, S. nebulosa, S. angulata, S. pallida, S. erosa, S. lævis, Spicta.

1897. RICHARDSON, HARRIET. Description of a new genus and species of Sphæromidæ from Alaskan waters.

*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1897*, vol. 11, pp. 181–183.

Tecticeps alascensis, from Albatross collections, is described as new.

#### 174.

1897. DALL, W. H. Notice of some new or interesting species of shells from British Columbia and the adjacent region.

Nat. Hist. Soc. B. C., Bull. No. 2, pp. 1-18, pl. 1-2.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The following described as new: Crenella columbiana, C. leana, C. japonica, Modiolaria taylori, M. seminuda, Nucula carlottensis, Leda extenuata, Yoldia ensifera, Y. martyria, Malletia faba, M. gibbsii, M. pacifica, M. kennerlyi, Macoma inflatula, M. liotricha, Cadulus hepburni, C. tolmiei, Cythara victoriana, Mumiola tenuis, Rissoina newcombei, Molleria quadræ, Eucosmia lurida.

# 175.

1897. MERRIAM, C. HART. A new fur seal or sea bear (Arctocephalus townsendi) from Guadalupe Island, off Lower California.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1897, vol. 11, pp. 175-178.

This paper is based on collections and notes made by the resident naturalist of the *Albatross*, on a side trip, during the detail of the vessel for investigations of the seal fisheries.

# 176.

1897. GILL, Theo., and C. H. Townsend. Diagnoses of new species of fishes found in Bering Sea.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1897, vol. 11, pp. 231-234.

Descriptions of 14 new species and 1 new genus of fishes obtained by Mr. Townsend as naturalist of the Albatross in 1895. The new species are Raia rosispinis, R. obtusa, R. interrupta, Macdonaldia alta, M. longa, Ericara salmonea, Lycodes digitatus, L. concolor, Macrurus lepturus, M. dorsalis, M. firmisquamis, M. magnus, M. suborbitalis, Hippoglossoides robustus. The new genus described is Ericara of Alepocephalidæ.

177.

1897. VERRILL, A. E., and KATHARINE
J. BUSH. Revision of the genera of Ledidæ and Nuculidæ of
the Atlantic coast of the United
States. [Brief contributions to
zoology from the museum of
Yale University, No. L.]

Am. Jour. Sci. 1891,4th series, vol. 3, No. 13, Jan., pp. 51-63,21 figs.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The new genera and species described are Ledella, Megayoldia, Orthoyoldia, Yoldiella, Microyoldia, Tindariopsis; Ledella parva, Yoldiella inflata, Neilonella subovata, Tindaria callistiformis.

#### 178.

1897. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Birds of the Galapagos Archipelago.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1896, vol. 19, pp. 459-670.

Embodies practically all that is known of the avifauna of the Galapagos. Contains analytical keys, lists of species known to each island of the archipelago, maps showing distribution of species, bibliography, etc.

#### 179.

1897. Maas, Otto. Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, by the Albatross, in 1891. XXI. Die Medusen.

Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1897, vol. 32, pp. 7-92, 14 pls., 1 map.

A systematic arrangement of the species, with notes. The genus Chiarella and the following species are described as new: Stomotoca divisa, Chiarella centripetalis, Melicertum proboscifer, Homœonema typicum, Aglaura prismatica, Atolla gigantea, A. alexandri, Charybdea arborifera, Nauphanta albatrossi.

## 180.

1897. Hansen, H. J. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross, during 1891. XXII. The Isopoda.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1897, vol. 31, pp. 93-130, 6 pls., chart.

The following genera and species are described as new: Cryptione, Munidion,

1897. HANSEN, H. J.-Continued.

Parargeia, Bathygyge; Eurycope pulchra, E. scabra, Æga maxima, A. acuminata, A. plebeia, A. longicornis, Rocinela laticauda, R. modesta, Irona foveolata, Cryptione elongata, Munidion princeps, Pseudione galacanthæ, Parargeia ornata, Bathygyge grandis.

181.

1897. RATHBUN, MARY J. Synopsis of the American species of Ethusa, with description of a new species.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1897, vol. 11, pp. 109-110.

Ethusa tenuipes is described as new.

182.

1897. RATHBUN, MARY J. Synopsis of the American species of Palicus Philippi (= Cymopolia roux), with descriptions of six new species.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1897, vol. 11, pp. 93-99.

Based partly on Albatross collections. New species described: Palicus alternatus, P. faxoni, P. isthmius, P. angustus, P. depressus, P. bahamensis.

183.

operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the steamer Albatross during 1891. XXIII. Preliminary report on the Echini.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1898, vol. 32, pp. 69-86, 13 pls., chart.

The following new genera and species are described: Dialithocidaris, Dermatodiadema, Plexechinus, Phrissocystis, Spatagodesma; Dorocidaris panamensis, Goniocidaris doederleini, Porocidaris milleri, P. cobosi, Salenia miliaris, Dialithocidaris gemmifera, Dermatodiadema globulosum, D. horridum, Phormosoma panamensis, P. hispidum, Pourtalesia tanneri, Plexechinus cinctus, Echinocrepis setigera, Urechinus giganteus, Cystechinus loveni, C. rathbuni, Phrissocystis aculeata, Homolampas hastata, Aerope fulva, Schizaster latifrons, S. townsendi, Periaster tenuis, Brissopsis columbaris, Toxobrissus pacificus.

184.

1898. BENEDICT, JAMES E. The Arcturidæ in the U.S. Nat. Mus.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 12, pp. 41-51.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The following species are described as new: Arcturus longispinis, A. glabrus, A. beringanus, A. tenuispinis, A. multispinis, A. murdochi, Astacilla diomedeæ, A. cæca.

185.

1898. Drake, F. J. Records of observations made on board the U. S. F. C. steamer *Albatross* during the year ending June 30, 1896.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1896, part 22, pp. 357-386.

An abstract from the report of the commanding officer. General contents: Fur-seal investigations at Pribilof and Commander islands; pelagic sealing inquiries and patrol of Bering Sea; fishery investigations in Puget Sound and off southern California; tabular records of dredging and other operations.

186.

1898. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, et al. Second preliminary report of the Bering Sea fur-seal investigations, 1897.

Treas. Dept. Doc. No. 1994, 48 pp.

A preliminary report. See No. 187. The *Albatross* was detailed for these investigations.

187.

1898-99. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, et al.
The fur seals and fur-seal
islands of the North Pacific
Ocean. By D. S. Jordan, with
the following official associates: Leonhard Stejneger,
Frederic A. Lucas, Jefferson
F. Moser, C. H. Townsend,
G. A. Clark, Joseph Murray.

Treas. Dept. Doc. No. 2017, pts. 1 to 4; many illustrations; charts.

The report of an inquiry into the condition and needs of the fur-seal herds of North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. An exhaustive study of the fur seals and fur-seal fisheries. Part 3 contains many special papers on natural history, based on the investigations of the Albatross, which was detailed for the use of the commission. Those in which new marine species are described are:

The species of Callorhinus. By D. S.

1898-99: JORDAN, DAVID S.—Cont'd.

Jordan and G. A. Clark. C. alascanus and C. curilensis are described as new.

Tunicates of the Pribilof Islands. By W. E. Ritter. New species: Styela greeleyi, Dendrodoa tuberculata, D. subpedunculata, Polyclinum globosum, P. pannosum, Aplidiopsis jordani, Amaroucium kincaidi, A. pribilovense, A. snodgrassi, Synoicum irregulare.

List of crustacea known to occur on or near the Pribilof Islands. By M. J. Rathbun. New species: Crangon communis, Nectocrangon crassa, Spirontocaris barbata, S. avina.

The fishes of Bering Sea. By D. S. Jordan and C. H. Gilbert. New genera and species: Archistes, Stelgistrum, Crystallichthys, Prognurus, Verasper, Osmerus albatrossis, Therobromus callorhini, Sebastodes aleutianus, Archistes plumarius, Stelgistrum steinegeri, Ceratocottus lucasi, Myoxocephalus mednius, Nautiscus pribilovius, Podothecus hamlini, P. thompsoni, Crystallichthys mirabilis, Prognurus cypselurus, Bogoslovius clarki, Hippoglossoides hamiltoni, Verasper moseri.

188.

1898. RATHBUN, MARY J. The Brachyura of the biological expedition to the Florida Keys and the Bahamas in 1893.

Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. Univ. of Iowa, vol. 4, pp. 250-294, pls. 1-9.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The following genera and species are described as new: Lophopanopeus, Eupanopeus, Tetraxanthus, Chasmocarcinus, Collodes armatus, Actæa bifrons, Pilumnus spinosissimus, P. andrewsii, P. holosericus, Xanthias nuttingi, Micropanope truncatifrons, Hypopeltarium dextrum, Trachycarcinus spinulifer, Pilumnoplax americanus, Chasmocarcinus typicus, C. obliquus, Frevillea quadridentata, Calappa sulcata, Spelæophorus elevatus, Iliacantha liodactylus, Cyclodorippe granulata.

189.

1898. VERRILL, ADDISON E., and KATHARINE J. BUSH. Revision of the deep-water Mollusca of the Atlantic coast of North America, with descriptions of new genera and species. Part I. Bivalvia.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 20, pp. 775-901.

Based largely on *Albatross* dredgings.

The following described as new: *Kelli-*

189.

1898. VERRILL, Addison E., and Kath-Arine J. Bush—Continued.

> opsis, Axinulus, Axinodon, Leptaxinus, Martesia fragilis, Abra longicallis americana, Montacuta bidentata tenuis, M. striatula, M. casta, M. cuneata, M. triquetra, M. bidentata fragilis, Cryptodon insignis, C. croulinensis altus, C. equalis, C. planus, C. obsoletus, C. brevis, C. inequalis, C. simplex, C. pygmæus, C. ovatus, Axinopsis cordata, A. orbiculata inequalis, Axinodon ellipticus, Leptaxinus minutus, Cuspidaria turgida, C. media, C. parva, C. ventricosa, C. formosa, C. fraterna, Cardiomya abyssicola, C. gemma, Halonympha striatella, Myonera pretiosa, Cetoconcha atypha, Lyonsiella cordata, Lyonsia granulifera, Cliodophora inornata, Kennerlia brevis, Periploma affinis, Limatula regularis, L. nodulosa, L. hyalina, Bathyarca abyssorum, B. anomala, Limopsis sulcata, L. profundicola, Nucula subovata, Yoldia casta, Yoldiella iris, Y. subangulata, Y. fraterna, Y. curta, Y. pachia, Y. inconspicua, Y. lenticula amblia, Y. minuscula, Y. dissimilis, Malletia abyssorum, M. polita, Tindaria lata, Solemya grandis, Ledella messanensis sublevis.

> > 190.

1898. Moser, J. F., Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N. Report on the work of the steamer *Albatross* (abstract).

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1897, part 23, pp. CXLVII-CLXXI.

An abstract from report of commanding officer. Voyage to Pribilof, Commander, Kuril, and Robben islands, with fur-seal investigation commission, returning via Japan and Hawaiian Islands; fishery investigations off southern California; notes on results of dredge hauls; tabular records of dredging, and other operations.

191.

1898. MARK, E. L. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross, during 1891. XXIV.—Preliminary report on Branchiocerianthus urceolus, a new type of Actinian.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1890, vol. 32, pp. 147-154, 3 pls.

1898. RICHARDSON, HARRIET. Description of a new parasitic Isopod of the genus Æga, from the southern coast of the United States.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1898, vol. 12, pp. 39-40.

Æga ecarinata from Albatross dredging is described as new.

#### 193.

1899. FLINT, JAMES M. Recent Foraminifera. A descriptive catalogue of specimens dredged by the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross.

Ann. Rep. Smith. Institution 1897; Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., Part I, pp. 249-350, 80 pls.

A systematic discussion of the species, with analytical keys. Contains chapter on the structure and character of the Foraminifera. The following are described as new species: Crithionina pisum hispida, Psammosphæra fusca testacea, Saccammina consociata, Reophax difflugiformis testacea, R. bilocularis, Thurammina favosa, T. cariosa, Biloculina dehiscens, Miliolina angularis, Peneroplis pertusus discoideus, Lagena castanea, Cristellaria limbata, Ramulina proteiformis.

#### 194.

1899. Dall, W. H. Synopsis of the American species of the family Diplodontidæ.

Jour. of Conch. (Brit.), Oct., pp. 244-246.

Diplodonta platensis from Albatross collections is described as new.

### 195.

1899. DALL, WILLIAM H. Synopsis of the recent and Tertiary Leptonacea of North America and the West Indies.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 874–897,2 pls.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The following species are described as new: Sportella pilsbryi, S. californica, S. stearnsii, Anisodonta corbuloidea, Erycina linella, E. emmonsi, E. periscopiana, E. fernandina, E. compressa, Bornia barbadensis, B. retifera, Mysella barbadensis, M. aleutica, M. pedroana, Montacuta floridana, M. minuscula, M. limpida, M. percompressa.

196.

1899. Bush, Katherine J. Revision of the marine Gastropods referred to Cyclostrema, Adeorbis, Vitrinella, and related genera, with descriptions of some new genera and species belonging to the Atlantic fauna of America.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences 1899, vol. 10, pp. 97-143.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New genera and species described are as follows: Lissospira, Leptogyra, Mölleriopsis, Choristella, Cyclostremella, Pseudorotella minuscula, Vitrinella tryoni, Circulus dalli, Lissospira striata, L. (?) convexa, L. (Ganesa) abyssicola, L. (Ganesa?) rarinota, Granigyra spinulosa, Leptogyra verrilli, L. inconspicua, L. eritmeta, Mölleriopsis abyssicola, Choristella leptalea, C. brychia, Cyclostremella humilis.

#### 197.

1899. Lütken, C. F., and Th. Mortensen. Reports of an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the steamer *Albatross*, during 1891. XXV.—The Ophiuridæ.

Mems. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1899, vol. 23, pp. 93-208, 22 pls., chart.

Contains a systematic account of the species, bibliography, etc. The genus Gymnophiura and the following species are described as new: Ophiozona contigua, O. alba, Ophiernus seminudus, O. annectens, O. polyporus, Gymnophiura mollis, G. cærulescens, Ophioglypha superba, O. abcisa, O. obtecta, O. tumulosa, O. plana, O. scutellata, O. nana, O. divisa, Ophiocten pacificum, Ophiomusium glabrum, O. diomedece, O. variabile, Ophiactis profundi, Amphiura serpentina, A. gymnogastra, A. polyacantha, A. seminuda, A. brevipes, A. gymnopora, A. diomedeæ, A. assimilis, A. granulata, A. gastracantha, A. notacantha, A. papillata, Ophionereis nuda, Ophiochiton carinatus, Ophiacantha pacifica, O. inconspicua, O. spinifera, O. moniliformis, O. costata, O. contigua, O. hirta, O. paucispina, Ophiomitra granifera, O. partita, O. lævis, Ophiothrix galapagensis, Ophiomyxa panamensis, Sigsbeia lineata, Asteronyx dispar, A. excavata, A. plana, Astroschema sublæve, Gorgonocephalus diomedecs.

1899. GARMAN, S. Reports of an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the *Albatross* during 1891. XXVI. The Fishes.

Mems. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1899, vol. 24, 431 pp., 97 pls., chart.

An important report with a separate volume of plates, many of which are colored. Contains a general discussion of deep-sea fishes, special discussions and descriptions, chapters on lateral canal system, distribution of genera, lists of species and stations, bibliography, etc. New genera and species described are as follows: Centristhmus, Leucicorus, Bothrocaropsis, Ectreposebastes, Dolopicthhys, Dibranchopsis, Dibranchichthys, Eretmichthys, Monomeropus, Pseudonus, Holcomycteronus, Sciadonus, Microlepidium, Leptophycis, Lychnopoles, Dactylostomias, Leptochilichthys, Congrosoma, Halieutopsis, Raja badia, Centroscyllium nigrum, Liopropoma longilepis, Centristhmus signifer, Pontinus furcirhinus, Ectreposebastes imus, Hoplostethus pacificus, Trachichthys mento, Caulolepis subulidens, Melamphaes nigrofulvus, M. maxillaris, M. frontosus, Trichiurus nitens, Teuthis elegans, Chiasmodon subniger, Lophiomus spilurus, L. caulinaris, Dolopichthys allector, Chaunax coloratus, Oncocephalus porrectus, Halieutopsis tumifrons, Dibranchus hystrix, D. scaber, D. asper, Dibranchichthys nudivomer, Malthopsis sparsa. M. erinacea, M. spinosa, M. spinulosa, Prionotus frontalis, Peristedium barbiger, P. crustosum, Paraliparis grandiceps, P. attenuatus, P. angustifrons, P. latifrons, Callionymus atrilabiatus, Entomacrodus cruentatus, Bothrocaropsis alalonga, B. rictolata, B. elongata, Gymnelis cono. rhynchus, Lycodopsis scaurus, Lycodes anguis, L. serpens, L. incisus, L. cicatrifer, Phucocœtes suspectus, Maynea bulbiceps, Leucicorus lusciosus, Mixonus caudalis, Dicrolene filamentosa, D. nigra, D. pullata, Porogadus longiceps, P. atripectus, P. breviceps, Monomitopus torvus, Monomeropus malispinosus, Bassozetus nasus, Diplacanthopoma jordani, Holcomycteronus digittatus, Eretmichthyspinnatus, E. ocella, Catætyx simus, Pseudonus acutus, Acanthonus spinifer, Sciadonus pedicellaris, Lamprogrammus illustris, Microlepidium grandiceps, Leptophycis filifer, Merluccius angustimanus, Antimora rhina. Læmonema gracillipes, Physiculus longipes, P. rastrelliger, Breg198.

1899, GARMAN, S.—Continued.

maceros longipes, Macrurus bulbiceps, M. bucephalus, M. liraticeps, M. barbiger, M. capito, M. leucophœus, M. boops, M. fragilis, M. carminifer, M. convergens, M. orbitalis, M. loricatus, M. cuspidatus, M. gracillicauda, M. latirostratus, M. anguliceps, M. latinasutus, M. trichiurus, M. tenuicauda, M. canus, Hippoglossina vagrans, Citharichthys maculifer, Monolene maculipinna, M. dubiosa, Symphurus varius, S. microlepis, Sternoptyx obscura, Argyropelecus lychnus, A. caninus, A. affinis, Polyipnus laternatus, Valenciennellus stellatus, Maurolicus oculatus, M. lucetius, Lychnopoles argenteolus, Cyclothone signata, C. acclinidens, Synodus simulans, S. acutus, Chlorophthalmus mento, Scopelengys dispar, Bathypterois ventralis, B. pectoralis, Ipnops agassizii, Myctophum oculeum, M. tenuiculum, M. luminosum, M. aurolaternatum, M. nitidulum, M. laternatum, M. atratum, Chauliodus barbatus, C. dentatus, Stomias colubrinus, S. hexagonatus, S. atriventer, Dactylostomias filifer, Leptochilichthys agassizi, Bathytroctes alvifrons, B. alveatus, B. inspector, Narcetes pluriserialis, Alepocephalus convexifrons, A. asperifrons, A. fundulus, Halosaurus attenuatus, H. radiatus, Notacanthus spinosus, Uroconger varidens, Congermuræna caudalis, Congrosoma evermanni Ophichthys frontalis, O. biserialis, Echidna cocosa, E. scabra, Xenomystax rictus, Chlopsis gilbertii, Venefica ocella, V. tentaculata, Serrivomer sector, Labichthys bowersii, Nemichthys fronto, Atopichthys esunculus, A. sicarius, A. cinctus, A. dentatus, A. falcidens, A. acus, A. ophichthys, A. cingulus, A. lychnus, A. obtusus, A. longidens, Myxine circifrons, M. tridentiger, M. acutifrons.

199.

1899. BEAN, BARTON A. Notes on the capture of rare fishes.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 639, 640.

This paper contains a reference to the capture by the Albatross of a second specimen of Caulolepis longidens.

200.

1899. RATHBUN, MARY J. The Brachyura collected by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross on the voyage from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco, Cal., 1887-88.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 567-616.

1899. RATHBUN, MARY J.—Continued.

Descriptions of 4 new genera and 31 new species: Lipæsthesius, Ectæsthesius, Ovalipes, Tetrias, Collodes tumidus, Anamathia cornuta, Hemus analogus, Lissa tuberosa, L. aurivilliusi, Microphrys branchialis, Thyrolambrus erosus, Actœa angusta, A. inornata, Medœus lobipes, Lipæsthesius leeanus, Pilumnus spinulifer, Micropanope nitida, M. areolata, Lophopanopeus maculatus; Ectæsthesius bifrons, Portunus angustus, P. minimus, Acanthocyclus hassleri, Palicus lucasii, Eucratopsis macrophthalma, Chasmocarcinus latipes, Pinnixa brevipollex, P. affinis, Tetrias scabripes, Calappa saussurei, Hepatus lineatus, Osachila levis, Ebalia cristata, Randallia bulligera, R. agaricias.

201.

1899. STEJNEGER, LEONHARD. Birds of the Kuril Islands.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 269-296.

A part of the material upon which this paper is based was collected during the writer's voyage among the Kurils on the steamship *Albatross; Cepphus* snowi is described as new.

202.

1899. RICHARDSON, HARRIET. Key to the Isopods of the Pacific coast of North America, with descriptions of 22 new species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 815-869.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New genera and species: Colidotea, Eusymmerus, Tanais alascensis, Cirolana linguifrons, Eurydice caudata, Corallana truncata, Anilocra occidentalis, Dynamene dilatata, D. tuberculosa, D. benedicti, D. glabra, Sphæroma rhomburum, S. octoneum, Tecticeps convexus, Cilicæa cordata, C. caudata gilliana, C. granulosa, Cleantis occidentalis, C. heathii, Eusymmerus antennatus, Arcturus intermedius, Ianthe triangulata, I. erostrata, Jæropsis lobata.

203.

1899. LINNELL, MARTIN E. On the Coleopterous insects of Galapagos Islands.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 249-268.

Based largely on Albatross collections. The genus Pseudoryctes and the following species described as new: Calo203.

1899. LINNELL, MARTIN E.—Cont'd.

soma howardi, Scarites galopagoensis, Distichus smithi, Amphicerus frontalis, Achryson galapagoensis, Eburia lanigera, E. bauri, Acanthoderes galapagoensis, Stomion carinipenne, S. piceum, S. bauri, Ammophorus caroli, Pedonoeces bauri, Lobopoda galapagoensis, Oxacis galapagoensis, Pantomorus galapagoensis.

204.

1899. GILBERT, CHARLES H. Report on fishes obtained by the steamer Albatross in the vicinity of Santa Catalina Island and Monterey Bay.

Rep. U. S.F. C. 1898, part 24, pp. 25-29, 2 pls.

Collections from shore and dredging stations; the following species described as new: Radulinus boleoides, Averruncus sterletus.

205.

1899. GILBERT, CHARLES HENRY. On the occurrence of Caulolepis longidens Gill, on the coast of California.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, pp. 565,566.

The species was originally taken by the Albatross off the coast of New Jersey.

206.

1899. Woodworth, W. McM. Reports on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America, to the Galapagos, to west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, carried on by the steamer Albatross during 1891.

XXVII. Preliminary account of Planktonemertes agassizii, a new pelagic Nemertean.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1899, vol. 35, pp. 1-4, 1 pl.

207.

1899. Moser, Commander Jefferson F.
The salmon and salmon fisheries
of Alaska. Report of the operations of the *Albatross* for the
year ending June 30, 1898.

Bull. U.S. F. C. 1898, part 18, pp. 1-178, 63 pls., 26 figs., cht.

An investigation of the condition and needs of the Alaskan salmon fishery;

1899. Moser, Commander Jefferson F.—Continued.

contains chapters on the salmon of Alaska, fishery and cannery methods, depletion of streams, statistics of salmon industry, etc.

208.

1899. SMITH, HUGH M. Exploring expedition to the mid-Pacific Ocean.

Science (U. S.), June 9, pp. 796-798.

An outline of the proposed voyage of the steamship *Albatross* under direction of Alexander Agassiz, with a list of officers.

209.

1899. Smith, Hugh M. The deep-sea exploring expedition of the steamer Albatross.

Nat. Geog. Mag., vol. 10, No. 8, pp. 290-296, 3 ills.

An outline of the proposed voyage to the tropical Pacific under the direction of Alexander Agassiz.

210.

1899. VERRILL, A. E. Descriptions of imperfectly known and new Actinians, with critical notes on other species, III. [Brief Contributions to Zoology from the Museum of Yale College, No. LX.]

Am. Jour. Sci., fourth series, vol. 7, 1899, pp. 143-146, 20 figs.

Raphactis nitida, from Albatross dredgings, is described as new genus and species.

211.

1899. VERRILL, A. E. Revision of certain genera and species of star-fishes, with descriptions of new forms.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences 1899, vol. 10, pp. 145-234, 8 pls.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The new genera and species described are as follows: Pyrenaster, Peltaster, Litonotaster, Eugoniaster, Antheniaster, Cladaster, Acodonaster, Prionaster, Sideriaster, Tosia (Plinthaster) compta, T. (Plinthaster) nitida, Peltaster hebes, Hippasteria caribæa, Cladaster rudis, Mediaster agassizii, Pseudarchaster (?) hispidus, P. granuliferus, P. ordinatus, Odontaster setosus, O. robustus, Prionaster elegans, Sideriaster grandis, Marginaster austerus.

212.

1899. VERRILL, A. E. North American
Ophiuroidea. I. Revision of certain families and genera of
West Indian Ophiurans. II. A
faunal catalogue of the known
species of West Indian Ophiurans.

Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences 1899, vol. 10, pp. 301-386, 2 pls.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New genera and species: Amphioplus, Ophiochondrella, Ophiobyrsella, Astrogeron, Amphiocnida, Astrocladus, Amphioplus agassizii, Ophiacantha (Ophiectodia) pectinula, Ophioscolex fragilis.

212a.

1899–1900. AGASSIZ, A. Explorations of the *Albatross* in the Pacific Ocean. Letters to U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries.

Science, Dec., 1899; Jan. and April, 1900.

Preliminary reports submitted during the voyage. See No. 213.

213.

1900. AGASSIZ, A. Explorations of the Albatross in the Pacific Ocean.

[Extract from a letter to Hon. George M. Bowers, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, dated Papeete Harbor, Tahiti Island, Sept. 30, 1899, on the trip of the Albatross from San Francisco to Papeete.]

Am. Jour. Sci. 1900, fourth series, vol. 9, No. 49, Jan., pp. 33-43.

The same. II. The Paumotus. [Letter No. 2, dated Papeets Harbor, Nov. 6, 1899, etc.]

Am. Jour. Sci. 1900, fourth series, vol. 9, No. 50, Feb., pp. 109-116.

The same. III. [Letter No. 3, dated Suva Harbor, Fiji Islands, Dec. 11, 1899, etc.]

Am. Jour. Sci., fourth series, vol. 9, No. 51, Mar., 1900, pp. 193-198.

The same. IV. [Letter No. 4, Yoko-hama, Japan, Mar. 5, 1900, etc.]

Am. Jour. Sci., fourth series, vol. 9, No. 53, May, 1900, pp. 369-374.

Preliminary reports submitted during the voyage. The same series was

1900. AGASSIZ, A.—Continued.

published in Science (U. S.) for Dec., 1899, Jan., and April, 1900. Letter No. 3 describes successful haul of the dredge 75 miles to the eastward of Tongatabu, in 4.173 fathoms, the deepest haul ever made. The net contained silicious sponges and brown volcanic mud, with radiolarians. Letter No. 4 records the deepest sounding of the Albatross, near Guam, in 4.813 fathoms.

214.

1900. MOORE, H. F. The Albatross South Sea Expedition.

Rep. U. S. F. C. 1900, part 26, pp. 137-161.

An account of the expedition, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, for deep-sea investigations and the study of coral reefs. Sketch of the voyage from San Francisco, Cal., to Yokohama, Japan, via the Marquesas, Paumotus, Society, Cook, Tonga, Fiji, Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline, and Ladrone islands.

215.

1900. BAKER, RAY STANNARD. The Bottom of the Sea.

McClure's Mag., Dec., pp. 160-170, 8

An authorized account of the researches of Sir John Murray, in the Science of Oceanography. Contains references to the work of the Albatross in the Pacific Ocean.

216.

1900. Dall, William H. Synopsis of the Solenidæ of North America and the Antilles.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 22, pp. 107, 112.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New species here described: Solen mexicanus, Ensis californicus, Tagelus poeyi.

217.

1900. RATHBUN, MARY J. Synopsis of North American Invertebrates. VII. The cyclometopous or cancroid crabs of North America.

Am. Nat., vol. 34, Feb., pp. 131-143.

Based in part on Albatross collections. Contains analytical keys and bibliography. 218.

1900. NUTTING, CHARLES CLEVELAND.

American Hydroids. Part I.

The Plumularidæ.

U. S. Nat. Mus. Special Bulletin, 285 pp., 34 pls.

Contains morphology of the Plumularidæ; systematic discussion; bibliography. Based largely on the dredgings of the Albatross. New genera and species described are as follows: Monotheca, Calvinia, Thecocarpus, Nuditheca, Plumularia altitheca, P. floridana, P. alternata, P. inermis, P. goodei, P. corrugata, P. palmeri, P. virginiæ, P. profunda, P. dendritica, P. paucinoda, Antennularia americana, A. rugosa, A. geniculata, A. pinnata, Monotheca margaretta, Antennopsis distans, A. longicorna, A. nigra, Schizotricha dichotoma, S. parvula, Diplopteron quadricorne, D. grande, D. longipinna, Polyplumularia armata, Aglaophenia flowersi, A. elegans, A. aperta, A. cristifrons, A. contorta, A. mammillata, A. minima, A. rathbuni, A. latirostris, A. octocarpa, A. bicornuta, Calvinia mirabilis, Thecocarpus normani, T. benedicti, Cladocarpus obliquus, C. septatus, C. flexuosus, C. grandis, C. carinatus, Aglaophenopsis distans, A. verrilli, Lytocarpus clarkei, L. curtus, L. furcatus, Halicornaria longicauda, H. variabilis.

219.

1900. STEJNEGER, LEONHARD. Reports on dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the Albatross, during 1891. XXVIII. Description of two new lizards of the genus Anolis, from Cocos and Malpelo islands.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1900, vol. 36, pp. 161-164, 1 plate.

Anolis agassizi from Malpelo and A. townsendi from Cocos are described as new species.

220.

1901. BENEDICT, JAMES E. The hermit crabs of the *Pagurus bernhardus* type.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. 23, pp. 451-466.

Based in part on Albatross collections.

1901. Dall, William H. Synopsis of the family Tellinidæ and of the North American species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 285-326.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New species described: Tellina georgiana, T. iheringi, T. americana, T. promera, T. flagellum, T. colorata, T. texana, T. reclusa, T. pacifica, T. pristiphora, T. leucogonia, T. meropsis, T. amianta, T. paziana, T. macneilii, T. suffusa, T. cerrosiana, T. panamensis, T. recurva, T. santarosæ, Macoma phenax, M. extenuata, M. tageliformis, M. krausei, M. sitkana, M. alaskana, M. panamensis.

222.

1901. DALL, WILLIAM H. Synopsis of the family Cardiidæ and of the North American species,

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 381-392.

Based in part on Albatross collections.

223.

1901. RICHARDSON, HARRIET. Key to the Isopods of the Atlantic coast of North America, with descriptions of new and little-knôwn species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 493-579.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The genus Synurops and the following species described as new: Calathura crenulata, Cirolana obtruncata, C. albida, Corallana sexticornis, Ægathoa linguifrons, Sphæroma yucatanum, Dynamene angulata, Cilicæa linguicauda, Erichsonella floridana, Arcturus caribbæus, Eurycope caribbea, Synuropus granulatus, Philoscia richmondi, Sphæroniscus portoricensis.

224.

1901. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, and JOHN OTTERBEIN SNYDER. A list of fishes collected in Japan by Keinosuke Otaki and by the U.S. F.C. steamer Albatross, with descriptions of 14 new species.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 23, pp. 335–380, 12 pls.

The following genera and species are described as new: Ishikauia, Otakia, Konosirus, Bryttosus, Eteliscus, Trifissus, Rhombiscus, Kareius, Usinosita, Zebrias, Areliscus, Insidiator, Chimæra

224.

1901. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, and JOHN OTTERBEIN SNYDER—Cont'd.

phantasma, Gobio biwæ, G. mayedæ, Otakia rasborina, Congrellus meeki, Pseudotolithus mitsukurii, Sebastodes hakodatis, S. scythropus, Scorpæna onaria, Callionymus beniteguri, Trifissus ioturus, Blennius yatebei, Cælorhynchus kishinouyei, Verasper otakii.

225.

1901. Cruise of the U.S. F. C. steamer Albatross in the Tropical Pacific, August 1899-March 1900, and list of the stations occupied.

Printed by Mus. Comp. Zool., 1901, pp. 45-64.

Abstract from log of steamer Albatross. The first part gives daily positions of the ship; the second, positions of stations with temperature observations, depth, nature of bottom, etc. Total distance run, San Francisco to Yokohama, 15,122 miles.

226.

1901. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, and JOHN OTTERBEIN SNYDER. A review of the lancelets, hag-fishes, and lampreys of Japan, with a description of two new species.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 725-734, 1 pl.

Based in part on Albatross collections, Branchiostoma nakagawæ and Myxine garmani described as new.

227.

1901. Benedict, James E. Four new symmetrical hermit crabs (Pagurids) from the West India region.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 771-776.

Based on Albatross dredgings. Species described: Cancellus ornatus, C. spongicola, Pylocheles partitus, Mixtopagurus gilli.

228.

1901. RIDGWAY, ROBERT. The birds of North and Middle America. Part I. Fringillidæ.

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 50, 1901, pp. XXXI, 715, 20 pls.

Contains descriptions of all North American Fringillidæ from Albatross collections, including those of the Galapagos and West Indian islands. 228a.

1901. DALL, WILLIAM HEALEY. Synopsis of the Lucinacea and of the American species.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 779-833, 4 pls.

Based in part on Albatross collections. The following species, chiefly from Albatross and Fish Hawk dredgings, described as new: Thyasira excavata, T. tomeana, T. magellanica, Axinopsis viridis, Diplodonta aleutica, Codakia colpoica, C. cubana, C. portoricana, C. mexicana, C. galapagana, C. chiquita, Phacoides bermudensis, P. crenella, P. amiantus, P. lamprus, P. heroicus, P. approximatus.

229.

1901. COCKERELL, T. D. A. On a slug of the genus Veronicella from Tahiti.

*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 23, pp. 835–836.

Veronicella agassizi from Albatross collections described as new, with list of recently described Pacific species.

229a.

1901. JORDAN, DAVID STARR, and JOHN
OTTERBEIN SNYDER. A review
of the apodal fishes or eels of
Japan, with descriptions of 19
new species.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, pp. 837-890, 22 figs.

Based in part on Albatross collections. New genera: Xyrias, Æmasia. New species: Synaphobranchus iraconis, S. jenkinsi, Leptocephalus erebennus, L. kiusiuanus, L. riukiuanus, L. mystromi, L. retrotinctus, Chlopsis fierasfer, Murænichthys owstoni, M. hattæ, M. aoki, Sphagebranchus moseri, Pisoodonophis zophistius, Xyrias revulsus, Microdonophis erabo, Ophichthus asakusæ, O. tsuchidæ, Æmasia lichenosa, Echidna kishinouyei, Uropterygius okinawæ.

229b.

1901. STEJNEGER, LEONHARD. Diagnosis of a new species of Iguanoid lizard from Green Cay, Bahama Islands.

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 23, p. 471.

Leiocephalus virescens from Albatross collections described as new.

[Note.—The preceding are all American publications. The few titles of European publications which follow either relate directly to the work of the *Albatross* or are of special interest in this connection.]

230.

GILL, THEODORE, and JOHN A. RYDER. Note on Eurypharynx and an allied new genus.

Zool. Anz. 1884, 7, pp. 119-123.

Based on Albatross dredgings. Comments on the relationships and characters of Gastrostomus and Eurypharynx.

231.

GILL, THEODORE. What are the Saccopharyngoid fishes?

*Nature*, 1884, vol. 29, Jan. 10, p. 236.

Based on *Albatross* dredgings. A discussion of the relationships and characters of the Lyomeri.

232.

Schulze, Frz. Eilhard. Amerikanische Hexactinelliden nach dem Materiale der Albatross-Expedition. Herausgegeben mit Unterstützung d. kgl. preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1899. Jena, Gust. Fischer. 4°, 126 pp. Atlas von 19 Taf.

The following genera and species are described as new: Calycosoma, Calycosaccus, Aphorme, Acanthosaccus, Claviscopulia, Bathyxiphus, Hyalonema schmidti, H. hercules, H. populiferum, H. ovuliferum, Holascus undulatus, Calycosoma validum, Calycosaccus ijimai, Caulophacus agassizii, Aphorme horrida, Bathydorus uncifer, Acanthascus plutei, Staurocalyptus solidus, S. fasciculatus, Rhabdocalyptus tener, R. nodulosus, R. asper, R. mirabilis, Acanthosaccus tenuis, Farrea aculeata, F. convolvulus, Eurete erectum, claviscopulia intermedia, Chonelasma tenerum, Bathyxiphus subtilis.

233.

MURRAY, Sir JOHN. Address to the geographical section of the British association.

Scottish Geog. Mag., 1899, vol. 15, Oct., pp. 505–522, map.

An important summary of the state of oceanographic science. Contains a reference to the investigations of the *Albatross* in the Pacific Ocean.

### PAPERS IN PREPARATION RELATING TO WORK OF THE ALBATROSS.

In preparation for the Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission:

Alaska Salmon Investigations in 1900. Commander J. F. Moser.

Alaska Salmon Investigations in 1901. Commander J. F. Moser.

Report on the cruise of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, in the South Seas, 1899-1900. Commander J. F. Moser.

The following are in preparation for publication by the Museum of Comparaative Zoology, Cambridge:

Reports on the Results of the Expedition of 1891 of the U.S.F. C. steamer Albatross, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., commanding, in charge of Alexander Agassiz:

Pelagic Fauna. A. Agassiz.

Echini. A. Agassiz.

Panamic Deep-Sea Fauna. A. Agassiz.

Sagittæ. K. Brandt.

Thalassicolæ. K. Brandt.

Siphonophores. C. Chun.

Eyes of Deep-Sea Crustacea. C. Chun.

Mollusks. W. H. Dall. Cirripeds. H. J. Hansen. Ascidians. W. A. Herdman.

Antipathids. S. J. Hickson. Cephalopods. W. E. Hoyle.

Deep-Sea Corals. G. von Koch.

Solenogaster. C. A. Kofoid.

Phosphorescent Organs of Fishes. R. von Lendenfeld.

Branchiocerianthus. E. L. Mark.

Bottom Specimens. John Murray.

Alcoholic Birds. Robert Ridgway.

Pteropods and Heteropods. P. Schiemenz.

Starfishes. H. Ludwig.

Alcyonarians. Theo. Studer.

Salpidæ and Doliolidæ. M. P. A. Traüstedt.

Halobatidæ. E. P. Van Duzee. Sipunculids. H. B. Ward.

Sponges. H. V Wilson.

Nemerteans and Annelids. W. McM. Wood-

worth

Reports on the Scientific Results of the Expedition to the Tropical Pacific, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, on the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross, from August, 1899, to March, 1900, Commander Jefferson F. Moser, U.S. N., commanding:

General Report of the Expedition. A. Agassiz. Coral Reefs of the Tropical Pacific. A. Agassiz.

Echini. A. Agassiz.

Acalephs. A. Agassiz and A. G. Mayer.

Earthworms. F. E. Beddard.

Mollus. s. W. H. Dall.

Volcanic Rocks. Reginald A. Daly.

Sharks' Teeth from the Red Clay. C. R. Eastman.

Coralliferous Limestones.

Crustacea. Walter Faxon.

Foraminitera and Radiolaria. James M. Flint.

Insects. S. Henshaw and A. G. Mayer.

Cephalopods. W. E. Hoyle. Copepods. A. Kramer.

Starfishes and Ophiurans. H. Ludwig.

Genus Partula. A. G. Mayer.

Holothurians. K. Mitsukuri. Pelagic Crustacea. H. F. Moore.

Ostracods. G. W. Müller.

Bottom Specimens. Sir John Murray.

Hydrocorallidæ. R. Rathbun.

Ascidians. W. E. Ritter.

Siliceous Sponges. F. E. Schulze.

Reptiles. L. Stejneger.

Mammals, Birds, and Fishes. C. H. Townsend.

Corals Recent, and Fossil. T. W. Vaughan. Nullipores and Corallines. Mrs. Max Weber.

Annelids. W. McM. Woodworth.

In preparation for the Bulletin and the Report of the U.S. National Museum:

A review of the Gobiidæ of Japan. D. S. Jordan and J. O. Snyder.

Aboriginal American Harpoons. O. T. Mason.

Aboriginal American Basketry. O. T. Mason.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS SHOWING THE TITLES OF ALBATROSS PAPERS CONTAINED IN EACH.

NOTE.—The numbers at ends of references are those of the chronological list.

In the Reports of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries:

Report on work of the U.S.F.C. steamer Fish Hawk for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, and on the construction of the steamer Albatross. Tanner. 4.

Report on the construction and outfit of the Albatross. Report on the work of the Albatross, 1883. Tanner. 14

Report on the work of the Albatross, 1883. Report on the work of the Albatross, 1884. Report on the work of the Albatross, 1885. Tanner. Tanner.

Report on the work of the Albatross, 1886. Tanner. Report on the work of the Albatross, 1887, 1888. Tan

Tanner.

Report upon the investigations of the Albatross, 1889. Tanner. 87.

Report upon the investigations of the Albatross, 1889-1891. Tanner.

Report upon the investigations of the Albatross, 1892. Tanner. Report on the work of the Albatross, 1893. Tanner. 132.

Report upon the operations of the Albatross, 1894. Tanner and Drake. 159.

Report upon the investigations of the Albatross, 1895. Drake. 160. Records of observations made on board the Albatross, 1896. Drake.

Report on the work of the Albatross, 1897. (Abstract.) Moser.

The Albatross South Sea expedition. Moore. 214.
Ichthyological collections of the Albatross, 1890–1891. Gilbert. 141.
Report on the fishes obtained by the Albatross in the vicinity of Santa Catalina Island and Monterey Bay. Gilbert. 204.

Report on the Decapod Crustacea of the Albatross dredgings off the east coast of the United States in 1883. Smith (S. I.). 10.

Report on the Decapod Crustacea of the Albatross dredgings off east coast of United States during summer and autumn of 1884. Smith (S. I.).

Lists of dredging stations of the U.S. Fish Commission, U.S. Coast Survey, and the British steamer Challenger, in North American waters, from 1867 to 1887, with those of the principal European government expeditions in the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. Smith (Sanderson). 58.

Report on the medusæ collected by the Albatross in the region of the Gulf

Stream in 1883-84. Fewkes. 30.

Report on the medusæ collected by the Albatross in the region of the Gulf Stream in 1885-86. Fewkes. 55.

Report on the discovery and investigation of fishing grounds made by the Albatross during a cruise along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, with notes on the Gulf fisheries. Collins. 44.

Results of the explorations made by the Albatross off the northern coast of the United States in 1883. Verrill. 16.

Closing tow net for submarine use at all depths. Townsend.

In the Bulletins of the U.S. Fish Commission:
The fishing grounds of Bristol Bay, Alaska. Tanner. 71.

On the appliances for collecting pelagic organisms. Tanner. 133.

Deep-sea exploration. Tanner. 169.

Fishing-grounds of Alaska, Washington Territory, and Oregon. Tanner. 59.

Report of the movements and operations of the Albatross from September 15 to 20, 1887. Tanner. 53.

Record of hydrographic soundings and dredging stations. Tanner.

The salmon and salmon fisheries of Alaska. Moser.

Report on the salmon fisheries of Alaska. McDonald.

A summary of the fishery investigations. Rathbun. 117. Notes on fishes collected at Coumel, Yucatan. Notes upon octopus, flying-fish, etc. Nye. 25. Bean. 60.

Notes taken during cruise of the Albatross to Grand Banks. Nye.

Hydrographic work of the Albatross in 1884. Schroeder. 15.

Report on the working of the boilers and engine of the Albatross. B Annual report on the electric lighting of the Albatross. Baird. 8. Report upon the pearl fishery of the Gulf of California. Townsend. Investigation of fishing banks. Collins. 48.

In the Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum:

Scientific results of explorations by the U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross:

I. Birds collected in Galapagos Islands in 1888. Ridgway. 57.

II. Birds collected on the island of Santa Lucia, West Indies, Abrolhos Islands, Brazil, and at the Straits of Magellan in 1887–88. Ridgway. 56.

In the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum—Continued.

Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. F.C. steamer Albatross-Cont'd.

III. Batrachians and reptiles collected in 1887-88. Cope. 62.

IV. Descriptions of new species of fishes collected at the Galapages Islands and along the coast of the United States of Colombia, 1887-88. Jordan & Boliman. 66.

V. Annotated catalogue of insects collected in 1887–88. Howard. 67. VI. List of the plants collected in Alaska in 1888. Vasey. 69. VII. Preliminary report on the collection of Mollusca and Brachiopoda obtained in 1887–88. Dall. 63.

VIII. Description of a new Cottoid fish from British Columbia. Bean. 61. IX. Catalogue of fishes collected at Port Castries, St. Lucia, by the Albatross, November, 1888. Jordan. 65.

X. On certain Mesozoic fossils from the islands of St. Paul and St. Peter in the Straits of Magellan. White. 79.

XI. New fishes collected off the coast of Alaska and the adjacent region southward. Bean. 75.

XII. A preliminary report on fishes collected by the Albatross on the Pacific coast of North America during 1889. Gilbert.

XIII. Catalogue of skeletons of birds collected at Abrolhos Islands, Brazil, the Straits of Magellan, and the Galapagos Islands, in 1887-88. Lucas. 78.

XIV. Birds from the coasts of western North America and adjacent islands, collected in 1888-89. Townsend, 82.

XV. Reptiles from Clarion and Socorro islands and the Gulf of Cali-Townsend. 83. fornia.

XVI. Plants collected in 1889 at Socorro and Clarion islands, Pacific Vasey. Ocean. 77.

XVII. Descriptions of new West American land, fresh-water, and marine shells. Stearns. 68.

XVIII. List of fishes obtained in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, and in adjacent waters. Jordan. 76.

XIX. A supplementary list of fishes collected at the Galapagos Islands and Panama. Gilbert. 73.

XX. On some new or interesting west American shells obtained from the dredgings of the Albatross in 1888. Dall. 95.

XXI. Apodal tishes from the tropical Pacific. Gilbert.

XXII. Descriptions of 34 new species of fishes collected in 1888 and 1889, principally among the Santa Barbara Islands and in the Gulf of California. Gilbert. 93.

XXIII. Report on the Actiniæ collected by the Albatross during the winter of 1887-88. McMurrich. 120.

XXIV. Descriptions of new genera and species of crabs from the west coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands. Rathbun (M. J.). 118.

XXV. The Mollusk fauna of the Galapagos Islands. Stearns. 115. XXVI. Report on the Pteropods and Heteropods collected by the Albatross during the voyage from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco, Cal.,

1887-88. Peck. 114. XXVII. Catalogue of a collection of birds made in Alaska by Mr. C. H. Townsend during the cruise of the Albatross in 1888. Ridgway. 112.

XXVIII. On Cetomimidæ and Rondeletiidæ, two new families of Bathybial fishes. Goode & Bean. 136.

XXIX. A revision of the order Heteromi, deep-sea fishes. Goode & Bean.

XXX. On Harriotta, a new type of Chimæroid fish. Goode & Bean. 138.

XXXI. Descriptions of new genera and species of crabs of the family Lithodidæ. Benedict. 146.

XXXII. Report on the Crustacea of the order Stomatopoda collected by

the Albatross between 1885 and 1891. Bigelow. 147. XXXIII. Descriptions of two new flounders, Gastropsetta frontalis and

Cyclopsetta chittendeni. Bean. XXXIV. Report on Mollusca and Brachiopoda dredged in deep water, chiefly

near the Hawaiian Islands. Dall. Diagnoses of new genera and species of deep-sea fish-like vertebrates. Gill. 1.

Diagnoses of new genera of Nemichthyoid eels. Gill & Ryder. 2. On the literature and systematic relations of the Saccopharyngoid fishes. Gill & Ryder. 7.

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On some new or little-known Decapod Crustacea from recent Fish Commission dredgings off the east coast of the United States. Smith (S. I.). 20.

On a collection of birds made by Messrs. J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, of the steamer Albatross. Ridgway. 21.

Description of a new species of Plectromus (P. crassiceps) taken by the U. S. Fish Commission. Bean. 26.

Description of Leptophidium cervinum and L. marmoratum, new fishes from deep water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Goode. 27.

Descriptions of new fishes obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission, mainly from deep water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Goode.

On a collection of Medusæ made by the Albatross in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Fewkes. 31

Report upon the Echini collected by the Albatross in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Me ico, January to May, 1884. Rathbun (R.). 32. Notice of a collection of Stalked Crinoids made by the Albatross in the Gulf

of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, 1884 and 1885. Rathbun, (R.).

Report upon the Echini collected by the Albatross in the Gulf of Mexico from January to March, 1885. Rathbun (R.). 34.

Description of a new hawk from Cozumel. Ridgway. 36.

Catalogue of a collection of birds made on the island of Cozumel, Yucatan, by the naturalists of the Albatross. Ridgway. 37.

On some genera and species of Penæidæ, mostly from recent dredgings of the U.S. Fish Commission. Smith (S. I.). 39. A new Crustacean allied to Homarus and Nephrops. Smith (S. I.).

Notice of recent additions to the marine invertebrata of the northeastern coast of America, with descriptions of new genera and species and critical Verrill. 41. remarks on others.

Descriptions of ten species and one new genus of Annelids from the dredgings of the Albatross. Benedict. 43.

List of the Batrachia and Reptilia of the Bahama Islands. Cope. 49.

De cription of a new form of Spindalis from the Bahamas. Ridgway. 51.

The genus Panopeus. Benedict & Rathbun (M. J.). 80.

Corystoid crabs of the genera Telmessus and Erimacrus. Benedict. Preliminary descriptions of 37 new species of hermit crabs of the genus 101. Eupagurus. Benedict.

Description of a new species of star-gazer (Cathetostoma albigutta) from the Bean. Gulf of Mexico. 105.

Catalogue of the crabs of the family Periceridæ in the U.S. National Museum. Rathbun (M.J.). 106.

A new storm petrel from the coast of western Mexico. Ridgway. 113. The shells of the Tres Mar as and other localities along the shores of Lower California and the Gulf of California. Stearns. 116.

Catalogue of the crabs of the family Maiidæ in the U. S. National Museum. Rathbun (M. J.). 119.

List of Diatomaceæ from a deep-sea dredging in the Atlantic Ocean off Delaware Bay by the Albatross. Mann. 127

A revision of the tishes of the subfamily Sebastinæ of the Pacific coast of America. Eigenmann & Beeson. 128.

A review of the fossil flora of Alaska, with descriptions of new species.

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Notes on the crabs of the family Inachidæ in the U.S. National Museum.

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Rathbun (M. J.). 155.

Descriptions of new species of starfishes and ophiurans, with a revision of certain species formerly described, mostly from the collections made by the U.S. Fish Commission. Verrill.

Diagnoses of new species of Mollusks from west coast of America. Dall. Report on fishes dredged in deep water near Hawaiian Islands. Gilbert. 170. Descriptions of 22 new species of fishes collected by Albatross. Gilbert.

Birds of the Galapagos Archipelago. Ridgway. 178. Revision of the deep-water Mollusca of the Atlantic coast of North America. 189

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Key to the Isopods of the Atlantic coast of North America. Richardson. 223. A list of fishes collected in Japan by Keinosuke Otaki and by the Albatross. Jordan. 224.

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A preliminary catalogue of the shell bearing marine Mollusks and Brachiopods of the southwestern coast of the United States. Dall. 54.

Recent Foramini era. A descriptive catalogue of specimens dredged by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross. Flint. 193.

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Reports on dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico and in the Guif of California, in charge of A exander Agassi 4, carried on by the U. S. F. C. steamer Albatross, L eut Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., commanding.

Three letters from Alexander Agassi to the Hon. Marshall McDonald, U. S.

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, on the dredging operations off the

west coast of Central America, etc. Agassiz. 74.

Notice of Calamocrinus diomedæ, a new Starked Crinoid from the Galapagos. Agassiz. 64.

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Descriptions of thirteen species and two genera of fishes from the Blake collec-29. Goode.

Oceanic Ichthyology. Goode & Bean. 139.

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In the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia: Insular land-shell faunas. Dall. 161.

A revision of the genus Synidotea. Benedict. 172.

In the United States Senate documents:

Report on the Hawaiian cable survey. 89.

Report on the condition of seal life, Pribilof Islands. Townsend, True, and Alexander. 164.

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In The Auk:

A new petrel for North America. Ridgway. 23. Four new species of birds from the Bahama Islands. Ridgway. 38.

List of birds collected on the Bahama Islands. Ridgway. 81.

Descriptions of new ptarmigan. Elliott. 168a.

In the Froceedings of the Biological Society of Washington:
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A new fur seal or sea bear (Arctocephalus townsendi). Merriam. 175. Synopsis of the American species of Ethusa. Rathbun, M. J. 181. Synopsis of the American species of Palicus Philippi. Rathbun, M. J. 182. Description of a new genus and species of Sphæromidæ from Alaskan waters. Richardson. 173.

Description of a new parasitic Isopod, genus Æga, from southern coast of the United States. Richardson. 192.

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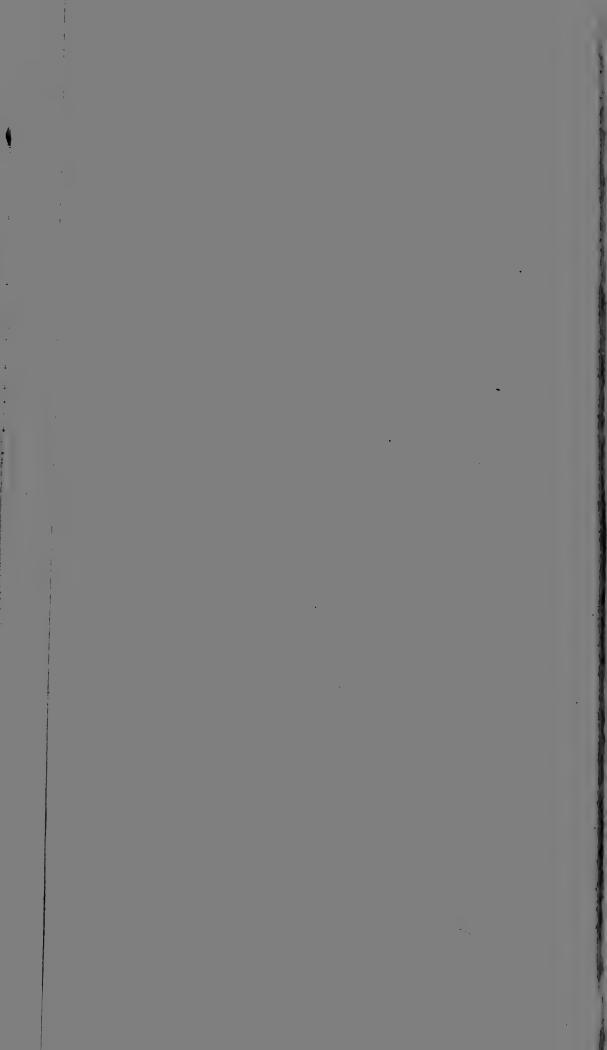
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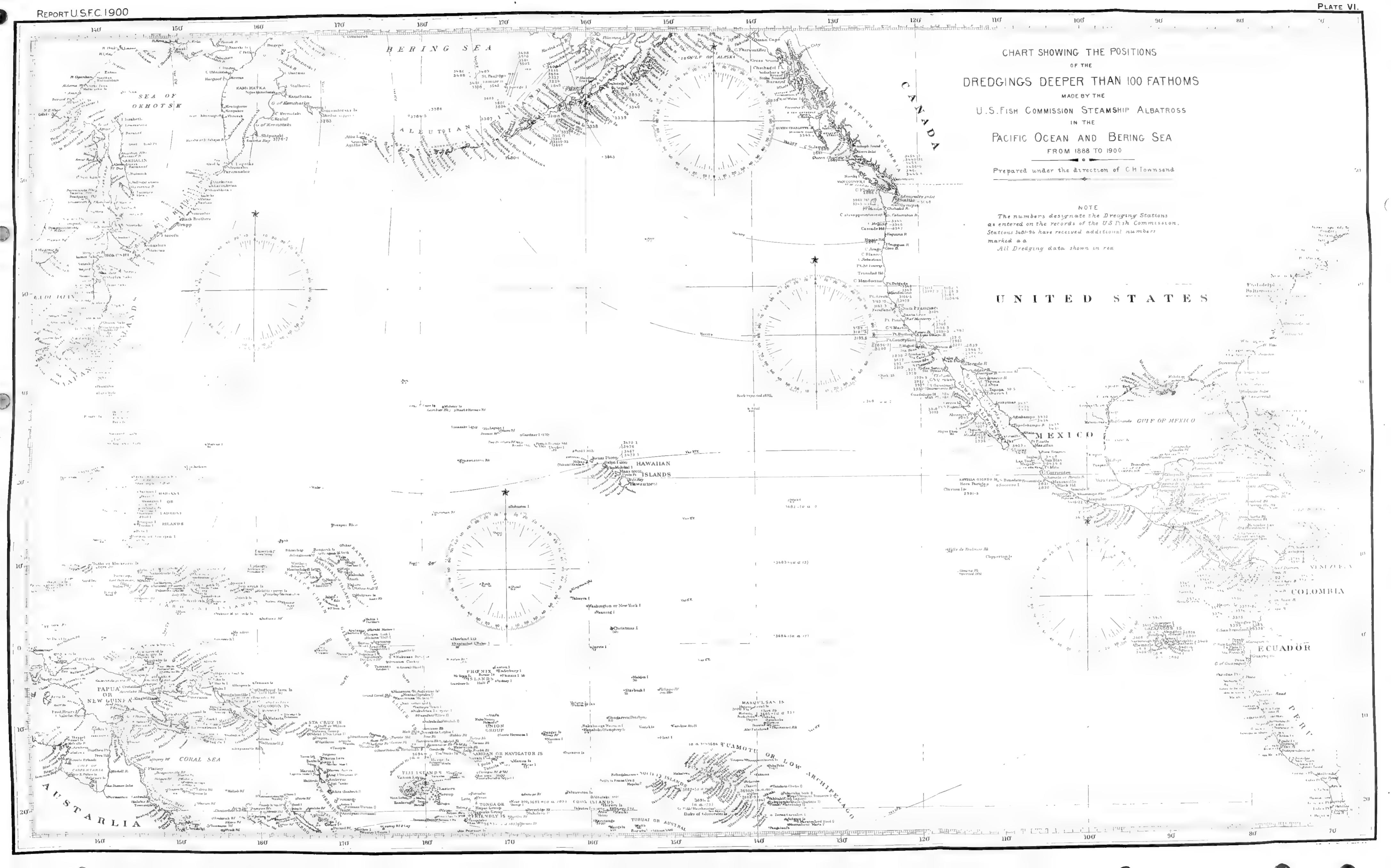
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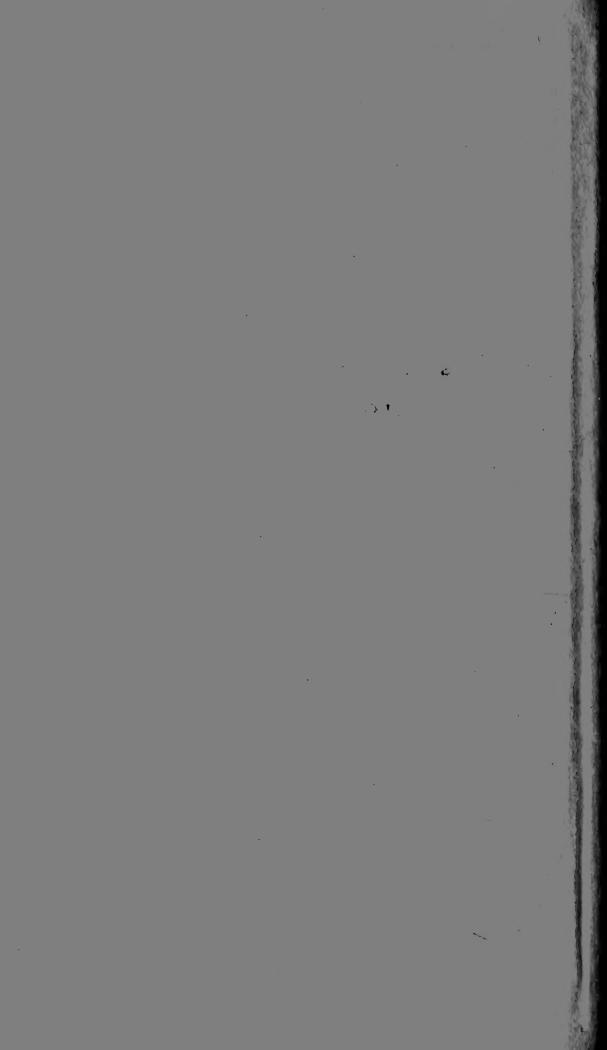
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